A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COURT-TYPE TRADITIONAL THAI MASSAGE VERSUS AMITRIPTYLINE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

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CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSIT

บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR) เป็นแฟ้มข้อมูลของนิสิตเจ้าของวิทยานิพนธ์ ที่ส่งผ่านทางบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2557 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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พีรดา ดามาพงษ์ : การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับขาอะมิทริป ใทลินในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรัง (A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COURT-TYPE TRADITIONAL THAI MASSAGE VERSUS AMITRIPTYLINE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ผศ. คร. เนาวรัตน์ กาญจนาคาร, อ. ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: รศ. คร. วิชัย อึงพินิจพงศ์, 136 หน้า.

้วัตถุประสงค์: เพื่อศึกษาประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะ ้จากความเกรียดชนิดเรื้อรังเปรียบเทียบกับยาอะมิทริปไทลิน วิธีการศึกษา: การศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงทดลอง ้ดำเนินการเก็บข้อมลที่แผนกการแพทย์แผนไทย โรงพยาบาลบำเหน็จณรงค์ อ.บำเหน็จณรงค์ จ.ชัยภมิ ใน อาสาสมัครอายุ 18-65 ปี ซึ่งแพทย์วินิจฉัยว่าเป็นโรคปวดศีรษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรังตามเกณฑ์ International Headache Society (IHS) แบ่งเป็น 2 กลุ่มคือ กลุ่มที่ 1 (กลุ่มรักษา n = 30 คน) ใด้รับการนวด ใทยแบบราชสำนัก ครั้งละ 45 นาที สัปดาห์ละ 2 ครั้ง เป็นเวลา 4 สัปดาห์ และกลุ่มที่ 2 (กลุ่มควบคม n = 30 คน) ใด้รับยาอะมิทรปไทลิน ขนาด 25 มิลลิกรัม รับประทานก่อนนอน มีการประเมิน Current visual analogue scale (VAS), 24-Hour visual analog scale (24-HVAS), Self-stress assessment, Cervical range of motion (CROM), Tissue Hardness Meter and Algometer และ Heart rate variability (HRV) โดยประเมินทันทีหลัง การรักษา (เฉพาะกลุ่มรักษา), 1 วันหลังการรักษา, สัปดาห์ที่ 2, สัปดาห์ที่ 4 และสัปดาห์ที่ 6 ติดตามผลการรักษา ใช้สถิติ Repeated Measures ANOVA เพื่อ การเปรียบเทียบภายในกลุ่ม และใช้ analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) เพื่อเปรียบเทียบผลระหว่างกลุ่ม ผลการศึกษาพบว่า: มีการลดลงของ headache pain intensity ทั้ง 2 ตัวแปรคือ Current visual analog scale (CVAS) และ 24-Hour visual analog scale (24-HVAS) อย่าง มีนัยสำคัญทั้งสองกลุ่ม (P<0.05) และตัวแปรอื่นๆ ก็สอดคล้องไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน กล่าวคือ มีการลดลงของ Headache frequency and duration การเพิ่มขึ้นของ CROM (P<0.05) เมื่อเปรียบเทียบผลการบำบัคระหว่าง กลุ่ม พบว่ากลุ่ม ที่รักษา มีค่าตัวแปรที่วัดดีขึ้นมากกว่า กลุ่มควบคมอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ (P<0.05) ทั้งในส่วนของ Pressure pain threshold, Tissue hardness และในส่วนของผล HRV โดยพบว่า SDNN, RMS-SD และ LF ของกลุ่ม CTTM มีค่าเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ (P<0.05) สรป: การนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักสามารถทำให้อาการ ปวดศีรษะลดลง และมีการเพิ่มขึ้นของ CROM, HRV, และมีการลดลงของ Tissue hardness ในผ้ที่มีอาการปวด ้ศีรษะจากกวามเกรียดชนิดเรื้อรัง ดังนั้นการนวดไทยแบบนี้จึงน่าจะเป็นทางเลือกหนึ่งในการบำบัดโรกนี้

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PEERADA DAMAPONG: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COURT-TYPE TRADITIONAL THAI MASSAGE VERSUS AMITRIPTYLINE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE. ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. NAOWARAT KANCHANAKHAN, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. WICHAI EUNGPINICHPONG, Ph.D., 136 pp.

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the court-type traditional Thai massage (CTTM) in treating patients suffering from chronic tension-type headaches (CTTHs) in comparison with amitriptyline. A randomized controlled trial was conducted at the Department of Traditional Thai Medicine, Bamnet Narong Hospital, Amphur Bamnet Narong, Chaiyaphum Province. Sixty patients aged 18-65 years who were diagnosed with CTTH according to the criteria of the International Headache Society (IHS) participated. Using random allocation, 30 patients were assigned in treatment group and received a 45-minute course of court-type traditional Thai massage twice per week for 4 weeks. The other 30 patients were assaigned into the control group. They were advised to take 25 mg once daily before bedtime for 4 weeks. On the first day of the therapy, the participants in the treatment group were evaluated right after the massage therapy. Those in the control group, in contrast, were evaluated on the next day because they would take Amitriptylene that night. Evaluation was also conducted again in week 2, week 4, and with a follow-up in week 6. These included the VAS, the 24-HVAS, the self-stress assessment (only before the commencement of the therapy), the cervical range of motion (CROM), and tissue hardness, pressure pain threshold, and heart rate variability (HRV). An analysis of variance with repeated measure (repeated ANOVA) was used for within-group comparison, and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) for between- group comparison. In terms of both CVAS and 24-HVAS, the results showed a statistically significant decrease in pain intensity for the CTTM group at different assessment time points. A statistically significant difference was found for between-group comparison at each assessment time point (P<0.05) for each of the evaluation parameters. Specifically, the patients in the CTTM group reported a lower headache frequency and duration. Additionally, the PPT of the CTTM group increased significantly (P<0.05). As for tissue hardness, the value for the CTTM group was significantly lower than that of the control group at week 4. Finally, the HRV of the CTTM group was increased significantly (P<0.05) in terms of SDNN, RMS-SD, and LF. It can therefore be concluded from the findings that CTTM seems to be an effective therapy for enhancing the function of the parasympathetic nervous system and other stress-related variable as well as reducing CTTHs. It is suggested that CTTM should be an alternative therapy for CTTH.

Field of Study:	Public Health Sciences	Student's Signature
Academic Year:	2014	Advisor's Signature
		Co-Advisor's Signature

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

Because of rapid economic, social, and cultural changes as well as economic competition, individuals are confronting with several problems affecting their physical and psychological health. A survey by the World Health Organization (WHO) on the incidents or pain bringing about stress showed that 21.8% witnessed violence, 18.8% experienced interpersonal violence, 17.7% suffered from accidents, 16.2% were exposed to war, and 12.5% experienced traumas relating to their loved ones [1]. Other studies also reported post-maltreatment tension in 15.4% and depression in 17.3% of individuals [2].

In Thailand, 12 times of monitoring conducted by the network of the epidemiology of mental health on the situation pertaining to stress between April 2009 and January 2012 indicated a growing trend. Specifically, the level of tension peaked at 16.3% in January 2010 before declining and then increasing gradually. The figure then reached 10.5% in October 2011. In terms of areas where the highest proportion of Thais suffered from tension, it was found that from seven out of the 12 surveys, Bangkok was the province with the largest number of stressed individuals. The five major factors of stress were 1) financial problems, 2) occupational problems, 3) political problems, 4) family problems, and 5) social/environmental problems [3].

Stress has both physical and psychological effects. The former include headaches, stiffness, constipation, diarrhea, and insomnia, whereas the latter lead to anxiety, depression, and some types of mental illnesses [4]. Among these, headaches constitute one of the most frequent symptoms. The International Headache Society (IHS) classifies headaches into primary and secondary types. Primary headaches include migraine, tension-type headaches, myofascial pain, and cluster headaches, while secondary headaches involve systemic diseases such as fever, hypertension, increased intracranial pressure, and meningitis [5]. Past research on the prevalence of headaches in countries around the world [6] showed that among adults is 48.9% of all headaches, followed by tension-type headaches at 37%. In contrast, migraines made up 11.2%, and chronic daily headaches contributed to only 3.8%. It was also found that women experienced all types of headaches than did men.

As for tension-type headaches (TTHs), they are most frequently found with approximately 70% of headache patients suffering associated symptoms [7]. In spite of being prevalent across all age groups and sexes, TTHs occur among 1.5-2 times more women than men. TTHs can be divided into two types: episodic tension-type headaches (ETTHs) and chronic tension-type headaches (CTTHs). Patients experiencing the former will suffer associated symptoms for one to 14 days per month, while those suffering from the latter will experience associated symptoms for 15 days or longer for a period of over six months[7]. The incidence in adults stands at 42% for ETTHs and at 1-3% for CTTHs[8].

TTHs are also prevalent in Thailand, found in around 80-90% of patients suffering from headaches [9]. Studies reported that the factors triggering TTHs relate to both physical and mental issues, such as stress, anxiety, depression, hunger (food consumption at irregular intervals), sleep deprivation, eye fatigue, and exhaustion [10]. Another often reported cause is the dysfunctions of the shoulder and neck muscles resulting from the effects of stimuli on the muscles and connective tissues around the skull. This leads to abnormalities of the nervous system making up the central one, such as some parts of the spinal cord or the trigeminal nerve. Such abnormalities in turn affect the skull-surrounding connective tissues in various ways, such as muscle contractions and changes in the neurotransmitters (serotonin, endorphin, and dopamine), and eventually lead to headaches. TTH patients will experience a mild to moderate degree of gnawing or tight pain that is not throbbing on both sides of the head without nausea, vomiting, light or sound sensitivity or with only some of these symptoms[9].

TTH treatment involves both pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic approaches. The medicines frequently prescribed for patients with TTHs are acetaminophen, aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen and naproxen, as well as tricyclic antidepressants, such as amitriptyline. However, pharmacologic treatments may cause further problems among those who suffer from frequent headaches and are given excessive inappropriate prescriptions during periods of acute symptoms, thereby resulting in drug-induced and rebound headaches [11].

The WHO conducted a study entitled the 2012 Atlas of Headache Disorders and Resources in the World comparing patients with headache symptoms from 101 countries from October 2006 to March 2009. The findings demonstrated that the most popular types of prophylactic drugs were beta-blockers and tricyclic antidepressants, used in 100% of the participating countries. In addition to these, sodium valproate (98%), topiramate (81%), flunarizine (72%), pizotifen (57%), and methysergide (43%) were frequently prescribed medicines [7].

In contrast to pharmacologic ones, non-pharmacologic approaches have been widely used and proven effective but with fewer risks and undesirable side effects, including stress relief techniques, psychotherapy, therapeutic touch, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), chiropractics, massage, superficial and deep heat therapy, acupuncture, and muscle stretches. A survey by the WHO on headache treatment indicated that the three most popular types of alternative or complementary therapies were physical therapy (44%), acupuncture (39%), and naturopathy (25%) [7]. Other therapies included biofeedback/relaxation, herbal preparations, traditional medicines, exercise or yoga, psychological therapy, religious forms of treatment, dietary alterations, ayurveda, reflexology, and aromatherapy [7].

Among complementary therapies, traditional Thai massage is an alternative treatment for musculoskeletal illnesses and relaxation. It can be classified into two types: the popular type traditional Thai or Chaloeisak massage and the court type traditional Thai massage employing polite gestures and emphasizing pressing on points for treatment purposes. The Ministry of Public Health has promoted the court type traditional Thai massage in alleviating public health problems and improving people's health, consistent with the WHO's policies since its 4th Public Health Development Plan.

Despite the popularity of traditional Thai massage, there have been some studies investigating its effects on alleviating TTHs carried out in Thailand, including the single-group studies employing a quasi-experimental design of Wattakeecharoen, [12] Udompittayason, [13] Meechana, [14] and the randomized controlled clinical trials of Kruapanich et al [15]. and Sooktho [16]. The results yielded inconclusive evidence on the likelihood of traditional Thai massage in reducing TTHs, thus calling for further research.

The present author conducted a pilot study on the effectiveness of the court type traditional Thai massage in CTTH treatment on a sample of 10 subjects using the inclusion criteria developed by the HIS. The subjects received two massage therapies for 45 minutes each over a period of one week with evaluations being done before and after each treatment. The findings showed that the majority of the patients were a pre- and post-treatment comparison revealed a significant reduction in CTTH symptoms (6.80 cm vs. 2.70 cm) at p < 0.05. Additionally, when the patients' angles of downward,

upward, leftward, and rightward head movements were analyzed, it was found that the post-treatment movements were significantly greater in all the directions at p < 0.05. Therefore, it can be tentatively concluded that the court type traditional Thai massage is likely to be effective in relieving TTHs. Nevertheless, to ensure the effectiveness of this type of massage in treating CTTHs, it is necessary to carry out a randomized controlled trial and compare the results with those obtained from the prescription of amitriptyline.

1.2 Research Questions

1.2.1 Can the court type traditional Thai massage relieve CTTHs?

1.2.2 Is the effectiveness of the court type traditional Thai massage in alleviating CTTHs comparable to that of amitriptyline?

1.3 Research Hypotheses

1.3.1 The court type traditional Thai massage can relieve CTTHs.

1.3.2 The court type traditional Thai massage can reduce the frequency and period of pains in patients with CTTHs.

1.3.3 The court type traditional Thai massage can increase the range of motion of neck in patients with CTTHs.

1.3.4 The court type traditional Thai massage can reduce pressure pain threshold in patients with CTTHs.

1.3.5 The court type traditional Thai massage is as effective as amitriptyline in treating patients with CTTHs.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of the court type traditional Thai massage in treating patients suffering from CTTHs in comparison with amitriptyline.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1.4.2.1 To compare the effects between the court type traditional Thai massage and amitriptyline on the frequency pains scale and period of pains in patients with CTTHs.

1.4.2.2 To compare the effects between the court type traditional Thai massage and amitriptyline on range of motion of neck patients with CTTHs.

1.4.2.3 To compare the effects between the court type traditional Thai massage and amitriptyline on pressure pain threshold in patients with CTTHs.

1.4.2.4 To compare the effects of the court type traditional Thai massage with those of amitriptyline.

1.5 Definitions of Terms

1.5.1 Patients with chronic tension-type headaches refer to those experiencing not less than 10 times of chronic headaches during their lifetime with each recurring not less than 15 times/month on average for > 3 months (≥ 180 days/year). Each headache lasts 30 min up to seven days with more than two of the following symptoms: 1) gnawing and tight pains, 2) mild to moderate pains, 3) pains in both sides of the head, 4) pains which do not increase in severity because of daily life activities, such as walking and taking stairs; which are not accompanied with nausea, vomiting, or sensitivity to light

and sound; and which are not accompanied with other abnormalities, such as nerve dysfunctions, fever, weight loss with unknown causes, and certain illnesses leading to headaches.

1.5.2 The court type traditional Thai massage is defined as the use of the fingers and hands in pressing on the body according to the science and art of traditional Thai medicine applied in royal courts for alleviating, treating, and preventing illnesses as well as restoring the good health of patients. The science and art of the court type traditional Thai massage involve an expression of courtesy, such as approaching the patients on one's knees, as well as respect by doing 'wai' (putting the hands in a lotus-like shape at the chest level) before each treatment session in order to apologize them for touching their body; the application of diagnostic and treatment principles; being knowledgeable of the effects of the massage on internal organs and tissues; the use of only the hands and fingers, not the feet, knees, or elbows, to increase blood circulation and enhance the functions of the nervous system the avoidance of bending the patients' joints or body violently; and the application of the right massage postures, angles, and rhythms on the patients who must be sitting or lying on their back or side, not on their stomach.

1.5.3 The court type traditional Thai massage for TTH treatment refers to the use of the fingers and hands in pressing the muscles of the shoulders and neck as well as the back and front of the head.

1.5.4 Amitriptyline is a tricyclic antidepressant drug effective in the treatment of TTHs. The dosage is 25 mg before bedtime.

1.6 Knowledge gap

Little research on the effectiveness of the court type traditional Thai massage in treating TTHs in Thailand has been conducted. Most was done using a single-group approach and a quasi-experimental design. Hence, there is a need for a randomized controlled trial on the effectiveness of this type of massage compared to the prescription of amitriptyline.



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1.7 Conceptual Framework



Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the court-type traditional Thai massage in treating patients suffering from CTTHs in comparison with amitriptyline. Relevant concepts, theories, documents, and research have been reviewed and presented as follows.

- 1. Tension-Type Headache
 - 1.1 Definition
 - 1.2 Diagnosis
 - 1.3 Epidemiology
 - 1.4 Causes
 - 1.5 Risk factors
 - 1.6 Pathophysiology of Tension-Type Headache
 - 1.7 Symptoms
 - CHULALUNGKORN UNIVERSITY
 - 1.8 Treatment
- 2. Court-type Traditional Thai Massage
 - 2.1 Background and Definition
 - 2.2 Benefits
 - 2.3 Important Considerations
 - 2.4 Cautions
 - 2.5 General Massage and Trigger Point Massage

- 3. Amitriptyline
 - 3.1 Indications
 - 3.2 Types
 - 3.3 Dosage and Instructions
 - 3.4 Side Effects
 - 3.5 Cautions
 - 3.6 Contraindication
- 4. Outcome Measurement
 - 4.1 Primary Outcome Measurement
 - 4.2 Secondary Outcome Measurement
- 5. Related Literature
 - 5.1 Literature in Thailand
 - 5.2 Literature Abroad

1. Tension-Type Headache

1.1 Definition

Headache is one of the most common complaints involving both severe and chronic symptoms [17]. Annually, over 5% of U.S. citizens suffer from headache, and more than 1% experience primary headache [18]. The International Headache Society (HIS) classifies headache into two types: [5] 1.1.1 Primary headache. Involving no significant structural or tissue changes, primary headache can be further divided into three types: migraine headache, tension-type headache, and cluster headache.

1.1.2 Secondary headache. This type of headache is caused by significant structural or tissue changes and related to memory disorders, including acute post-traumatic headache, subarachnoid hemorrhage, and intracranial infection. Tension-type headache (TTH) is most widely found in more than 70% of those suffering from headache [7]. According to the IHS, TTH falls into two types: episodic TTH (ETTH), involving less than 15 days of headache per month, and chronic TTH (CTTH), involving more than 15 days of headache per month for a period of over six months [5].

1.2 Diagnosis

The IHS sets the following criteria for the diagnosis of TTH.

1.2.1. ETTH

i. History of more than 10 times of headache accompanied by the criteria in B to D; less than 180 days of headache per year or 15 days of headache per month

- ii. 30 minutes to seven days of headache
- iii. More than two of the following symptoms of pain:
 - Pressing or tightening (non-pulsating) quality
 - Mild to moderate
 - Bilateral
 - Not exacerbated by taking the stairs or doing daily activities

- iv. Accompaniment of the following:
 - No nausea or vomiting
 - No sensitivity to light or sound or both

1.2.2. CTTH

CTTH involves similar symptoms to ETTH, but with a longer duration of pain, specifically more than 15 days of headache per month on average for > 3 months (\geq 180 days/year) [5].

1.3 Epidemiology

TTH can take place infrequently with only short durations of discomfort, which affected individuals or their doctors do not consider a disease; on the other hand, TTH can occur frequently with long durations of continuous, disabling headaches, such as migraine or cluster headache [6]. The prevalence of TTH was as high as 78% in Denmark with 59% of the affected individuals having infrequent ETTH not requiring medical care [19]. In addition, although 24-37% suffered from TTH several times a month, only 10% experienced the associated symptoms on a daily basis and CTTH was a health issue among only 3-6% of the population.[19, 20] When sex is taken into consideration, slightly more women than men suffer from TTH. [8, 21] As regards age, the average onset is 25-30 years, peaking at 30-39 years and decreasing later in life [20, 22].

Recent studies revealed that TTH may be a more severe problem than migraine. Studies carried out in Denmark and the U.S. showed that the former led to higher absenteeism rates [20, 23, 24]. Additionally, non-migraine headaches, mainly TTH, resulted in much more treatment expenses than migraine [25]. Also, TTH placed great burden on the few experiencing substantial and complicating comorbidities [26]. Though the number of TTH patients seeking medical care was lower, their total use of medical contacts was higher [27]. According to [28], patients with severe TTH generally spend a lot of money on alternative treatments without finding effective ones. Consequently, they suffer from poor performance at work or school, depression, anxiety, or even affective disorders [29].

1.4 Causes

It was traditionally believed that TTH resulted from the stiffness of head and facial muscles, but this has currently been found to be a physical sign rather than a contributing factor. The actual cause and mechanism is unknown. However, it is hypothesized that TTH is caused by stimulation to the muscles and fascia surrounding the skull. This leads to the disorders of the function of the central nervous system and probably part of the spinal cord or the abducens nerve, which in turn stiffens the muscles and fascia surrounding the skull or changes the neurotransmitters, such as serotonin, endorphin, and dopamine, in such fascia. Stimulating factors include stress (especially in the evening after work), hunger and missed meals, shortage of sleep, eye strain, migraine, anxiety, depression, and emotional disorders or adjustment problems [9].

1.5 Risk Factors

Several risk factors, such as stress and eye strain, cause TTH and CTTH since they can lead to the contraction of the muscles near the neck, face, and scalp. Additionally, as the extracranial arteries contracts, the pain receptor in the brain is stimulated, thereby resulting in headache [9].

1.6 Pathophysiology of Tension-Type Headache

The pericranialmyofascial tissues are stimulated for a long time. As a consequence, the nerve impulses in the pain pathway through the A-delta and the C-fiber reduce the threshold of the receptors in the second-order neurons. Such nerve impulses enter the quintothalamic tract of the brain stem before being sent for processing at the sensory cortex, [30] as shown in Fig. 2.



Figure 2 Path of the nerve impulses associated with pericranialmyofascial pain [30]

With the stimulation to the pericranialmyofascial tissues, the nerve impulses making their ways to the second-order neurons cause the release of several chemicals to the extracellular space, triggering the trigerminal nucleus caudalis (TNC) in the brain steam. Meanwhile, the trigerminal ganglion (TGG) is stimulated, releasing vasodilation neuropeptides such as neurokinin A, substance P, and calcitonin-gene-related peptides (CGRPs) in the presynaptic area of the TGG. The CGRPs released attach to the CGRP1 receptor, a Gprotein coupled receptor (GS), resulting in vasodilation and neurogenic inflammation and a higher sensitivity of the nociceptor of the C-fiber. Consequently, the transmission of pain signals to the midbrain is made faster, and pain occurs even from mild stimulation. This central sensitization is a major cause of TTH. Other contributing factors include such neurotransmitters as serotonin (5-HT_), nitric oxide (NO), and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2); and external stimulants such as temperature, pressure, and electrical impulses [30].

1.7 Symptoms

Patients with TTH experience dull, tightening pain in the temples, forehead, midhead, or occiput, or tight pain around the head, for 30 minutes to one week. Most patients suffer over 24 hours of mild to moderate pain, while some patients may suffer even weeks or months of constant severe disabling headaches. No nausea or vomiting is involved, and no deterioration takes place with exposure to light, sound, smell, or motion. Patients usually experience pain in the morning after waking up, in the afternoon or evening, or during times of anxiety, depression, and insomnia [9].

1.8 Treatment ALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

TTH can be treated using pharmacological and nonpharmacological approaches.

1.8.1 Pharmacological approach

TTH can be treated with over-the-counter (OTC) drugs such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and acetaminophen. NSAIDS used for treating TTH include ibuprofen, aspirin, and napoxen sodium, which inhibits COX-2 and the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostragrandin, thereby stopping inflammation partially causing TTH. *However*, these medications can also bring about undesirable effects such as irritation of the stomach, nausea, and vomiting [11].

Another pharmacological approach is the use of amitriptyline, a type of tricyclic antidepressant stopping the inhibits of monoamine. The mechanism of action of amitriptyline is that it inhibits of noradrenaline and serotonin with a slight effect on dopamine. This explains why amitriptyline is used in the treatment of TTH since it increases the stimulation of the descending inhibitory pathway and acts as an N-methyl-Daspartate (NMDA) receptor [31, 32].



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Figure 3 Chronic Tension-Type Headaches Flowchart

2. Court-type Traditional Thai Massage

2.1 Background and Definition

Massage is traditional Thai wisdom passed verbally from generation to generation. Taught privately, massage is believed to originate from aid provided to alleviate mild illnesses in the family until expertise is developed through practice making it possible to give aid to neighbors. Not only can massage be applied to the betterment of the health of individuals, their family, and their neighbors, but it can also help to establish positive interpersonal relationships. Traditional Thai massage can be divided into two types [33].

2.1.1 Also referred to as the Chaloeisak-type massage, the popular-type traditional Thai massage is practiced based on the local wisdom of each region. The massage mainly involves the use of the hands and other organs to rub or knead body parts. Before a massage session, the therapist makes a gesture called 'wai' (putting the palms together in a lotus-like shape) to pay respect to his teacher and apologize the patient for the body touch. Then the patient lays on his back, and the therapist starts the massage from the feet to the knees, thighs, stomach, back, shoulders, neck, arms, and the other parts all over the body. This improves the blood circulation and lymph of both the organs that are massaged and the others that are not, relieving illnesses such as sprain, neck stiffness from poor sleep posture, joint dislocation, indigestion, flatulence, constipation, backache, knee pain, cramp, headache, insomnia, nausea, and stress [33].

2.1.2 The court-type traditional Thai massage refers to massage delivered to kings and royal members. The therapist must approach the patient using his knees. At around one meter from the patient, the therapist sits with

both legs folded to one side of the body before giving apologies for the body touch required. After that, the pulses from one wrist and the ankle on the same side are measured. Then a court-type traditional Thai massage is carried out in a similar way to the popular-type one with a major difference in that the former involves polite hand placements and arm angles. This unique type of massage focuses on the legs, arms, back, shoulders, neck, head, and stomach [34].

The Association for the Revival and Promotion of Traditional Thai Medicine and Ayurvedic College under the Center for Applied Traditional Thai Medicine define the court-type traditional Thai massage as the use of fingers and palms to press the human body according to the science and arts of the traditional Thai medicine practiced in palaces for the alleviation, treatment, and revival of the health of patients. The massage is made up of the following features.

• Polite manners. The therapist must approach his patient with his knees as well as pay respect to his teacher and apologize the patient for the body touch required by doing 'wai'. In addition, the therapist must not stoop, breathe on the patient, or look up in an impolite way.

• Adherence to diagnostic and treatment principles. The therapist must inquire the patient's history and carry out physical examination before each treatment. This includes measuring the pulses from the wrist and ankle, the upper wind, and the lower wind, as well as giving the instructions that the patient needs to know.

• Possession of knowledge. The therapist must know that

massage affects internal organs and tissues as well as improves the blood circulation and the function of the nervous system. More importantly, he must

realize how massage can be done safely. Therefore, in addition to massage training, attendance in courses such as anatomy, physiology, and pathology is required.

• Adherence to the suitable massage procedures. A massage session begins from under the knees or the thighs to the ankles and the feet, not vice versa unless necessary.

• Avoidance of the use of the feet, knees, and elbows violently. The therapist must use only his palms and fingers without using strong force from the feet, knees, and elbows to massage, flex, or bend body parts. The appropriate force for treatment is exerted using the right postures, ankles, and rhythms. Additionally, the patient is in a sitting posture, or lays on his back or side, not on his stomach.

2.2 Benefits

fatigue

2.2.1 Improvements of the blood circulation, lymph, and nervous systems

2.2.2 Decrease in the swelling of the affected muscles

2.2.3 Relaxation of muscles and reduction of stiffness, pain, and

2.2.4 Softened fascia and increased muscle flexibility

2.2.5 Better skin quality resulting from increased blood circulation to the skin

2.2.6 Enhanced physical ability for patients with paralysis or paresis

2.2.7 Decrease in body ache in women during their pregnancy and after delivery

2.2.8 Stimulation of the stomach and intestine resulting in better appetite and reducing flatulence

2.2.9 Reduced stress and relaxation leading to better emotional state

2.3 Important Considerations

2.3.1 Ethics

Court-type traditional Thai massage therapists must abide by ethical and medical principles. Violation of this can damage patients' faith in traditional Thai medicine. With regards to ethics, Boonrattanahiran [34]specifies adherence to the following:

i. Abstinence of alcoholic drinks. The therapist should not drink before a session since this will create a bad professional image and reduce the effectiveness of a treatment.

ii. Avoidance of flirtatious manners. The therapist must not flirt with the patient either verbally or behaviorally. Conversation should be carried out only as required.

iii. No deception. The therapist must not deceive the patient for monetary returns or promotion of status. Furthermore, the therapist must not prolong a treatment in order to gain unwarranted medical fees.

2.3.2 Preparation of the therapist

i. Improvement of finger strength. To be able to perform his massage forcefully and effectively with precise pressure, the therapist has to strengthen his finger daily by sitting cross-legged with the

thighs on the floor and using the ten fingers to lift the whole body straight up. Practice can also be done by squeezing bee's wax. ii. Health care. The therapist has to take care of his health by exercising regularly and keeping his nails short. He should also avoid giving a massage while being ill since the massage will not be effective or even lead to contagion.

iii. Force and direction of massage. The therapist must determine the right massage force and direction for each patient and treatment, using appropriate sitting or standing postures as well as pressure points.

a. Force. The therapist must always notice and communicate with the patient as to whether the massage force is appropriate. If pain is felt, the force must be reduced before being gradually increased. Boonrattanahiran sets three levels of force: 50 pounds, 70 pounds, and 90 pounds [34].

b. Direction of force. Generally, the therapist presses massage points using a perpendicular angle.

iv. Duration. In the court-type traditional Thai massage, duration refers to the following:

CHUL a. **OUC** Duration of each massage. Each session lasts a certain duration depending on the patient and illness, including his age, the age of his illness, symptoms, and severity.

b. Duration of each pressure. The duration for which the pressure on each point is exerted must be adjusted, depending on the location of the pressure, muscle stiffness, and feelings of the patient. Each pressure, from the moment it is exerted to when it is released, is called a period. Determined according to the therapist's breath, a period is classified into the following: lasting 10-15 seconds, equivalent to three to five breaths. A short period is generally used for basic massage.

•Long period. Each pressure lasts longer for 30-45 seconds, or 10-15 breaths. A long period is usually applied to trigger-point and wind-gate opening massage.

v. Adjustment of massage feels. The method

and style of massage are adjusted to ensure that the force gently acts on or gets through the massage line to the point being treated and that the patient feels relaxed without experiencing pain. Adjustment of massage feels plays the following roles:

• Controlling the force and direction of force to get the circulation of the blood to the target point

- Ensuring gentleness
- Preventing injury and bruises

2.4 Cautions

Patients should not eat 30 minutes before a massage. Massage should not be delivered to the elderly or those with such illnesses as diabetes, hypertension, inflammation, a fever of over 38 °C, swelling, accident injuries, and complications. In addition, the force must not be so strong that it causes bruises or inflammation. Consultation should be sought from physicians when necessary.

2.5 General Massage and Trigger Point Massage

The court-type traditional Thai massage falls into general massage and trigger point massage.
2.5.1 General massage involves massage along the line and body organs to stimulate the muscles, blood circulation, lymph, and nervous system. This increases treatment effectiveness and prepares for trigger point massage.

2.5.2 Trigger point massage is done by pressing the trigger points to stimulate the energy of the nerve and control the blood and heat to the target organs. Important trigger points are called major trigger points.

2.6 Massage lines and points for basic massage

In the court-type traditional Thai massage, the following organs are the massage targets.

2.6.1	Basic Massage of the Legs
2.6.2	Basic Massage of the Outside parts of the legs
2.6.3	Basic Massage of the Inside parts of the legs
2.6.4	Basic Massage of the Back
2.6.5	Basic Massage of the Inside parts of the arms
2.6.6	Basic Massage of the Outside parts of the arms
2.6.7	Basic Massage of the Shoulder Joint
2.6.8	Basic Massage of the Shoulders
2.6.9	Basic Massage of the neck
2.6.10	Basic Massage of the Stomach

An effective treatment requires a precise determination of the massage points and lines.

3. Background of Traditional Thai massage

Evidence of the application of traditional Thai massage (TTM) for physiotherapeutic purposes dates back as far as the time during the reign of King Rama I [35] . TTM involves clearing energy flow obstruction to bring the body back to balance by means of exerting pressure on the Sen Sib line, the life energy lines running through Inta, Pingkala, Sammana, Ganlatari, Sahassarangsi (the left eye), Tuwari (the right eye), Chantapusang (the left ear), Rutang (the right ear), Sikini, and Sukumang [35, 36].

Today, TTM is one of the most effective forms of deep massage and passive stretching; therefore, it has gained in popularity in Thailand and other countries around the world over the years and become one of the primary health care approaches. Applying techniques similar to those of compression or acupuncture massage, the practitioner exerts pressure through the palms, thumbs, elbows, knees, or feet along the Sen Sib line using body weight. The pressure is exerted and sustained for 5-10 seconds per points and repeated 3-5 times for each massage point until the patient experiences mild pain [37].

4. Amitriptyline

Tricyclic medications, such as imipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, clomipramine, and doxepin, are comprised mostly of tricyclic rings. These drugs are absorbed well in the gastrointestinal track. One to six hours after being absorbed, the drugs circulate through the liver, and 30-70% will be metabolized. Because of their high lipid solubility and attachment to proteins, only 5-10% is active. Additionally, their high volume of distribution (10-30 liter/kilogram) leaves little active ingredients. The high-life value of tricyclic drugs ranges from 10 to 90 hours with an average of 24 hours. Therefore, the stabilization of the medications in the plasma takes at least five to seven days. Finally, it is possible to take the drugs only once daily [38].

4.1 Indications

In addition to their effects on depression (despair, boredom, insomnia, and sleep disturbances), tricyclic medications can be used to treat a wide variety of illnesses, including:

3.1.1 Migraine

- 3.1.2 Herpes zoster
- 3.1.3 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), TTH, and anxiety

4.2 Types

10 mg, 25 mg, and 50 mg pills

Trade names: Tryptanol, Tripta, and Triptyline

4.3 Dosage and Instructions

4.3.1 Migraine prevention: 10-25 mg once daily before bedtime for adults

4.3.2 TTH and herpes zoster pain: 10 mg once daily, gradually increased weekly to an effective dosage; a high dosage (75-150 mg) to be divided into three times per day

4.3.3 IBS: 25-50 mg once daily before bedtime, gradually increased weekly to an effective dosage; a high dosage (75-150 mg) to be divided three times per day

4.3.4 Anxiety: a general dosage of 10-75 mg per day, possibly increased to 125-150 mg per day

4.3.5 Depression: 25-50 mg per day, gradually increased to 150 mg per day (divided into two to three times per day) in one week and to 200-

250 mg per day in two weeks; a period of over two weeks required for noticeable effects

4.4 Side Effects

Drowsiness, dry lips, constipation, palpitations, or drug allergies

4.5 Cautions

3.5.1 Other possible side effects, such as blurry vision, urination difficulty, nausea, vomiting, hypotension, weight gain, and swelling

3.5.2 Allergies to foods and rashes

3.5.3 Possible dangers to patients with convulsions, liver disease, prostatism, glaucoma, heart disease, and goiter, as well as the elderly and children aged less than five years

4.6 Contraindication

Patients recently recovering from myocardial infarction

5. Outcome Measurement

- 5.1 Primary Outcome Measurement
 - 5.1.1 Current visual analog scale

The current and 24-hour visual analog scale (VAS) has been chosen for the measurement of pain and muscle tension feeling on a numerical analog scale ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (most severe pain).

The VAS has been employed in many studies [39-43] with high reliability [40, 41].

Pain Assessment Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)

No pain

Worst pain

Figure 4 10-cm Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for pain intensity

5.2 Secondary Outcome Measurement

5.2.1 Cervical range of motion

For the cervical range of motion (CROM), the cervical spine movements are measured in terms of flexion, extension, lateral flexion, until they become painful. The intra-rater reliability for each movement (ICC) of the CROM was relatively high at 0.89-0.98 [44].



Figure 5 Cervical range of motion (CROM)

5.2.2 Tissue hardness measurement

Tissue hardness measurement involves evaluating the hardness of tissues and the level of pain using a meter and an algometer, generating numbers indicating therapeutic effectiveness and pain levels. To ensure safety, the assessee can press the button to stop the pressing weight. The ICCs of the tissue hardness measurement were high at 0.863-0.955 (p < 0.01) and 0.895-0.988 (p < 0.01), respectively [45].



Figure 6 Tissue Hardness Meter and Algometer

5.2.3 Heart rate variability

a. Definition. Heart rate variability (HRV) refers to the change in time and frequency from R to R from the QRS complex during an electrocardiography (ECG). This is a best indirect method for measuring cardiac autonomic control, including both the sympathetic and the parasympathetic systems [46]. The reliability of HRV was high to exceptionally high for both the time-domain HRV (SDDN: ICC = 0.74-0.85; RMSSD: ICC = 0.75-0.98) and the respiration rate (ICC = 0.77=0.96) [47].



Figure 7 Heart rate variability (HRV)

b. Measurement. Electrocardiography involves the conversion of analogue signals to digital signals and then the analysis of the R-R frequency in the QRS complex. This is divided into the time-domain analysis and the frequency-domain or spectral analysis.

• Time-domain analysis. This is a continuous

measurement of intervals of variability of the QRS complex, resulting from the sinus node depolarization of the ventricle, during an ECG. These are referred to as normal-to-normal (NNI) intervals. The analysis of duration is exhibited in the forms of mean NNI and the standard deviation of NNI (SDNN). The greater the SDNN, the higher the variability of the heart signals transmitted through the parasympathetic nerve.

• Frequency-domain analysis. The frequency-domain

analysis generates power spectral density (PSD) results, using precise mathematical calculation to determine the variability of signals in each frequency. The calculation is done nonparametrically and parametrically. The nonparametric analysis is superior in terms of the application of the fast Fourier transformation (FFT). On the other hand, the parametric one produces smoother frequency components, making it easier to distinguish frequency ranges as well as identify a mean frequency number. Additionally, an estimation of the PSD value from a small sample is still precise. Despite its advantages, the parametric analysis is complex and involves confirmation of the suitability of the sample.



Figure 8 Flow chart summarizing individual steps used when recording and processing the ECG signal in order to obtain data for HRV analysis [48].

5.2.4 Stress self-assessment

The stress self-assessment test was developed by the Department of Mental Health, the Ministry of Public Health. This short and easy-to-administer test is comprised of 20 questions with 0-3 rating scale responses. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the test was 0.84 [49].

6. Related literature

6.1 Literature in Thailand

The effects of electromyography (EMG) feedback practice together with muscle relaxation techniques on TTH patients were examined [50]. The samples were 30 patients with TTH at the Outpatient Department of Neurological Hospital, divided into two groups with equal number of subjects. The intervention group was trained for EMG feedback in conjunction with muscle relaxation techniques. The intervention was carried out twice a week for one month with each session lasting 30 minutes. A comparison of the intervention group and the control group revealed that the mean severity of headache reduced significantly at p < 0.01.

Another study compared the effects of applied Thai massage and paracetamol on the severity and duration of headache in patients with TTH [12]. Eighty TTH outpatients at Neurological Hospital were divided into two groups with 40 subjects each. The subjects in the intervention group received one 15-minute session of applied Thai massage treatment, whereas those in the control group took two 500 mg paracetamol tablets. It was found that the former led to more effective results in alleviating TTH than the latter at 15, 20, and 30 minutes. Research along a similar line was later conducted, [14] but with 60 subjects divided into two groups of 30 each. The findings indicated the effects of applied Thai massage and paracetamol at 10, 20, 30, and 60 minutes, and at 30 and 60 minutes, respectively.

In [15], the immediate effects of traditional Thai massage in relieving ETTH were evaluated. Sixty ETTH patients were randomized into the intervention group or the control group (taking a nap). The results indicated a significant decrease in ETTH for both groups (p < 0.01) and a significant difference between the two groups (p < 0.01). As for trigger points (TrPs), a significant improvement was identified for the intervention group (p < 0.01),

but not the control group. Thus, it can be concluded that traditional Thai massage is an effective treatment for alleviating ETTH and countering the contributing factors.

The last research evaluated the immediate effects of Thai massage on patients with CTTH and migraine [16]. The subjects were randomized into the intervention group and the control group, which received one session of Thai massage and placebo massage using ultrasound equipment, respectively. An insignificant increase in TrPs and an insignificant improvement in CTTH and migraine were found for both groups (p > 0.05). From the results, it can be concluded that the two types of therapy have similar pain-relief effects and should thus be promoted for the treatment CTTH and migraine patients.

6.2 Literature abroad

The effects of massage therapy on chronic non-migraine headache were examined [51]. Patients with this illness underwent treatment sessions in which their neck and shoulder muscles were massaged, and the frequency, duration, and intensity of headache were recorded. The results showed a significant reduction in the frequency and duration within the first week, but not change in the headache intensity.

In [52], the immediate effects of head-neck massage on HRV, mood states, and pressure pain thresholds (PPTs) on CTTH patients were investigated. Eleven patients aged between 20 and 68 years received either the experimental massage intervention (massage protocol) or a placebo treatment (detuned ultrasound). It was found that the intervention group recovered after the experimental period, while the control group did not.

The last study evaluated chiropractic vs. medical prophylactic treatment in alleviating TTH. A randomized, placebo-controlled trial with a factorial design was carried out. Nineteen TTH patients suffering from more than 10 headaches per month were randomly assigned into four groups: real cervical manipulation + real amitriptyline, real cervical manipulation + placebo amitriptyline, sham cervical manipulation + real amitriptyline, and sham cervical manipulation + placebo amitriptyline. The unadjusted analysis of the results indicated a statistically significant effect for the chiropractic treatment (p = 0.03) and a clinically but not statistically significant effect for the combined therapies (p = 0.13). The adjusted analysis, in contrast, revealed no statistically or clinically important effects for single therapies, but statistically and clinically important effects for combined ones (p = 0.03) [53].



CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research design

The study was randomized controlled trial conducted at the Department of Traditional Thai Medicine, Bamnet Narong Hospital, Amphur Bamnet Narong, Chaiyaphum Province.

2. Population

The population are patients aged 18-65 years at Bamnet Narong Hospital diagnosed with chronic tension-type headache (CTTH) according to the criteria of the International Headache Society (IHS).

3. Sample size

The sample was consist of 60 patients aged 18-65 years with CTTH as identified by the score on the visual analog scale (VAS) of 4 or above. They was randomly assigned to the intervention group or the control group, each with 30 subjects. The sample size was determined according to [15]. The VAS score was calculated from the level of pain associated with episodic tension-type headache (ETTH).

$$n/group = \frac{2\sigma^{2}(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^{2}}{(\overline{\chi}1 - \overline{\chi}2)^{2}}$$
$$n/group = \frac{2 \times 1.40^{2}(1.96 + 0.84)^{2}}{(1.97 - 3.07)^{2}}$$
$$n/group = 25.40$$

There for n/group = 30(20% dropout)

4. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

4.1 Inclusion criteria

Following the criteria set forth by the HIS [5], the subjects to be included in the study were as follows:

a. Male or female, aged 18-65 years.

b. Headache occurring on ≥ 15 days per month on average for > 3 months (≥ 180 days/year).

- c. Headache lasts hours of may be continuous
- d. Suffer from at least two of the following symptoms: [5]
 - bilateral location
 - pressing/tightening (non-pulsating) quality
 - mild or moderate intensity
 - not aggravated by routine physical activity such as walking or climbing stairs
 - e. experience headache without the following symptoms:
 - no more than one of photophobia, phonophobia or mild nausea
 - neither moderate or severe nausea nor vomiting
- f. Not attributed to another disorder
- g. Suffer from headaches at least twice a week.
- h. Experience pain with a severity of greater than or equal to 4 on the VAS
- i. Be willing to participate.

j. No prior experience with the court-type traditional Thai massage, amitriptyline and other treatments or prior experience dating back more than 1 week

4.2 Exclusion criteria

The subjects excluded from the research were those with:

- a. Other types of headache not classified as CTTH
- b. History of the following illnesses or disorders:
 - Cervical disorders, such as cervical spondylosis, or herniated disc
 - Neurological disorders, such as hemiplegia or paresis
 - Skin diseases, such as chickenpox or herpes zoster
- c. No communicative ability or inability to follow instructions
- d. A fever of 38.5 °C

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5. Research procedures

5.1 **Preparation**

a. A pilot study was carried out to provide preliminary results on the effectiveness of the CTTM and guidelines for the implementation of the main research as well as to cast light on possible obstacles and solutions in the implementation of the main research. A sample of ten patients was administered two sessions of CTTM treatment during a period of one week. Before and after the administration of the treatment, assessment of the patients' CTTH-related health conditions was conducted. b. The author wrote a research proposal and requested approval from the Committee for Research on Human Subjects.

c. A letter was sent to Bamnet Narong Hospital for approval of the research and data collection.

d. A meeting with the research assistants (two licensed traditional Thai medicine practitioners to provide massage treatment and one assessor specialized in administering the research instruments) was held.

e. A manual of the court-type traditional Thai massage was be developed to ensure that each treatment follows the same standard.

f. The research instruments was prepared, consisting of the VAS form, stress-self assessment test, cervical range of motion (CROM) test, and tissue hardness and heart rate variability (HRV) measurements.

g. An announcement were made to recruit the subjects.

h. The reliability of all outcome measures were determined. Each of the Measurement was done twice at two different times.

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5.2 Research procedures

The research was conducted in three stages as follows.

5.2.1 Pre-intervention stage

1. An announcement was made recruiting volunteers with CTTH.

2. The research team explained the project to the volunteers and made appointments with Dr. Prasobsuk Puthaphitak for CTTH diagnosis. Then the volunteers were asked to fill out the survey questionnaire providing their personal and CTTH information by interview at Bamnet Narong Hospital. The questionnaire completion took 20 minutes. After that, the participants were randomized into two groups with 30 of them each. The first received the court-type traditional Thai massage, while the second was prescribed Amitriptylene.

3. The volunteers satisfying the selection criteria were diagnosed in terms of the variables involved before treatment. This was carried out by physiotherapist undergoing training regarding the application of the research instruments, including the measurement of the severity of CTTH, the 24-hour visual analog scale (24 HVAS), the measurement of the cervical range of motion (CROM), the tissue hardness meter and algometer, and the measurement of heart rate variability (HRV). All the processes took approximately 30 minutes.

4. The randomization was performed using a lottery by the researcher assistant. The subjects in the treatment group received the court-type traditional Thai massage. Those in the control group, on the other hand, were administered Amitriptylene. After being randomized, the participants were asked to sign the consent form.

5.2.2 Intervention stage

After the preliminary diagnosis, the randomization, and the signing of the consent form, the participants were given a 4-week treatment according to the group to which they belonged and a 2-week follow-up. The details are as follows.

1.The 30 subjects randomized into the treatment group received the court-type traditional Thai massage. This was done by two therapists. The first was Mrs. Peerada Damapong, a Ph.D. candidate and a licensed applied Thai traditional medical practitioner with more than 3-year experience. She developed the massage procedures and details before training the second therapist, also a licensed applied Thai traditional medical practitioner. Lasting

45 minutes for each session, the treatment was conducted twice per week for 4 weeks. A follow-up was done during week 6. The court-type traditional Thai massage involves using the palms and fingers to press along the massage line in different ways for different illnesses. The method for alleviating TTH is comprised of seven steps lasting 45 minutes, starting from the shoulders (15 minutes), both sides of the back (5 minutes), the area connecting the neck and the shoulders (10 minutes), the tips of the shoulders (3 minutes), the back of the head (5 minutes), the middle of head (2 minutes), and the forehead (5 minutes).

To minimize bruises, the intensity of a massage was adjusted to suit each individual patient's age and body shape, drawing on information from therapist observation and inquiries made to the patient regarding his/her feelings. In addition, the patients were requested to inform the therapist immediately if they experienced pain caused by excessive massage intensity. During each CTTH therapy session, the subjects suffering from bruises were treated with topical herbal press. If bruises broke out later, the participants could telephone those in the research team anytime.

2. The 30 subjects randomized into the control group were given Amitriptylene by Dr. Prasobsuk Puthapitak. They were advised to take 25 mg once daily before bedtime for 4 weeks, and a follow-up was carried out in week 6. It was stressed that the medication could cause drowsiness, and strict adherence to the prescribed time of consumption was required.

5.2.3 Evaluation and follow-up stage

1. On the first day of the therapy, the participants in the treatment group were evaluated right after the massage therapy. Those in the control group, in contrast, were evaluated on the next day because they would take Amitriptylene that night. Evaluation was conducted again in weeks 2 and 4 with a follow-up in week 6, including the VAS, the 24-HVAS, the self-stress assessment (only before the commencement of the therapy), the CROM, and tissue hardness meter and algometer, and the HRV. The treatment group received a total of 11 times of treatment and evaluation, while the control group underwent a total of 6 times.

After the completion of the research, all the data regarding the participants were destroyed.

2. In case of dangers caused by or risks connected to either the courttype traditional Thai massage or the Amitriptylene medication, the participants experiencing undesirable side-effects were referred to Dr. Prasobsuk Puthapitak at Bamnet Narong Hospital in Amphur Bamnet Narong, Chaiyaphum, for consultation. The research covered any expenses incurred as a result of the referral. It should be noted that the participants had the right to withdraw from the research at any time without any liability or loss of their other medical benefits.



6. Study Design

Experimental study this study is prospective randomized clinical control trial



Figure 9 Participant flowchart

7. Randomization

The subjects meeting the inclusion criteria were assigned to either the intervention group (receiving court-type traditional Thai massage treatment) or the control group (taking amitriptyline) using the simple random sampling technique.

8. Measurement instruments

8.1 Current visual analog scale

The current visual analog scale (VAS) is an instrument for measuring pain, rated from 0 (no pain) to 10 (most severe pain ever experienced). In this study, the VAS was implemented before and after each treatment, after four weeks, and during the follow-up period.

8.2 24-hour visual analog scale

The 24-hour visual analog scale (24-HVAS) differs from the VAS in that the former focuses on the patients' experience over the past 24 hours. The 24-HVAS was administered before and after every treatment.

8.3 Stress self-assessment

The stress self-assessment test was developed by the Department of Mental Health, the Ministry of Public Health. This short and easy-to-administer test is comprised of 20 questions with 0-3 rating scale responses. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the test was 0.84 [49]. Self-assessment of stress was done before the first treatment and at the end of the experiment.

8.4 Cervical range of motion

For the cervical range of motion (CROM), the cervical spine movements are measured in terms of flexion, extension, lateral flexion, and rotation until they become painful. The intra-rater reliability for each movement (ICC) of the CROM was relatively high at 0.89-0.98 [44]. Cervical range of motion (CROM) measurement was carried out before the first treatment as well as before and after the treatment at weeks 2, 4, and 6.

8.5 Tissue hardness and algometer measurement

Tissue hardness measurement involves evaluating the hardness of tissues and the level of pain using a meter and an algometer, generating numbers indicating therapeutic effectiveness and pain levels. To ensure safety, the assessee can press the button to stop the pressing weight. The ICCs of the tissue hardness measurement were high at 0.863-0.955 (p < 0.01) and 0.895-0.988 (p < 0.01), respectively [43]. A meter and algometer of the area upper trapezius muscle was used to measure tissue hardness before the first treatment as well as before and after the treatment at weeks 2, 4, and 6.

8.6 Heart rate variability (HRV)

Definition. Heart rate variability (HRV) refers to the change in time and frequency from R to R from the QRS complex during an electrocardiography (ECG). This is a best indirect method for measuring cardiac autonomic control, including both the sympathetic and the parasympathetic systems [46]. The reliability of HRV was high to exceptionally high for both the time-domain HRV (SDDN: ICC = 0.74-0.85; RMSSD: ICC = 0.75-0.98) and the respiration rate (ICC = 0.77=0.96) [47]. Heart rate variability (HRV) was used to measure heart rate variability before the first treatment as well as before and after the treatment at weeks 2, 4, and 6.

9. Intervention

9.1 Intervention group

The court-type traditional Thai massage involves using the palms and fingers to press along the massage line in different ways for different illnesses. The method for alleviating TTH is comprised of seven steps lasting 45 minutes, starting from the shoulders (15 minutes), both sides of the back (5 minutes), the area connecting the neck and the shoulders (10 minutes), the tips of the shoulders (3 minutes), the back of the head (5 minutes), the middle of head (2 minutes), and the forehead (5 minutes). The details for each step are as follows [54-56].

a. Shoulder massage

The therapist stands behind the patient, doing one of the following three types of massage: low-impact massage, medium-impact massage, and high-impact massage. For the low-impact massage, the therapist stands with the feet placed slightly apart. For the medium-impact massage, the therapist moves one leg one step behind and bends the other leg slightly. For the high-impact massage, the therapist is in the same posture as for the medium-impact one but increases the bending angle and lifts one heel. After that, the therapist starts by pressing the thumbs above the shoulder blades, two inches from the inside parts of the shoulder tips, and then moving the press along the upper trapezius muscle to the protrusion of the cervical vertebrae C-7. In sitting position, pressure from both thumbs are applied from shoulder to neck, neck to shoulder and shoulder to neck (upper trapezius muscle). Different weight is used; light, medium and strong pressure, respectively. Each press lasts 10 seconds [54-56].





Figure 10 Shoulder massage

b. Back massage

The therapist stands behind the patient, pressing the thumb on the upper trapezius muscle near cervical vertebrae C-7 for 30 seconds.



Figure 11 Back massage

c. Basic Massage of the neck

The therapist sits with his knees on the floor behind the patient, pressure from right thumb is applied at left side of the neck while other

hand of the therapist support the subject's forehead. Neck massage is started from C7 (upper trapezius and splenius muscle) to the occipital area. After that, right side of the neck is also massaged each press for 10 seconds [54-56].



Figure 12 Basic Massage of the neck

d. Shoulder tip massage

The therapist sits with his knees on the floor beside the patient, holding the wrist of the patient with the hand on the same side as the massage groove the clavicle bone, using the thump of the other hand to press along groove the clavicle bone, and maintaining each press for 30 seconds.



Figure 13 Shoulder tip massage

e. Massage on the back of the head

The therapist sits with his knees on the floor behind the patient, pressing the thumbs on signals 1-5 of the back of the head and maintaining each press for 30 seconds [54-56].



Figure 14 Massage on the back of the head



Figure 15 point 1-5 on the back of the head



Figure 16 Point the middle of head



Figure 17 Point 1-5 on the Forehead

f. Massage the middle of head

The therapist stands behind the patient, pressing the thumbs on the middle of head and maintaining each press for 30 seconds.



Figure 18 Massage the middle of head

g. Forehead massage

The therapist sits with his knees on the floor in front of the patient, using the thumbs to press signals 1-5 of the forehead and maintaining each press for 30 seconds [54-56].





Figure 19 Forehead massage point 1

Figure 20 Forehead massage point 2



Figure 21 Forehead massage point 3 Figure 22 Forehead massage point 4



Figure 23 Forehead massage point 5

9.2 Control group

The subjects in the control was taken 25 mg amitriptyline once daily before bedtime.

10. Data analysis

10.1 The data was analyzed in terms of mean +/- standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and percentage for categorical variables. The study aims to analyze each session of treatment separately at different points: at

day 1 (immediate effect), after four weeks, and after six weeks during the follow-up. All the analysis was performed on the basis of intention-to-treat.

10.2 Since the randomization method does not guarantee that the characteristics at baseline between the two groups are the same, a paired t-test was carried out to compare the continuous variables at baseline as well as each measurement. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) used to Analyze the differences between group means and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was also be conducted to compare the difference between the two groups as well as estimate the adjusted difference between the two groups at 95% confidence level.

11. Ethical considerations

11.1 The subjects were receive CTTH treatment from physicians and traditional Thai medicine practitioners using the court-type traditional Thai massage or amitriptyline without incurring any expenses.

11.2 The subjects can drop out of the project at any time without any effects on past or future treatments.

11.3 The subjects were participate on a voluntary basis using the information provided before the start of the experiment. In addition, they were informed of the researcher's telephone number so that they can report complications resulting from the study.

11.4 The research was approved by the Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subjects, Health Science Group, Chulalongkorn University before it begins.

12. Expected outcomes

13.1 The study was confirm the effectiveness of the court-type traditional Thai massage in treating TTH patients.

13.2 The present research was provide guidelines for clinical studies on traditional Thai medicine.



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CHAPTER IV RESULTS

The study was randomized controlled trial on the Effectiveness of Court-type Traditional Thai Massage Versus Amitriptyline in Patients with Chronic Tension type Headache.

A total of 60 patients aged 18-65 years with CTTH as identified by the score on the visual analog scale (VAS) of 4 or above. They was randomly assigned to the intervention group or the control group, each with 30 subjects.

The results of the study were divided into four sections as follows:

Sections 1Reliability of the outcome measures

Sections 2 Randomization and progress through the trial

Sections 3 Demographic data, health status and baseline clinical characteristics

Section 4: Comparison of outcome measures at all assessment time points

Sections 1. Reliability of the outcome measures

The-intra-rater reliability of outcome measure was established prior to the study using 10 patients with functional headache to measure the Cervical range of motion (CROM) (in Cervical flexion, Cervical extension, Cervical left lateral flexion and Cervical right lateral flexion), Pressure pain threshold (PPT), Tissue hardness, Heart rate variability (HRV) (in Standard deviation from the mean RR value; SDNN, Root mean square of the standard deviation; RMS-SD, Low Frequency power; LF, High Frequency power; HF, Low Frequency to High Frequency Ratio; LF/HF). All variables were tested three times. The Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) of a two-way mixed effect model of all outcome measures showed a high degree of correlation (ICC >= 0.90). These results are shown in table 1

Outcome measures	ICCs	95% CI of	P-value
		ICC	
Cervical range of motion (degree);			
Cervical flexion	0.90	0.63-0.97	< 0.001
 Cervical extension 	0.96	0.84-0.99	< 0.001
• Cervical left lateral flexion	0.96	0.85-0.99	< 0.001
• Cervical right lateral flexion	0.97	0.88-0.99	< 0.001
Pressure pain threshold (kg/cm ²)	0.92	0.72-0.98	< 0.001
Tissue hardness (degree)	0.97	0.43-0.99	< 0.001
Heart rate variability (HRV)			
• Standard deviation from the	0.93	0.71-0.98	< 0.001
mean RR value; SDNN (Ms)			
• Root mean square of the	0.90	0.63-0.97	< 0.001
standard deviation; RMS-SD (Ms)			
• Low Frequency power; LF com	0.93	0.57-0.98	< 0.001
(ms^2)			
• High Frequency power; HF	0.90	0.68-0.97	< 0.001
(ms^2)			
• Low Frequency to High	0.91	0.80-0.98	< 0.001
Frequency Ratio; LF/HF (ms ²)			

Table 1 Reliability of the outcome measures

Sections 2 Randomization and progress through the trial

A total of ninety-two subjects responded to the recruitment advertisements and were screened of eligibility for the study. After screen by medical doctor, thirty-two subjects dropped out because low frequency (n= 12), over the age (n = 15), depression (n= 3) and neurological disorder (n=2) participants, sixty subjects met the inclusion criteria and signed the consent forms. Thirty subjects were randomly selected to receive CTTM and the other was the control group. At the 6-week of the follow up phase, A detailed summary of patient recruitment, participation, attrition and reasons for excluded from the study is summarized in figure 22





Figure 22 Participants flow and follow-up chart

Sections 3 Demographic data, health status and baseline clinical characteristics

Details of demographic data and health status were presented in table 2. The average age 37 to 50 year classify from class interval of CTTM group was 13(43.30) and of the control group was 13(43.30). Most patients 55(91.67) were woman. About occupation the participants 25(41.67) were work as employee. Most of demographic and health status indicators were equally balanced between the two groups.

Clinical characteristics of headache were presented in table 3. The history of headache was similar in both groups. In terms of other variables (e.g., Severity of headache, Working affected by headache, Previous treatments of headache, Family history of headache) were found to be equally balanced between the two groups.

The baseline results for clinical outcome measures were presented in table 4. Patients in the control group initially reported slightly more Headache duration within 1 week ago, Self-stress assessment score than those in the CTTM group but patients in the CTTM group initially reported slightly more CROM (Cervical flexion and Cervical extension), PPT and HRV (LF and HF) than those control group. However, the difference in this initial Headache duration within 1 week ago, Self-stress assessment score, CROM (Cervical flexion and Cervical extension), PPT and HRV (LF and HF) between the groups was small. Most baseline characteristics were equally balanced between the two groups.

	CTTM	Control n = 30	P-value
Characteristics	n = 30		
	n(%)	n(%)	
Gender			
• female	26(86.70)	29(96.70)	< 0.05
•male	4(13.30)	1(3.30)	
Aged (year)			
• 23-36 year	6(20.00)	1(3.30)	0.350
• 50 – 37 year	13(43.30)	13(43.30)	
• 64 - 51 year	11(36.70)	16(53.30)	
Mean= 49.75, S.D. =10.93,			
Median= 48			
Classify from class interval			
Body Mass Index (BMI) mean± SD	23.06±5.53	25.37±4.98	0.822
Occupation			
•Agriculture	9(30.00)	12(40.00)	< 0.05
•self-employed/Business	4(13.30)	1(3.30)	
•Government officer/government	8(26.70)	1(3.30)	
employer awaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa			
•work as employee GHULALONGKORN I	9(30.00)	16(53.30)	
Marital Status;			
•Single	2(6.70)	-	0.673
•Married	26(86.70)	27(90.00)	
•Divorced/Separated	1(3.30)	2(6.70)	
•Widowed	1(3.30)	1(3.30)	
Salary's sufficient			
•No sufficient	7(23.30)	11(36.70)	0.401
•Sufficient/no debt	14(46.70)	17(56.70)	
•Sufficient/saving deposit	9(30.00)	2(6.70)	

Table 2 Demographic data and health status
	CTTM	Control	P-value	
Characteristics	n = 30	n = 30		
	n(%)	n(%)		
Health status Smoking				
•No smoker	29(96.70)	30(100.00)	< 0.05	
•used to smoker	1(3.30)	-		
Alcohol consumption				
• No drinking	17(56.70)	27(90.00)	< 0.05	
 Occasional drinking 	13(43.30)	3(10.00)		
Underlying diseases				
•None	25(83.30)	26(86.70)	0.690	
•Yes (Allergy)	2(6.70)	1(3.30)		
•Yes (Diabetes mellitus)	1(3.30)	2(6.70)		
•Yes (Hypertension)	2(6.70)	1(3.30)		

Table 2 Demographic data and health status (Cone.)

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Table 5 entited characteristics of headache	CTTM	Control	P-value
Characteristics	n = 30	n = 30	
	n(%)	n(%)	
1. History of headache in the 1 year			
1.1 Headache duration pain of 1 year			
(months)			
• 6 months	1(3.30)	1(3.30)	1.000
•> 6 months	29(96.70)	29(96.70)	
2. History of headache in the lifetime			
(time)			
2.1 Headache frequency of life (time)	30(100.00)	30(100.00)	1.000
•>/= 15 time			
3. History of headache within 1 month			
ago			
3.1 Headache frequency (times/month)			
•< 15 time	12(40.00)	5(16.70)	< 0.05
•>/= 15 time	18(60.00)	25(83.30)	
3.2 Duration time in each headache attack			
•< 30 minutes			
•30 minutes to 1 hour HULALONGKORN	1(3.30)	1(3.30)	1.000
•1 hour to 2 hours	18(60.00)	18(60.00)	
•> A day< 7 days	6(20.00)	6(20.00)	
	5(16.70)	5(16.70)	
3.3 Average of pain intensity in 24-hours			
(VAS 0-10 cm) mean± SD	6.26±1.17	6.06±0.94	0.380
4. History of Headache within 1 week ago			
4.1Headache frequency (times/week)			0.360
mean± SD	2.43±0.56	2.46±0.68	

Table 3 Clinical characteristics of headache

CTTM	Control	P-value
n = 30	n = 30	
n(%)	n(%)	
3.66±1.26	4.3±2.30	< 0.05
5.93±1.14	5.90±0.95	0.522
24(80.00)	23(76.7)	0.539
6(20.00)	7(23.3)	
1(3.30)	4(13.30)	
18(60.00)	16(53.30)	0.926
6(20.00)	6(20.00)	
5(16.70)	4(13.30)	
9(30.00)	5(16.70)	
11(36.70)	12(40.00)	0.935
10(33.30)	13(43.30)	
8(26.70)	10(33.30)	
22(73.30)	20(66.70)	0.273
	CTTM n = 30 n(%) 3.66 ± 1.26 5.93 ± 1.14 24(80.00) 6(20.00) 1(3.30) 18(60.00) 6(20.00) 5(16.70) 9(30.00) 11(36.70) 10(33.30) 8(26.70) 22(73.30)	CTTMControl $n = 30$ $n = 30$ $n(\%)$ $n(\%)$ 3.66 ± 1.26 4.3 ± 2.30 5.93 ± 1.14 5.90 ± 0.95 $24(80.00)$ $23(76.7)$ $6(20.00)$ $7(23.3)$ $1(3.30)$ $4(13.30)$ $18(60.00)$ $16(53.30)$ $6(20.00)$ $6(20.00)$ $5(16.70)$ $4(13.30)$ $9(30.00)$ $5(16.70)$ $11(36.70)$ $12(40.00)$ $10(33.30)$ $13(43.30)$ $8(26.70)$ $10(33.30)$ $22(73.30)$ $20(66.70)$

 Table 3 Clinical characteristics of headache
 (Cone.)

Table 4 Baseline of clinical outcome n	measure
--	---------

Characteristics	CTTM	Control	P-value
	n = 30	n = 30	
Current visual analog scale (VAS 0-10	6.30 ± 1.20	6.06 ± 0.94	0.105
cm); mean± SD			
24-Hour visual analog scale (VAS 0-10	5.93 ± 1.14	5.94 ± 1.03	0.607
cm); mean± SD			
Headache frequency within 1 week ago	2.43 ± 0.56	2.46 ± 0.68	0.360
(times/week) mean± SD			
Headache duration within 1 week ago	3.66 ± 1.26	4.43 ± 2.28	< 0.05
(hours);mean± SD			
Self-stress assessment score; mean± SD	17.56 ± 5.43	19.66± 4.97	0.378
Cervical range of motion (degree); mean±			
SD			
Cervical flexion	$52.94\pm~9.27$	47.81 ± 17.47	0.428
Cervical extension	60.22 ± 7.37	59.16 ± 6.44	0.939
Cervical left lateral flexion	37.49 ± 6.72	39.50 ± 6.06	0.430
• Cervical right lateral flexion	36.22 ± 6.49	38.16 ± 6.36	0.691
Pressure pain threshold (kg/cm ²); mean±	3.17 ± 0.69	2.85 ± 0.79	0.264
SD			
Tissue hardness (%); mean± SD	59.89 ± 11.04	57.16 ± 8.50	0.159
Heart rate variability (HRV) ; mean \pm SD			
• Standard deviation from the mean RR	35.57 ± 13.38	35.93 ± 24.46	0.119
value; SDNN (Ms)			
• Root mean square of the standard	30.89 ± 15.40	33.18 ± 30.01	0.162
deviation; RMS-SD (Ms)			
• Low Frequency power; LF (ms ²)	95.97 ± 72.94	80.87 ± 76.01	0.724
• High Frequency power; HF (ms ²)	83.43 ± 75.74	73.47 ± 74.60	0.654
• Low Frequency to High Frequency	1.79 ± 1.52	1.82 ± 1.51	0.933
Ratio; LF/HF (ms ²)			

Section 4: Comparison of outcome measures at all assessment time points

4.1 Current visual analog scale (CVAS)

Table 5 and Figure 22 compare the within-group CVAS means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. The results showed a statistically significant decline in the CVAS means for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, all the pairs of the within-group CVAS means differed significantly (p = 0.001), except for the CTTM group at immediate assessment and day 1, as shown in Tables 8 and 9.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the CVAS means were statistically different at day 1 (p = 0.013), week 2 (p = 0.001), week 4 (p = 0.001), and week 6 follow-up (p = 0.008). In addition, a greater fall was found for the CTTM group than for the control group. The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 22.

4.2 24-hour visual analog scale (24-HVAS)

Table 5 and Figure 23 compare the within-group HVAS means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. The findings showed a statistically significant drop in the HVAS means for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, all the pairs of the within-group CVAS means were statistically different (p = 0.001), as shown in Tables 10 and 11.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the HVAS means were not statistically different at day 1, week 2, week 4, and follow-up. On the other hand, the HVAS mean for the CTTM group was

statistically lower than that of the control group at week 6 (p = 0.01) with the difference between the two groups equaling 0.55 cm (95% confidence interval, 0.13-0.97 cm). The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 23.

4.3 Headache frequency

Table 5 and Figure 24 compare the within-group headache frequency means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. It was found that headache frequency went down significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, the within-group headache frequency means for the CTTM group were statistically different at p = 0.001 for baseline and week 4, baseline and week 6 follow-up, week 2 and week 4, and week 2 and week 6 follow-up, and statistically different at p = 0.017 for week 4 and week 6 follow-up. As for the control group, the within-group headache frequency means were statistically different for all the pairs at p = 0.001, except for baseline and week 2. The results are shown in Tables 12 and 13.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the headache frequency means were not statistically different, as shown in Tables 7 and Figure 24.

4.4 Headache duration

Table 5 and Figure 25 compare the within-group headache duration means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. It was found that headache duration reduced significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, the within-group headache duration means for both the groups were statistically different for all the pairs (p = 0.001). The results are shown in Tables 14 and 15.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the two groups were statistically different at weeks 2, 4, and 6 (p = 0.001). As for week 2, the headache duration was 2.93 h for the CTTM group in comparison with 4.13 h for the control group with the difference between the two groups standing at 0.62 h (95% confidence interval, 0.32-0.93 h). As regards week 4, the headache duration was 1.96 h for the CTTM group compared to 3.32 h for the control group with the difference between the two groups equaling 0.73 h (95% confidence interval, 0.31-1.14 h). As for week 6 follow-up, the headache duration was 1.43 h for the CTTM group in comparison with 2.36 h for the control group with the difference between the two groups standing at 0.53 h (95% confidence interval, 0.18-0.88 h). The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 25.

4.5 Cervical range of motion

Table 5 and Figure 27 compare the within-group cervical range of motion means (involving the measurement of cervical flexion, cervical extension, cervical left lateral flexion, and cervical right lateral flexion) of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. It was found that the cervical range of motion rose significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001), except for cervical extension.

After the treatment, the within-group cervical flexion means for the CTTM group were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points, immediate assessment and weeks 4 and 6, and day 1 and weeks 4 and 6 (p < 0.05). As for the control group, the within-group cervical flexion means were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points as well as

day 1 and all assessment time points (p = 0.001). The results are shown in Tables 16 and 17.

The within-group cervical extension means for the CTTM group were statistically different for more than one pair (p < 0.05). The results are shown in Table 18.

The within-group cervical left lateral flexion means for the CTTM group were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points (p = 0.001) as well as for day 1 and week 2 and week 4 and week 6 follow-up (p < 0.05). As for the control group, the within-group cervical left lateral flexion means were statistically different for baseline and weeks 4 and 6, day 1 and week 6, weeks 2 and 6, and weeks 4 and 6 (p < 0.05). The results are shown in Tables 19 and 20.

The within-group cervical right lateral flexion means for the CTTM group were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points as well as day 1 and week 4 (p < 0.05). As for the control group, the within-group cervical right lateral flexion means were statistically different for baseline and day 1, week 4, and week 6; day 1 and weeks 4 and 6; and week 2 and weeks 4 and 6 (p < 0.05). The results are shown in Tables 21 and 22.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time points, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the means for cervical left lateral flexion and cervical right lateral flexion were statistically different at all time points (p = 0.001) with the means of the former exceeding those of the latter. As regards cervical flexion, the two groups were statistically different at all assessment time points (p < 0.05). As for cervical extension, the two groups were statistically different (p < 0.05) at day 1 and week 6. The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 27.

4.6 Pressure pain threshold

Table 5 and Figure 28 compare the within-group pressure pain threshold means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. It was found that the within-group pressure pain threshold grew significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, the within-group pressure pain threshold means of the CTTM group were statistically different for all the pairs (p < 0.05), except for baseline, immediate assessment, and day 1. As for the control group, the within-group pressure pain threshold means were statistically different for all the pairs (p < 0.05), except for baseline and immediate assessment as well as week 4 and week 6 follow-up. The results are shown in Tables 23 and 24.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the means for pressure pain threshold were statistically different at all time points (p < 0.05). At day 1, the pressure pain threshold of the CTTM group was 3.40 kg/cm² compared to 2.89 kg/cm² for the control group with the difference between the two groups standing at 0.28 kg/cm² (95% confidence interval, 0.02-0.55 kg/cm², p = 0.035). At week 2, the pressure pain threshold of the CTTM group was 3.72 kg/cm² in comparison with 3.17 kg/cm² for the control group with the difference between the two groups equaling 0.35 kg/cm^2 (95% confidence interval, 0.13-0.57 kg/cm², p = 0.002). At week 4, the pressure pain threshold of the CTTM group was 4.01 kg/cm² compared to 3.40 kg/cm² for the control group with the difference between the two groups standing at 0.32 kg/cm^2 (95% confidence interval, 0.09-0.55 kg/cm², p = 0.007). At week 6 follow-up, the pressure pain threshold of the CTTM group was 4.12 kg/cm² compared to 3.53 kg/cm^2 for the control group with the difference between the two groups equaling at 0.38 kg/cm² (95% confidence interval, 0.13-0.63 kg/cm^2 , p = 0.007). The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 28.

4.7 Tissue hardness

Table 5 and Figure 29 compare the within-group tissue hardness means of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up. It was found that the within-group tissue hardness means fell significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001).

After the treatment, the within-group tissue hardness means of the CTTM group were statistically different (p < 0.05) for baseline, immediate assessment, and weeks 2, 4, and 6; immediate assessment and weeks 2, 4, and 6; day 1 and weeks 2, 4, and 6; weeks 2 and 4; and weeks 4 and 6. As for the control group, the within-group tissue hardness means were statistically different (p = 0.001) for baseline and weeks 2, 4, and 6, and day 1 and weeks 2, 4, and 6. The results are shown in Tables 25 and 26.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the means for tissue hardness were statistically different at week 4 (p < 0.05). The tissue hardness mean of the CTTM group was 46.20 compared to 49.51 for the control group with the difference between the two groups equaling 4.30 (95% confidence interval, 0.70-7.89, p = 0.035). The results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 29.

5.6 Heart rate variability (HRV)

A comparison of the within-group means for the HRV of the CTTM group and the control group through a time domain analysis of SDNN and RMS-SD as well as a frequency domain analysis of LF, HF, and LF/HF at different assessment time points showed that the values of SDNN, RMS-SD, and LF for the CTTM group increased significantly (p < 0.05). This result

indicates reduced stress characterized by increased HRV through the parasympathetic nervous system, or increased SDNN.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared, it was found that the LF value was statistically different at week 2 (p < 0.05) and the HF value was statistically different at day 1 (p < 0.05).

5.7 Self-stress assessment scores

A comparison of the within-group means for self-stress assessment of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, week 4, and week 6 followup indicated a statistically significant decline for both the groups (p = 0.001). When the two groups were compared, a statistically significant difference was found (p = 0.001).



Table 5 Patient-rated outcome repeated measures at all assessment time points during the baseline, Immediate, Short-term day 1, Short-term week 2, week 4 of treatment and at week 6 follow-up after final treatment (Repeated Measures ANOVA)

Outcome	Group	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness (Mean± SD)	Short-term effectiveness (day 1) (Mean± SD)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment (Mean± SD)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment (Mean± SD)	6 week follow-up (Mean± SD)	P-value
Current visual analog	CTTM	6.3±1.20	5.16±1.26	5.03±1.24	3.73±1.22	2.90±0.95	2.60±0.72	<0.05
(VAS 0-10 cm)	Control	6.0±0.94	NA	5.13±1.04	4.40±1.37	3.50±1.27	2.90±1.06	< 0.05
24-Hour visual	CTTM	5.93±1.14	NA	4.56±1.33	3.46±1.45	2.43±1.04	1.93±0.98	< 0.05
analog scale (VAS 0-10 cm)	Control	5.94±1.03	NA	4.86±1.16	3.83±1.31	2.90±1.37	2.50±1.27	< 0.05
Headache	CTTM	2.43±0.56	NA	NA	2.27±0.74	1.43±0.67	1.13±0.57	< 0.05
(times/wee k)	Control	2.46±0.68	NA	NA	2.40±0.77	1.63±0.66	1.33±0.54	< 0.05
Headache	CTTM	3.66±1.26	NA	NA	2.93±0.98	1.96±0.85	1.43±0.72	< 0.05
(hours)	Control	4.43±2.28	NA	NA	4.13±1.87	3.23±1.95	2.36±1.47	< 0.05
Cervical range of motion	CTTM	52.94±9.27	58.16± 10.55	56.77±9.72	56.38±8.37	61.99±6.07	62.55±7.32	< 0.05
(degree) -Cervical flexion	Control	47.81±7.47	NA	54.11±5.93	59.61±6.7	58.72±6.90	59.11±6.83	< 0.05
		Un	ULALUNG		CU3111			
-Cervical extension	СТТМ	60.22±7.37	64.38±8.15	64.44±7.69	65.49±6.89	68.66±7.13	67.22±6.93	<0.05
	Control	59.16±6.44	NA	59.22±7.56	61.61±8.85	59.44±6.78	60.44±7.88	0.322
-Cervical left lateral	CTTM	37.49±6.72	43.94±6.98	42.44±6.94	44.88±6.18	45.05±6.25	44.50±6.74	< 0.05
flexion	Control	39.50±6.06	NA	38.83±4.67	38.50±4.76	36.83±5.94	34.83±6.36	< 0.05
Cervical right lateral	CTTM	36.22±6.49	41.27±7.83	40.27±7.45	41.66±6.66	42.61±6.10	41.22±5.75	< 0.05
flexion	Control	38.16±6.36	NA	35.66±5.52	36.33±6.14	32.16±5.67	32.50±5.37	< 0.05

Note: CTTM is Court-type Traditional Thai Massage. NA is not available. P<0.05 is statistically significant differences from baseline

Table 5 Patient-rated outcome repeated measures at all assessment time points during the baseline, Immediate, Short-term day 1, Short-term week 2, week 4 of treatment and at week 6 follow-up after final treatment (Repeated Measures ANOVA) (Cone.)

Outcome	Group	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness (Mean± SD)	Short-term effectiveness (day 1) (Mean± SD)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment (Mean± SD)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment (Mean± SD)	6 week follow-up (Mean± SD)	P- value
Pressure pain threshold	CTTM	3.17±0.69	3.20±0.78	3.40±0.78	3.72±0.60	4.01±0.62	4.12±0.55	< 0.05
(kg/cm ²)	Control	2.85±0.79	NA	2.89±0.65	3.17±0.65	3.48±0.68	3.53±0.73	< 0.05
Tissue hardness (%)	CTTM	59.89 ± 11.04	53.91 ± 11.66	56.88 ± 11.55	48.85 ± 11.29	46.20 ± 7.54	48.96 ± 8.01	< 0.05
	Control	57.16 ±8.50	NA	56.93 ± 8.40	49.80 ± 10.45	49.51 ± 7.85	47.41 ± 8.62	< 0.05
Heart rate variability (HRV)	CTTM	35.57±13.38	47.53±23.41	45.86±17.09	43.22±14.69	47.57±20.80	37.68±12.22	< 0.05
- SDNN (Ms)	Control	35.93±24.46	NA	54.47±57.46	35.03±34.79	43.79±31.72	45.53±33.89	0.212
-RMS-SD (Ms)	CTTM	30.89±15.40	44.01±32.34	38.22±20.39	42.05±17.43	44.38±23.24	34.27±14.94	< 0.05
	Control	33.18±30.01	NA	55.97±65.49	34.27±38.16	41.93±38.59	39.53±32.63	0.175
- LF (ms ²)	CTTM	95.97 ± 72.94	136.20 ±101.47	145.22 ±107.01	145.59 ± 96.40	161.00 ± 124.19	99.6 ± 70.86	< 0.05
	Control	80.87± 76.01	NA	147.52 ±208.86	82.52 ± 92.14	112.67 ± 108.66	102.88 ± 97.29	0.221
- HF (ms ²)	CTTM	83.43 ± 75.74	144.67 ±187.24	105.71 ±77.24	126.16 ±98.54	134.10 ±99.59	93.73 ±83.79	0.086
	Control	73.47 ±74.60	NA	116.79 ±126.37	91.10±86.45	95.40±94.77	96.01 ±90.24	0.416
- LF/ HF (ms ²)	CTTM	1.79±1.52	1.69±1.68	1.55±1.34	1.51±1.07	1.51±0.98	1.87±2.18	0.785
	Control	1.82±1.51	NA	1.88±1.74	1.79±1.89	2.06±1.31	1.82±1.49	0.89

Note: CTTM is Court-type Traditional Thai Massage. NA is not available. P<0.05 is statistically significant differences from baseline

Group	Pre-test Mean± SD	Post-test Mean± SD	Difference (95% CI)	P-value
CTTM	17.56±5.43	12.56±4.57	29 (3.23 to 6.76)	< 0.001
Control	19.66±4.97	17.83±4.85	(3.23 to 0.70) 29 (1.29 to 2.37)	<0.001

Table 6 Comparison Self-stress assessment score pre-test and post-test treatment



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Outcome	Short effecti (day (Mean	-term veness y 1) n± SD)	effectiv (after 2-week (Mean	eness of treatment ± SD)	effecti (after 4- treat (Mean	veness week of ment n± SD)	6 week f (Mea	Collow-up n± SD)
-	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)
Current								
visual analog	5.03±	5.13±	3.73±	4.4±	2.9±	3.5±	2.60±	2.9±
scale (VAS	1.24	1.04	1.22	1.37	0.95	1.27	0.72	1.06
0-10 cm)	0.22 (0.0	7 += 0.57)	0.00 (0.54	(-1.20)	0.70 (0.4	(2 + 1.5)	0.44 (0.1	1 += 0.7()
(05% CD)	0.52 (0.0	/ 10 0.57)	0.90 (0.54	10 1.20)	0.79 (0.4	2 10 1.5)	0.44 (0.1	1 10 0.76)
P-value	<0.	.05	<0.0)5	<0	.05	<0	0.05
24-Hour								
visual analog	4.56±	4.86±	3.46±	3.83±	2.43±	$2.90 \pm$	1.93±	2.50±
scale (VAS	1.33	1.16	1.45	1.31	1.04	1.37	0.98	1.27
0-10 cm)			allow a	1/2	a (= · · ·		a ··	
Difference	0.28 (-1.1	3to 0.71)	0.35 (-0.12	2 to 0.83)	0.45 (-0.1	2 to 0.92)	0.55 (0.1	3 to 0.97)
(95% CI)	0.1	02	0.1		0.0			05
P-value	0.1	82	0.12	+0	0.0	155	<(1.05
Headache								
frequency	NA	NA	2.27±	2.40±	1.43±	1.63±	1.13±	1.33±
(times/week)			0.74	0.77	0.67	0.66	0.57	0.54
Difference	N	A	0.09 (-0.10) to 0.29)	0.17 (-0.0	7 to 0.42)	0.18 (-0.7	71 to 0.44)
(95% CI)			////					
P-value	N	A	0.33	37	0.1	.61	0.	153
Headache								
duration	NA	NA	$2.93 \pm$	4.13±	1.96±	3.23±	1.43±	2.36±
(hours)			0.98	1.87	0.85	1.95	0.72	1.47
Difference	N	A	0.62 (0.32	to 0.93)	0.73 (0.3)	1 to 1.14)	0.53 (0.1	8 to 0.88)
(95% CI)								
P-value	N	A	<0.0)5	<0.	.05	<0	0.05
Cervical range of								
(degree)	56 77+	54 11+	56 38+	59.61+	61.00+	58 72+	62 55+	50 11+
-Cervical	9.72	5.93	8 37	6 70	6.07	6 90	7 32	6.83
flexion Difference	0.57 (-3.4	0 to 4.55)	5.24 (1.51	to 8.96)	-1.35 (-4.4	6 to 1.74)	-1.43 (-4.	85 to 1.98)
(95% CI)								
P-value	0.7	72	<0.0)5	0.3	185	0.4	405
-Cervical	64.44±	59.22±	65.49±	61.61±	68.66±	59.44±	67.22±	60.44±
extension	7.69	7.56	6.89	8.85	7.13	6.78	6.93	7.88
Difference	4.47 (1.4	1 to 7.53)	3.29 (-3.21	to 6.90)	8.86 (5.43	to 12.28)	6.32 (2.7	76 to 9.87)
(95% CI)								
P-value	<0.	.05	0.07	73	<0.	.05	<0	0.05
-Cervical	42.44±	38.83±	44.88±	38.50±	45.05±	36.83±	44.50±	34.83±
left lateral	6.94	4.67	6.18	4.76	6.25	5.94	6.74	6.36
Difference	4.47 (1.7	0 to 7.23)	7.21 (4.66	to 9.77)	9.22 (6.48	3 to 11.96)	10.69 (7.6	69 to 13.68)
(95% CD								

Table 7 Comparison of the adjusted mean and 95% CI outcome measures (adjusted for baseline using ANCOVA) at each assessment time point

Note: CTTM is Court-type Traditional Thai Massage. NA is not available. P<0.05 is statistically significant differences from baseline

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Outcome	Short effecti (daj (Mear	r-term veness y 1) n± SD)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment (Mean± SD)		effecti (after 4- treat (Mean	veness week of ment n± SD)	6 week f (Mear	ollow-up n± SD)
	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)	CTTM (Mean± SD)	Control (Mean± SD)
-Cervical	$40.27\pm$	$35.66\pm$	41.66±	$36.33\pm$	$42.61\pm$	$32.16\pm$	41.22±	$32.50\pm$
right lateral flexion	7.45	5.52	6.66	6.14	6.10	5.67	5.75	5.37
Difference (95% CI)	5.81 (3.0	6 to 8.56)	6.45 (3.68	to 9.21)	11.36 (8.69	9 to 14.03)	9.48 (6.8	to 12.10)
P-value	<0	.05	<0.0)5	<0.	.05	<0	.05
Dressure pain	3 1+	2 80+	3 72+	3 17+	$4.01 \pm$	3 1+	4 12+	3 53+
threshold (kg/cm^2)	0.78	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.55	0.73
Difference	0.28 (0.02	2 to 0.55)	0.35 (0.13	to 0.57)	0.32 (0.09	9 to 0.55)	0.38 (0.1	3 to 0.63)
P-value	<0	.05	<0.0	05	<0.	.05	<0	.05
Tissue	56.88±	56.93±	48.85±	49.80±	46.20±	49.51±	48.96±	47.41±
hardness (%)	11.55	8.40	11.29	10.45	7.54	7.85	8.01	8.62
Difference	-1.19 (-6.0)5 to 3.66) 🚽	-2.38 (-7.42	2 to 2.65)	4.30 (0.70	0 to 7.89)	0.97 (-3.2	27 to 5.22)
(95% CI)								
P-value	0.6	525	0.34	17	<0.	.05	0.0	547
Heart ratevariability								
(HRV)	45.86±	54.47±	43.22±	35.03±	47.57±	43.79±	37.68±	45.53±
- SDNN (Ms)	17.09	57.46	14.69	34.79	20.80	31.72	12.22	33.89
Difference	-8.43 (-29.9	95 to 13.08)	8.31 (-5.15	to 21.78)	3.97 (-8.88	3 to 16.84)	-7.57 (18.	42 to 3.26)
(95% CD						,		
P-value	0.4	36	0.22	22	0.5	38	0.	167
-RMS-SD	38 22+	55 97+	42.05+	34 27+	44 38+	41 93+	34 27+	39 53+
(Ms)	20.30	65.49	17.43	38.16	23.24	38 50	14.04	32.63
Difference	15.00 (30	18 to 7.37	8 14 (6 61	to 23 50)	3.24	2 to 10 28)	3 62 (13	32.03
(95% CI)	-15.90 (-59.	.18 (0 7.37)	8.44 (-0.01	(0 23.50)	a 8	2 (0 19.28)	-5.02 (-15	.45 (0 0.19)
P-value	0.1	Счи	0.20	56 N N N N I	0.6 Reitv	83	0.4	463
- LF (ms ²)	$145.22 \pm$	147.52±	145.59±	82.52±	$161.00 \pm$	$112.67 \pm$	99.66±	$102.88 \pm$
	107.01	208.86	96.40	92.14	124.19	108.66	70.86	97.29
Difference	9.45 (-75.5	56 to 94.46)	53.37 (10.76	5 to 95.98)	39.44 (-17.2	25 to 96.14)	10.09 (-30.	82 to 51.02)
(95% CI)								
P-value	0.8	325	<0.0)5	0.1	69	0.0	523
- HF (ms ²)	105 71+	116 79+	126 16+	91 10+	134 10+	95 40+	93 73+	96.01+
111 (1115)	77 24	126.37	08 54	86.45	00 50	QA 77	83 70	00.24
Difference	17 04 (32 3	120.37	20.34 20.80 (12.0	8 to 73 58)	3/ 08 (12 4	$\frac{74.11}{57 \text{ to } 83.63}$	7 07 (21 4	50.24
(05% CD	17.04 (-32.3	56 10 00.47)	29.00 (-13.9	0.0075.50)	34.70 (-13.0	57 10 65.05)	1.71 (-31.0	52 t0 +7.30)
P-value	<0	.05	0.17	78	0.1	55	0.0	588
- LF/ HF (ms ²)	$1.55\pm$ 1.34	1.88±1.74	1.51±1.07	1.79±1.89	1.51±0.98	2.06±1.31	1.87±2.18	1.82±1.49
Difference	0.31 (-0.3	8 to 1.02)	0.26 (-0.44	4 to 0.98)	0.54 (-0.0	5 to 1.14)	0.05 (-0.9	92 to 1.02)
P-value	0.3	370	0.45	52	0.0	173	0.9	918

Table. 7 Comparison of the adjusted mean and 95% CI outcome measures (adjusted for baseline using ANCOVA) at each assessment time point

Note: CTTM is Court-type Traditional Thai Massage. NA is not available. P<0.05 is statistically significant differences from baseline

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the court-type traditional Thai massage (CTTM) in treating patients suffering from chronic tension-type headaches (CTTHs) in comparison with amitriptyline. Immediate assessment was carried out for the CTTM group, whereas assessment was conducted at day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up for both the CTTM group and the control group. Both within-group and across-group differences were investigated. The assessment involved current visual analog scale (CVAS), 24hour visual analog scale (24-HVAS), headache frequency, headache duration, the cervical range of motion (CROM), pressure pain threshold, tissue hardness, heart rate variability, and self-stress evaluation scores. The results as well as their clinical implications and mechanisms are explained below.

5.1 Effectiveness in reducing headache pain intensity

The results revealed a fall in headache pain intensity as measured through the CVAS and 24-HVAS. The headache pain intensity scores reduced from baseline at day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up for both the CTTM group and the control group. In terms of the CVAS, a comparison between the two groups indicated statistically significant differences for all assessment time points. As for the 24-HVAS, statistically significant difference was found for week 6. Despite the higher decline for the CTTM group, the degree of reduced headache pain intensity was smaller than 1 cm (clinical significance set at 1 cm).

Such findings are consistent with those in Kruapanich et al. [15], which compared the effectiveness of traditional Thai massage (TTM) and taking a nap in alleviating headache pain intensity and found the degree of reduced pain intensity to be lower than 1 cm. Similar results were also reported in Wattakeecharoen, [12] Udompittayason, [13] and Meechana [14].

Such a decline in headache pain intensity may be explained in terms of physiological effects. Specifically, TTM involves stimulating blood and lymph circulation as well as the sympathetic nervous system through exerting pressure on the skin and muscles. As a result, the flow of nutrients to tissues is enhanced, and the discretion of toxins and residual substances inside the body improves, thereby reducing swelling and pain [57]. Another possible reason lies in the gate control theory. TTM essentially involves the exertion of pressure on the skin and muscles, thereby stimulating pressure receptors and inhibiting the transmission of pain receptors at the spinal cord or the 'gate.' [58-60] Finally, TTM may relieve muscle tension by freeing the mind from stress and anxiety.

5.2 Effectiveness in alleviating headache frequency and duration

The findings indicated a decrease in headache frequency and duration. A comparison of assessments at baseline, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up showed that the within-group headache frequency for both the CTTM group and the control group reduced significantly (p = 0.001), although no significant difference was found between the two groups.

As for the within-group headache duration, the results demonstrated a significant decline for both the groups (p = 0.001) and a significant difference between the two groups for weeks 2 and 4 (p = 0.001).

The reduction in headache frequency and duration reported in the present study is consistent with the findings reported in a number of studies. Kruapanich et al. [15] compared the effectiveness of TTM and taking a nap in relieving episodic tension-type headache, identifying a decrease in headache

frequency and duration experienced by the participants in the treatment group. Sooktho et al. [16] examined the therapeutic effectiveness of TTM in reducing CTTHs and migraine, discovering that the treatment was able to significantly reduce headache frequency and duration. Quinn et al. [51] investigated the effectiveness of massage therapy in reducing the frequency, duration, and intensity of CTTHs, reporting a significant decline in headache frequency within the first week after the treatment and in the duration of headache during the period when the massage treatment was administered, but no improvement in terms of headache intensity. Vernon et al. [53] conducted a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial to evaluate the effectiveness of chiropractic and medical prophylactice treatment in alleviating tension-type headache among adults. It was found that the treatment was significantly effective in bringing down headache frequency despite the possible influence of age. Moraska et al. [61] found in their research that massage could significantly reduce headache frequency and intensity during the treatment and that the effect continued until the follow-up period.

All the studies cited above demonstrate that massage and related types of treatment such as chiropractic are likely effective in the alleviation of CTTHs in terms of headache frequency and duration.

5.3 Effectiveness in increasing the cervical range of motion

A comparison of the mean for the CROM assessed in terms of cervical flexion, cervical extension, cervical left lateral flexion, and cervical right lateral flexion at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up indicated a significant improvement in all aspects throughout all the assessment time points (p < 0.05) for both the CTTM group and the control group. A further comparison between the two groups revealed that after adjustment for baseline levels, the difference was significant at all the assessment time points (p < 0.05) for both the CTTM groups revealed that after adjustment for baseline levels, the difference was significant at all the assessment time points (p < 0.05) for both the CTTM groups revealed that after adjustment for baseline levels, the difference was significant at all the assessment time points (p < 0.05) for both the certain the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both the certain terms of the points (p < 0.05) for both terms of the point terms of term

0.05) with the CTTM group reporting greater alleviation than the control group. A closer look at the findings indicated clinical significance (i.e. improvement of over 5 degrees of motion) [62] in terms of cervical extension 5.17), cervical left lateral flexion (7.96), and cervical right lateral flexion (8.27), but not in terms of cervical extension (2.14). This may be attributable to reduced muscle tension around the shoulder and neck areas and enhanced blood circulation resulting from the CTTM therapy.

The results resemble those reported in a number of previous studies. Kruapanich et al. [15] discovered in their research that the patients in the massage treatment group were able to move their nick to a significantly greater degree (p < 0.05) for the following motions: tucking the chin, turning the head leftward, turning the head rightward, tilting the head leftward, and tilting the head rightward. Additionally, when the patients in this group were compared with those in the control group involving taking a nap, it was found that the former could move their nick to a significantly greater degree than the latter (p < 0.05) for almost all the motions at all assessment time points. Sooktho et al. [16] reported a significant improvement in the suboccipital and cervical range of motion among their CTTH and migraine patients at immediate assessment, week 3, and week 6 follow-up after the administration of TTM. Puusjarvi et al. [63] examined the effectiveness of soft and deep tissue therapeutic techniques focusing on trigger points (TrPs) in improving the CROM, finding that the treatment proved to be effective at most assessment time points. Eungpinichpong et al. [64] found in their research investigating the effectiveness of TTM in treating cervical spondylosis patients that the treatment could improve the CROM for the following motions: raising the chin, tilting the head rightward, turning the head leftward, and turning the head rightward.

A possible reason for this improvement may lie in the fact that TTM involves stretching, thereby reducing fascia and increasing muscle flexibility [64]. Specific mechanisms of CTTM is as follows. In this type of therapy, deep pressure is exerted on muscles and TrPs, stimulating the peripheral receptors having direct impact on the treated areas [65]. This further enhances muscle tissue movement and relaxation. As a result, pain decreases, and the CROM improves.

5.4 Effectiveness in increasing pressure pain threshold

A comparison of the within-group means for PPT of the CTTM group and the control group assessed at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up indicated a significant increase in PPT at all assessment time points for both the groups (p = 0.001).

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared, it was found that the two groups differed significantly at all assessment time points (p < 0.05) with the mean difference equaling 0.28, 0.35, 0.32, and 0.38, respectively. However, the figures did not exceed 1 (clinical significance set at 1 kg/cm² or 2.2 lb/cm²) [66], demonstrating no clinically significant difference.

The results are consistent with those of other research carried out earlier. Kruapanich et al. [15] compared the effectiveness of TTM and taking a nap in treating ETTH patients. The study revealed that TTM could increase PPT by as much as 0.41 kg/cm² (or 0.90 lb/cm²) and that the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (p < 0.001) but not clinically significant as the degree of difference was lower than 1. Sooktho et al. [16] examined the therapeutic effectiveness of TTM in treating CTTH and migraine patients, indicating improvement at week 3 and week 6 follow-up but no clinically significant difference between the TTM group and the control group.

On the other hand, the present findings do not resemble those reported in Toro-Velasco et al., [52] which investigated the effectiveness of a head-neck massage protocol in alleviating CTTHs compared to placebo ultrasound. An assessment of PPT at both sides of temporalis muscles immediately and 24 hours after the treatment did not demonstrate an improvement in the patients' conditions. It should be noted, however, that Toro-Velasco et al.'s research is different from the present study in terms of research design, sample size, and the form and area of massage.

The improvement in PPT reported in this study may be explained as follows. In CTTH patients, TrPs may be found around the head, tempora, occipital bone, shoulders, and eyes. [67-70] As the present research involves administering massage around these areas according to the CTTM, PPT is likely to increase with a decline in pain sensitivity. This explanation is supported by the findings of Simon et al. [71], which reported that massage and muscle stretching could relieve muscle tension and hence muscle pain sensitivity.

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5.5 Effectiveness in reducing tissue hardness

A comparison of the within-group means for tissue hardness of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, day 1, week 2, week 4, and week 6 follow-up indicated a significant decline for both the groups (p = 0.001).

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time point, it was found that the two groups differed significantly at week 4 (p < 0.05) with the tissue hardness value for the former being lower than that of the latter. In addition, tissue hardness generally reduced for both the groups at all assessment time points. All this seems to point to the

effectiveness of CTTM in improving tissue hardness and the superiority of CTTM over amitriptyline when a series of massage treatment is administered.

Similar findings are also reported elsewhere. Zheng et al. [72] evaluated the therapeutic effectiveness of lumbar tender point deep massage in treating chronic non-specific low back pain. They found that the increase in PPT and muscle hardness after the treatment was statistically significant (p < 0.05) [73].

5.6 Effectiveness in increasing heart rate variability

A comparison of the within-group means for the HRV of the CTTM group and the control group through a time domain analysis of SDNN and RMS-SD as well as a frequency domain analysis of LF, HF, and LF/HF at different assessment time points showed that the values of SDNN, RMS-SD, and LF for the CTTM group increased significantly (p < 0.05). This result indicates reduced stress characterized by increased HRV through the parasympathetic nervous system, or increased SDNN.

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared, it was found that the LF value was statistically different at week 2 (p < 0.05) and the HF value was statistically different at day 1 (p < 0.05). Although no statistically significant difference was identified between the two groups, the values of LF, HF, and LF/HF all revealed increased HRV for both the groups. This finding was similar to that reported in Toro-Velasco et al.,[65] which found that a head-neck massage protocol was effective in increasing HRV and that the difference between the treatment group and the control group was statistically significant. In addition, Buttagat et al.[72] examined the immediate effects of TTM on improving HRV and stress-related parameters in patients experiencing back pain with myofascial TrPs, reporting results consistent to those in the present study. Specifically, it was found that TTM could increase HRV, which characterizes an improvement in the function of the parasympathetic nervous system (p < 0.01) and that such an improvement was not significant for the control group.

All the findings suggest that CTTM tends to be an effective therapy that can enhance the function of the parasympathetic nervous system, thereby reducing tension in CTTH patients.

5.7 Effectiveness in reducing self-stress assessment scores

A comparison of the within-group means for self-stress assessment of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, week 4, and week 6 followup indicated a statistically significant decline for both the groups (p = 0.001). When the two groups were compared, a statistically significant difference was found (p = 0.001). This finding resemble that of Kruapanich et al. [15], which reported a fall in the self-stress assessment of the TTM group from 63.33 at baseline to 40 at week 3 and to 6 at week 6 follow-up.

5.8 Conclusions

This research compares the effectiveness of CTTM and amitriptyline in treating CTTH patients. In terms of both CVAS and 24-HVAS, the results showed a statistically significant decrease in headache pain intensity for the CTTM group at different assessment time points and a statistically significant difference between the CTTM group and the control group at each assessment time point. The superiority of CTTM over amitriptyline was also identified for other variables. Specifically, the patients in the CTTM group reported a lower headache frequency and duration. They also experienced relaxation of the cervical muscles and better blood circulation, which contributed to their better CROM. Additionally, the PPT of the CTTM group increased significantly and was significantly higher than that of the control group. As for tissue hardness,

the value for the CTTM group was significantly lower than that of the control group at week 4, and the value for both the groups reduced at the other assessment time points, although not statistically significantly. Finally, the HRV of the CTTM group increased significantly in terms of SDNN, RMS-SD, and LF. It can therefore be concluded from the findings that CTTM seems to be an effective therapy for enhancing the function of the parasympathetic nervous system and other stress-related variable as well as reducing CTTHs.

5.9 Limitations of the study

1. The CTTM involved side effects. That is, some of the volunteers who had never received massage therapy before reported experiencing mild ache in the shoulders after the first treatment that subsided within one to two days. As for the control group, the subjects reported morning drowsiness during the first few days of consumption of amitriptyline, so they were advised to have enough rest.

2. The follow-up on the control group was conducted by the research assistant, who was a public health officer at the health promotion hospital in each district, by means of contact with the subjects or their relatives. In the future, relevant technology such as applications should be developed and utilized.

3. The subjects in the control group were prescribed 25 mg of amitriptyline, which was not increased based on effective dose. Thus, generalization cannot be made regarding effectiveness at other doses of administration.

5.10 Recommendations for further study

Based on the present findings, the CTTM can serve as an alternative to medication in the treatment of CTTH patients, especially for those having been prescribed medications over a long period of time or those not desiring to take medications. Further research should determine long term effects of these two types of treatment because some patients in the study have fully recovered within one month of treatment and two weeks of follow up.



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APPENDIX A The Results from Other Outcomes

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Table 8 Repeated Measures ANOVA	Current visual	analog	scale	(VAS 0-10 cm)
Group CTTM				

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-					
Immediate	< 0.05					
effectiveness						
Short-term	< 0.05	0.103				
effectiveness						
(day 1)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05			
(after 2-week						
of treatment)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
(after 4-week						
of treatment)				5		
6 week	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-
follow-up						
		1 J _ A	National III			

Table 9 Repeat	ed N	leasure	s AN	OVA	Currer	t visua	l analog	scale	e (VAS	6 0-10) cm	I)
Group Control												
	-		A 1			00					-	

	Basel	ine Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow-up
Baseline	-	A 10 101 411 9 10 91	N 13N9 189		
Short-term effectiveness	< 0.05				
(day 1)					
Effectiveness (after 2-week	< 0.05	< 0.05			
of treatment)					
Effectiveness (after 4-week	< 0.05	< 0.05	<0.05		
of treatment) 6 week follow-	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	0.05				
Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	<0.05				
Effectiveness (after 2-week of	< 0.05	<0.05			
treatment) Effectiveness (after 4-week of	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05		
treatment) 6 week follow-up	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	-

Table 10 Repeated Measures ANOVA 24-Hour visual analog scale (VAS 0-10 cm) Group CTTM

Table 11 Repeated Measures ANOVA 24-Hour visual analog scale (VAS 0-10 cm) Group Control

	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-	27000000000			
Short-term	<0.05				
effectiveness (day					
1)	_				
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05			
(after 2-week of					
treatment)					
Effectiveness (after	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
4-week of					
treatment)					
6 week follow-up	$<\!0.05$	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

	Baseline	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow-up
Baseline				
Effectiveness(after 2-week	0.067			
of treatment)				
Effectiveness(after 4-week	< 0.05	< 0.05		
of treatment)				
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

Table 12 Repeated Measures ANOVA Headache frequency) times/week (Group CTTM

Table 13 Repeated Measures ANOVA Headache frequency)times/week(Group Control

	Baseline	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow-up
Baseline				
Effectiveness(after 2-week of treatment)	0.161			
Effectiveness(after 4-week of treatment)	< 0.05	< 0.05		
6 week follow-up	<0.05	< 0.05	<0.05	-

Table 14 Repeated Measures ANOVA Headache duration (hours) Group CTTM

CH	Baseline	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow-up	
Baseline	0.07				
Effectiveness(after 2-week of treatment)	<0.05				
Effectiveness(after 4-week of treatment)	< 0.05	< 0.05			
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-	
	Table 15 Repeated Measures	ANOVA Head	lache duration	(hours) Gro	up Control
--	----------------------------	------------	----------------	-------------	------------
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	Baseline	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow-up
Baseline	-			
Effectiveness(after 2-week	< 0.05			
of treatment)				
Effectiveness(after 4-week	< 0.05	< 0.05		
of treatment)				
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

Table 16 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree) Cervical flexion Group CTTM

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-					
Immediate	< 0.05					
effectiveness						
Short-term	< 0.05	0.391				
effectiveness						
(day 1)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	0.260	0.716			
(after 2-week						
of treatment)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		
enter 4 wook	<0.05	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03		
(alter 4-week						
6 week	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.629	-
follow-up	.0.02				0.02/	
• P						

Table 17 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree)	Cervical
flexion Group Control	

	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-				
Short-term	< 0.05				
effectiveness(day 1)					
Effectiveness(after 2-	< 0.05	< 0.05			
week of treatment)					
Effectiveness(after 4-	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.424		
week of treatment)					
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.654	0.671	-

Extension G	roup CTTN	N				
	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline						
Immediate effectiveness	< 0.05					
Short-term effectiveness	< 0.05	0.935				

0.246

< 0.05

< 0.05

< 0.05

0.107

0.182

0.250

< 0.05

< 0.05

< 0.05

< 0.05

< 0.05

(day 1) Effectiveness

(after 2-week of treatment)

Effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment) 6 week

follow-up

Table 18 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree) Cervical Extension Group CTTM

 Table 19 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree)
 Cervical left lateral flexion Group CTTM

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline						
Immediate	< 0.05					
effectiveness						
Short-term	< 0.05	0.198				
effectiveness						
(day 1)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	0.420	< 0.05			
(after 2-week						
of treatment)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	0.233	< 0.05	0.823		
(after 4-week						
of treatment)						
6 week	< 0.05	0.557	< 0.05	0.717	0.510	-
follow-up						

left lateral flexion	Group Co	nuroi			
	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-				
Short-term effectiveness	0.588				
(day 1)					
Effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	0.385	0.702			
Effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	<0.05	0.056	0.067		
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

Table 20 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree)Cervicalleft lateral flexion Group Control

Table 21 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree)Cervicalright lateral flexion Group CTTM

Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
-	Nellean	and the second the second second			
< 0.05					
< 0.05	0.315				
< 0.05	0.764	0.195			
<0.05	0.271	<0.05	0.315		
< 0.05	0.970	0.479	0.615	0.211	-
	Baseline <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05 <0.05	Baseline Immediate effectiveness <0.05	Baseline Immediate effectiveness Short-term effectiveness (day 1) <0.05	BaselineImmediate effectivenessShort-term effectiveness (day 1)effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)<0.050.315-<0.050.315-<0.050.7640.195<0.050.271<0.050.315<0.050.9700.4790.615	BaselineImmediate effectivenessShort-term effectiveness (day 1)effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)<0.050.315<0.050.315<0.050.7640.195-<0.050.271<0.050.315<0.050.9700.4790.6150.211

	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-				
Short-term	< 0.05				
effectiveness(day 1)					
Effectiveness(after 2-	0.062	0.514			
week of treatment)	0.05	0.0 7	0.07		
Effectiveness(after 4-	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05		
week of treatment)					
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.745	-

Table 22 Repeated Measures ANOVA Cervical range of motion (degree) Cervical right lateral flexion Group Control

Table 23 Repeated Measures ANOVA --Pressure pain threshold (kg/cm²) Group CTTM

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline						
Immediate	0.784					
effectiveness						
Short-term	0.056	< 0.05				
effectiveness						
(day 1)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05			
(after 2-week						
of treatment)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
(after 4-week						
of treatment)						
6 week	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-
follow-up						

	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	_				
Short-term	0.697				
effectiveness(day 1)					
Effectiveness(after 2- week of treatment)	< 0.05	< 0.05			
Effectiveness(after 4- week of treatment)	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.295	-

Table 24 Repeated Measures ANOVA -Pressure pain threshold (kg/cm²) Group Control

Table 25 Repeated Measures ANOVA - Tissue hardness (degree) Group CTTM

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline			911 M. C	2		
Immediate	< 0.05					
effectiveness						
Short-term	0.189	0.237				
effectiveness						
(day 1)						
Effectiveness	$<\!\!0.05$	< 0.05	< 0.05			
(after 2-week						
of treatment)						
Effectiveness	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
(after 4-week						
of treatment)	0.0 7			0.014	0.0 <i>7</i>	
6 week follow-up	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.946	<0.05	-

1	Table 26 Repeated	Measures A	ANOVA -	Tissue h	nardness ((%)	Group	Control
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	Baseline	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-				
Short-term	0.896				
effectiveness(day 1)					
Effectiveness(after 2-	< 0.05	< 0.05			
week of treatment)					
Effectiveness(after 4-	$<\!0.05$	< 0.05	0.894		
week of treatment)					
6 week follow-up	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.225	0.269	-

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	_					
Immediate effectiveness	< 0.05					
Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	<0.05	0.628				
Effectiveness (after 2-week	< 0.05	0.339	0.485			
of treatment) Effectiveness (after 4-week of treatment)	< 0.05	0.993	0.646	0.171		
6 week follow-up	0.267	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

Table 27 Repeated Measures ANOVA -Heart rate variability (HRV)SDNN (Ms) Group CTTM

Table 28 Repeated Measures ANOVA -Heart rate variability (HRV) RMS-SD (Ms) Group CTTM

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-	A.	Å	5		
Immediate effectiveness	< 0.05					
Short-term	< 0.05	0.164				
effectiveness (day 1)						
Effectiveness (after 2-week	< 0.05	0.701	0.367			
of treatment) Effectiveness (after 4-week	< 0.05	0.949	0.220	0.454		
of treatment) 6 week follow-up	0.127	0.051	0.251	< 0.05	< 0.05	-

	Baseline	Immediate effectiveness	Short-term effectiveness (day 1)	effectiveness (after 2- week of treatment)	effectiveness (after 4- week of treatment)	6 week follow- up
Baseline	-					
Immediate effectiveness	< 0.05					
Short-term effectiveness	< 0.05	0.527				
(day 1)						
Effectiveness (after 2-week of treatment)	<0.05	0.627	0.986			
Effectiveness (after 4-week	<0.05	0.337	0.547	0.404		
of treatment) 6 week follow-up	0.724	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	-

Table 29 Repeated Measures ANOVA -Heart rate variability (HRV) LF (Ms) Group CTTM







The results showed a statistically significant decline in the CVAS means for both the groups (p = 0.001).



Figure 25 24-Hour visual analog scale (VAS 0-10 cm); The findings showed a statistically significant drop in the HVAS means for both the groups (p = 0.001).



Figure 26 Headache (frequency times/week);

After the treatment, the within-group headache frequency means for the CTTM group were statistically different at p = 0.001





After the treatment, the within-group headache duration means for both the groups were statistically different for all the pairs (p = 0.001).



Figure 28 Self-stress assessment score ;

A comparison of the within-group means for self-stress assessment of the CTTM group and the control group at baseline, week 4, and week 6 followup indicated a statistically significant decline for both the groups (p = 0.001). When the two groups were compared, a statistically significant difference was found (p = 0.001).





Figure 29 Cervical range of motion (degree);

After the treatment, the within-group cervical flexion means for the CTTM group were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points, immediate assessment and weeks 4 and 6, and day 1 and weeks 4 and 6 (p < 0.05). As for the control group, the within-group cervical flexion means were statistically different for baseline and all assessment time points as well as day 1 and all assessment time points (p = 0.001).

When the CTTM group and the control group were compared at each assessment time points, it was found that after adjustment for baseline levels, the means for cervical left lateral flexion and cervical right lateral flexion were statistically different at all time points (p = 0.001).



Figure 30 Pressure pain threshold (kg/cm²);

After the treatment, the within-group pressure pain threshold means of the CTTM group were statistically different for all the pairs (p < 0.05), except for baseline, immediate assessment, and day 1. As for the control group, the within-group pressure pain threshold means were statistically different for all the pairs (p < 0.05), except for baseline and immediate assessment as well as week 4 and week 6 follow-up.





It was found that the within-group tissue hardness means fell significantly for both the groups (p = 0.001).



Figure 32 Heart rate variability (HRV);

This result at different assessment time points showed that the values of SDNN, RMS-SD, and LF for the CTTM group increased significantly (p < 0.05). When the CTTM group and the control group were compared, it was found that the LF value was statistically different at week 2 (p < 0.05) and the HF value was statistically different at day 1 (p < 0.05).

APPENDIX B

Questionnaires, Subject Information From (in Thai)



แบบฟอร์มการคัดกรองผู้ป่วยเบื้องต้น การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับยา อะมิทริปไทลิน ในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรัง

ลำดับ	เนื้อหา	รหัส
1.	เคยได้รับการตรวจวินิจฉัยมาก่อนเข้าโครงการหรือไม่ หรือมี	
	ความสัมพันธ์กัน ดังต่อไปนี้คือ	
	0=วิบิจฉัยไม่ได้ หรือไม่ได้รับการวิบิจฉัย	Dx_0 { }
	1= Chronic tension type headache	Dx_1 { }
	2= Enisodic tension type headache	Dx_3 { }
	3- Migraines with aura	Dx_4 { }
		Dx_5 { }
		Dx_6 { }
	5= Chronic migraine	Dx_7 { }
	6= Cluster headache	
	7= อีนๆ โปรดระบุ	
2.	อาการปวดศีรษะของท่านเป็นแบบใด (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)	Head_s_0 { }
	0= ระบุไม่ได้ 1= ปวดข้างเดียว 2= ปวดสองข้าง	Head_s_1 { }
	3= ปวดท้ายทอย 4= ปวดรอบๆ ศีรษะ	Head s_{2} }
		Head s 4 { }
		Head_1 { }
	มริเวณที่ปาด (ตลงป้ด้งเวณว่า 1 ข้อ)	Head_2 { }
		Head_3 { }
2		
3.	ลกษณะการบวดของทานเบนอยางเร	Type_0 { }
	0= อธีบายไมโด 1= ตุบๆ	Type 2 { }
	2= บิด ๆ (Trobbing) 3= บีบๆ (Squeezing)	Type_3 { }
	4= ตือๆ (Pressure) 1990 5= ทิมแทง (Dull)	Type_4 { }
	6= ร้าวๆ (Stabbing)	Type_5 { }
	7= อื่น ๆ (Shotting)	Type_6 { }
1	อาการอื่นๆ ที่มีร่วมด้วยตกเหมือาการปวดสีรงษ(ตอนได้บากกว่า 1	Pain C 0 { }
4.	ດ້ອງ ຄ. ແມ່ງຄ. ຫຼື ທີ່ກ່າງການ ງດ. ດະຕອກຄ. ແມ່ງ ດ. ງໄປ ແລະ (ທິເລິດ ໃນເກັນແມ່ງ ມີນັ້ນ ຄ. ແມ່ງຄ. ຫຼື ທີ່ກ່າງການ ງດ. ດະຕອກຄ. ແມ່ງ ດ. ງໄປ ແລະ (ທິເລິດ ໃນເກັນ ແມ່ນ ງ. ມີນັ້ນ ເ	Pain C 1 { }
	ี ขย <i>)</i>	 Pain_C_2 { }
	0= เมม 1= คลนเส 2= อาเจยน	Pain_C_3 { }
	3= ตาลาย 4=ตามัว นำลายไหล 5= เป็นลมหมดสติ	Pain_C_4 { }
	6= กลัวแสง 7= กลัวเสียง 8 = มีไข้ น้ำหนักตัวลด	Pain_C_5 { }
	9 = อื่นๆ โปรดอธิบาย	Pain_C_6 $\{$ $\}$
		Pain C 8 { }
		Pain C 9 { }
		`

ลำดับ	เนื้อหา	รหัส
5.	อาการปวดศีรษะของท่านมีความสัมพันธ์กับสิ่งต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้คือ	Cause_0 { }
	0= จำไม่ได้ หรือไม่มี	Cause _1 { }
		Cause _2 { }
		Cause _3 { }
	4= รู้สึกอิดอัดจากห้อง สภาพอากาศ หรือสิ่งแวดล้อมรอบๆ	Cause _4 { }
	5= กลิ่นแปลกๆ 6= มีรอบเดือน	Cause _5 { }
	7 - ถึงเตโปรดระงา	Cause _6 { }
		Cause _7 { }
6.	ท่านมีโรคประจำตัวหรือไม่	
	0= ไม่มี 1= มี โปรดระบ	
	9	
7.	ประวัติการแพ้ยา (Drug alergy)	
	0= ไม่มี 1= มี โปรดระบุ	

สรุปผลการตรวจ: 🔿 : ไม่เข้าข่าย 🔿 : เข้าข่าย

ลงชื่อ..... แพทย์ผู้ตรวจ

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แบบฟอร์มการเก็บข้อมูลเบื้องต้น (สัมภาษณ์) การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับยา อะมิทริปไทลิน ในการรักษา ผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรัง ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

ลำดับ	รายละเอียด	เฉพาะผู้วิจัย
1.	ID	ID { }
	Group O Control O Experimental	Group { }
	วันที่มารับการรักษาครั้งแรกเดือนบีบี	
2.	อายุบี (ปีเต็มนับถึงวันที่เข้าร่วมงานวิจัย)	Age{ }
	น้ำหนักเซนติเมตร	
3.	เพศ : 0= ชาย 1 = หญิง	Sex{ }
4.	อาชีพ:	Occ{ }
	0= เกษตรกรรม 1= นักเรียน/นักศึกษา 2= ค้าขาย/ธุรกิจ	
	3= รับราชการ/รัฐวิสาหกิจ 4= รับจ้าง 5= อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	
5.	สถานภาพสมรส:	Marr{ }
	0= โสด 1= สมรส 2= ม่าย 3= อย่าหรือแยกทางกัน	
6.	ความเพียงพอของรายได้ :	Sufficent{ }
	0= ไม่เพียงพอ 1= ไม่เพียงพอมีหนี้สิน	
	2= เพียงพอแต่ไม่มีเงินเก็บ 3= เพียงพอและมีเงินเก็บ	
7.	ประวัติการสูบบุหรี่ :	Smk{ }
	0= ไม่สูบ 1= เคยสูบ แต่ปัจจุบันหยุดสูบมาเป็นเวลาปีเดือน	
	2= ปัจจุบันยังสูบมวน/วัน แม่มาวิทยาลัย	
8.	ประวัติการดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ :	Al{ }
	0= ไม่ดื่ม 1= ดื่มเป็นครั้งคราว 2= ดื่มเป็นประจำ	
	3= เคยดื่ม แต่ปัจจุบันเลิกดื่มมาเป็นเวลาปีปีปี	
9.	ท่านมีโรคประจำตัวหรือไม่ :	Past_{ }
	0= ไม่มี 1= ภูมิแพ้ 2 = หอบหืด 3= เบาหวาน 4= ความดันโลหิตสูง	
	5= อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ	
ตอนที่ 2 ช่	ข้อมูลการปวดศีรษะ	
10.	ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 ปีที่ผ่านมาท่านมีอาการปวดศีรษะครั้งแรกมานานเท่าไร:	Dur_{}}
	เดือน	
	0= น้อยกว่า 1 เดือน 1= 1 เดือน 2 = 3 เดือน	
	<u>3= 6 เดือน</u> 4= มากกว่า 6 เดือน	
11.	ตลอดชีวิตท่านมีอาการปวดโดยเฉลี่ยต่อเดือนมาแล้วกี่ครั้งครั้ง	Freq_lif_{ }
	0= นับไม่ได้ 1= น้อยกว่า 15 ครั้ง 2 = มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15 ครั้ง	
12.	ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมาท่านมีอาการปวดศีรษะเกิดขึ้นบ่อยเพียงใด	Freq_Mo_{ }
	ครั้ง/เดือน	
	0= นับไม่ได้ 1= น้อยกว่า 15 ครั้ง 2 = มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15 ครั้ง	

13.	ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมาโดยเฉลี่ยอาการปวดของท่านในแต่ละครั้ง	
	ติดต่อกันนาน	Dur Mo { }
	0= น้อยกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 30 นาที	Dur_Mo_{ }
	1= มากกว่า 30 นาที ถึง 1 ชั่วโมง	Dur_Mo_{ }
	2= มากกว่า 1 ถึง 2 ชั่วโมง	Dur_Mo_{ }
	3= ปวดติดต่อกันมากกว่า 1 วัน แต่น้อยกว่า 7 วัน	Dur_Mo_{}
	4= ปวดติดต่อกันตั้งแต่ 7 วัน ขึ้นไป	
14.	อาการปวดศีรษะในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมามีระดับความรุนแรงโดยเฉลี่ยใน 24	VAS_Mo_{ }
	ชั่วโมงเท่าใด	
	VAS	
	ไม่ปวด ปวดมากที่สุด	
15.	ใน 1 สัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมาโดยเฉลี่ยแล้วท่านมีอาการปวดศีรษะบ่อยเพียงใด	Frep_week{ }
	ครั้ง/สัปดาห์	
16.	ในสัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมาระยะเวลาของอาการปวดศีรษะของท่านโดยเฉลียอยู่นาน	Dur_min{ }
	เท่าใดชั่วโมง/สัปดาห์	
17.	อาการปวดศีรษะเฉลี่ย 24 ชั่วโมงของสัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีอาการรุนแรง	Last _HVAS{}
	เพียงใดโปรด กาเครื่องหมายกากบาทลงบนเส้นที่แสดงถึงระดับอาการปวด ถ้า	
	0 คือ ไม่มีอาการปวดเลย และ 10 คือ ปวดมากที่สุด	
	VAS	
	ไม่ปวด ปวดมากที่สุด	
18.	ความรุนแรงของอาการปวดศีรษะของท่านมีมากน้อยตรงตามข้อใด	Severe { }
	0= น้อย (0-3) 1= ปานกลาง (4-6) 2= มาก (7-10)	
29.	อาการปวดศีรษะของท่านมีผลต่อการทำงานอย่างไร	Stop work { }
	0= ทำงานได้ตามปกติ 1= พอทำได้บ้าง แต่น้อยลง	
	2= ทำได้ถ้าจำเป็นเท่านั้น 3= ทำไม่ได้เลยต้องหยุดงาน	
20.	ท่านเคยได้รับการรักษาอย่างไรเมื่อมีอาการปวดศีรษะ (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)	
	0= นอนพัก	
	1= ซื้อยากินเอง ยาที่รับประทาน คือ	Pre Tx 1 { }
	2= รักษากับแพทย์ที่คลินิก หรือโรงพยาบาล	Pre_Tx_2 { }
	3= รักษากับนักกายภาพบำบัด	Pre_Tx_3 { }
	4= นวดแผนไทย	Pre_Tx_4 { }
	5= อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	PIE_IX_5{ }
21.	บุคคลในครอบครัวของท่านเคยมีประวัติการปวดศีรษะหรือไม่	Gene { }
	ไม่มี	
	1= มี ได้แก่(ระบุ ได้มากกว่า 1 คน)	
22.	ปัจจุบันเมื่อมีอาการปวดศีรษะ ท่านได้รับประทานยาหรือไม่	Rx { }
	0= ไม่รับประทานยา	
	1= รับประทานยา โดยยาที่รับประทาน คือ	

ID.....วันที่

ประเมิน.....

แบบวัดความเครียดด้วยตนเอง

(กรมสุขภาพจิต กระทรวงสาธารณสุข)

ในระยะเวลา 1 สัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมาหรือนานกว่านี้ ท่านมีอาการ พฤติกรรม หรือความรู้สึกต่อไปนี้มากน้อย เพียงใด โปรดขีดเครื่องหมาย / ลงในช่องแสดงระดับอาการที่เกิดขึ้นกับตัวท่านมาตามความจริงมากที่สุด

อาการ พฤติกรรม หรือความรู้สึก	0	1	2	3
	ไม่เคยเลย	เป็นครั้ง	เป็นบ่อยๆ	เป็น
		คราว		ประจำ
1. นอนไม่หลับเพราะคิดมากหรือกังวลใจ				
2. รู้สึกหงุดหงิด รำคาญใจ				
3. ทำอะไรไม่ได้เลย เพราะประสาทตึงเครียด				
4. มีความวุ่นวายใจ				
5.ไม่อยากพบปะผู้คน				
6. ปวดหัวข้างเดียว หรือปวดบริเวณขมับทั้ง 2 ข้าง	Le .			
7. รู้สึกไม่มีความสุขและเศร้าหมอง				
8. รู้สึกหมดหวังในชีวิต				
9. รู้สึกว่าชีวิตตนเองไม่มีคุณค่า				
10. กระวนกระวายอยู่ตลอดเวลา				
11.รู้สึกว่าตนเองไม่มีสมาธิ				
12. รู้สึกอ่อนเพลียไม่มีแรงจะทำอะไร				
13. รู้สึกเหนื่อยไม่อยากทำอะไร				
14. มีอาการหัวใจเต้นแรง				
15. เสียงสั่น ปากสั่น หรือมือสั่นเวลาไม่พอใจ	- 6			
16. รู้สึกกลัวผิดพลาดในการทำสิ่งต่างๆ				
17. ปวด หรือเกร็งกล้ามเนื้อบริเวณท้ายทอย หลัง	ามอาสอ			
หรือไหล่ GHULALONGKORN (UNIVERSIT	Y		
18. ตื่นเต้นง่ายกับเหตุการณ์ที่ไม่คุ้นเคย				
19. มึนงงหรือเวียนศีรษะ				
20. มีความสุขทางเพศลดลง				
รวมคะแนน				
แปลผลระดับความเครียด				
0-5 = 1 ต่ำกว่าปกติ, 6-7 = 2 ปกติ, 18-25 = 3 สูง	Coding: S	Stress_sc		
กว่าปกติเล็กน้อย, 26-29 = 4 สูงกว่าปกติปานกลาง,		Stress_le		
และ 30-60 = 5 สูงกว่าปกติมาก				

วันที่ ประเมิน.....

แบบวัดความเครียดด้วยตนเอง

(กรมสุขภาพจิต กระทรวงสาธารณสุข) ในระยะเวลาหลังจากการรักษา ท่านมีอาการ พฤติกรรม หรือความรู้สึกต่อไปนี้มากน้อยเพียงใด โปรดขีด เครื่องหมาย / ลงในช่องแสดงระดับอาการที่เกิดขึ้นกับตัวท่านมาตามความจริงมากที่สุด

อาการ พฤติกรรม หรือความรู้สึก	0	1	2	3
	ไม่เคยเลย	เป็นครั้ง	เป็น	เป็น
		คราว	บ่อยๆ	ประจำ
1. นอนไม่หลับเพราะคิดมากหรือกังวลใจ				
2. รู้สึกหงุดหงิด รำคาญใจ				
3. ทำอะไรไม่ได้เลย เพราะประสาทตึงเครียด				
4. มีความวุ่นวายใจ	2.4			
5.ไม่อยากพบปะผู้คน	1/2			
6. ปวดหัวข้างเดียว หรือปวดบริเวณขมับทั้ง 2				
ข้าง				
7. รู้สึกไม่มีความสุขและเศร้าหมอง				
8. รู้สึกหมดหวังในชีวิต				
9. รู้สึกว่าชีวิตตนเองไม่มีคุณค่า				
10. กระวนกระวายอยู่ตลอดเวลา	Z. Na			
11.รู้สึกว่าตนเองไม่มีสมาธิ				
12. รู้สึกอ่อนเพลียไม่มีแรงจะทำอะไร	B			
13. รู้สึกเหนื่อยไม่อยากทำอะไร				
14. มีอาการหัวใจเต้นแรง	A			
15. เสียงสั่น ปากสั่น หรือมือสั่นเวลาไม่พอใจ	หาวทยาลเ			
16. รู้สึกกลัวผิดพลาดในการทำสิ่งต่างๆ	UNIVERS	ТҮ		
17. ปวด หรือเกร็งกล้ามเนื้อบริเวณท้ายทอย หลัง				
หรือไหล่				
18. ตื่นเต้นง่ายกับเหตุการณ์ที่ไม่คุ้นเคย				
19. มึนงงหรือเวียนศีรษะ				
20. มีความสุขทางเพศลดลง				
รวมคะแนน				
แปลผลระดับความเครียด				
0-5 = 1 ต่ำกว่าปกติ, 6-7 = 2 ปกติ, 18-25 = 3	Coding: Str	ess_sc		
สูงกว่าปกติเล็กน้อย, 26-29 = 4 สูงกว่าปกติปาน		Stress_le		
กลาง, และ 30-60 = 5 สงกว่าปกติมาก				



8000km	тмы	1110	1 9 1 16	וזאכ	11116	66161	ยผ	5 VI 8	00	UTIO	CINC		(ក្តូទ	0 1 8	991	brian	1113	/
Outcome	Pı	re-te	st	lmı	medi	ate	Ро	st-te	est	Pi	re-te	st	Ро	st-te	est	P	re-te	st
	Ba	aselii	ne	Dat	:e	•••••	0	Day	1	V	Veek	2	V	/eek	4	V	Veek	6
	Da	te								Dat	e					Dat	e	
Flexion																		
Extension																		
Hyperextension					ll a			2	N.C.									
L. Lateral flexion				79						A A A								
R. Lateral flexion						1 de			C ll	I U								

แบบบันทึกผลการวัดองศาการเคลื่อนไหวของคอ CROM (ผ้เข้าร่วมโครงการ)



แบบบันทึกผลการวัด Tissue Hardness Meter and Algometer (Pressure pain threshold) (ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการ)

Outcome	Pi	e-tes	t	Imm	nedi	ate	Pos	st-te	st	Pr	e-te	est	F	Post	-	Pr	e-te	st
	Ba	seline	e	0	Date		D	ay 1		W	/eek	:2		test		N	/eek	6
	Dat	e				•				Da	ate		N	/eek	:4	Date	e	
Tissue Hardness																		
Meter				16.00	11	1 2												
Pressure pain			1		MJ/		12											
threshold		~			Q	M		\geq										



Outcome	Pr	e-t	est	In	nmed	iate	P	ost-te	st	Pr	e-te	est	Po	, ost-te	st	P	re-tes	st
	Ba	sel	ine	Da	ate			Day 1		W	/eek	2	١	Veek ⁴	4	١	Neeke	5
	Da	ate. 								Date	9					Da	te	
HRV																		
SDNN (Ms)																		
RMS-SD																		
(Ms)							. 54	છી છે. ગ										
LF (ms ²)						Elle.	Dim			K.								
HF (ms ²)					1			Turing and the second s		11 E	. A							
LF/ HF (ms ²)							A	acina			a a							

แบบบันทึกผลการวัด Heart rate variability (HRV) (ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการ)



APPENDIX C

Certificate of Approval of the Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subjects, Health Science Group, Chulalongkorn University before it begins

กณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในกน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย อาการสถาบัน 2 ชั้น 4 ชอยจุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนทูญาโท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเททฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์: 0-2218-8147 โทรสาร: 0-2218-8147 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

• manual 0-2218-8147 man 1: 0-2218-8147 E-mail: eccu@chula ac

COA No. 052/2557

AF 01-12

โกรงการวิจัยที่ 181.1/56	:	การสึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกั ยาอะมิทริปไทลินในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรกปวดศีรมะจากลวามเกรียดชนิ เรื้อรัง
ผู้วิจัยหลัก	:	นางพีรดา ดามาพงษ์
หน่วยงาน	:	วิทยาลัยวิทยาสาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

ใบรับรองโครงการวิจัย

คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในกน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ได้พิจารณา โดยใช้หลัก ของ The International Conference on Harmonization – Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) อนุมัติให้ดำเนินการศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องดังกล่าวได้



เมื่อนไข

- 1. ข้าพเจ้ารับพราบว่าเป็นการผิดจริยธรรม หากคำเนินการเก็บข้อมูลการวิจัยก่อนให้รับการอนุมัติจากกณะกรรมการทิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยฯ
- 2 หากใบรับรองโครงการวิจังหมดอพู การคำเนินการวิจังค้องดูดิ เมื่อด้องการค่ออาดูด้องขออนุมัลไหม่ส่วงหน้าไม่ส่ำกว่า 1 เดียน พร้อบส่งราชงาน ความก้าวหน้าการวิจัง
- 3. ด้องคำเนินการวิจัยตามที่ระบุไว้ในโครงการวิจัยอย่างเคร่งกรัด
- ไข้เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ใบอินออมของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย และเอกสารเขิญเข้า ร่วมวิจัย (ถ้ามี) เฉพาะที่ประทับสราคณะกรรมการทำนั้น
- หากเด็คเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงก์ร้ายแรงในสถานที่เกี่ยข้อมูลที่ขออนุมัติจากกณะกรรษการ ต้องรายงานคณะกรรมการกายใน 5 วันทำการ
- 6. หากมีการเปลี่อนแปลงการลำเนินการวิจัย ให้ส่งกณะกรรมการพิจารณารับรองก่อนสำเนินการ
- * โครงการวิจัยโม่เกิน 1 ปี ส่งแบบรายงานสี่และโครงการวิจัย 64F 03-12) และบทถึงย่อยสถารวิจัยภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จอื่น สำหรับ โครงการวิจัยที่เป็นวิทยามิพนธ์ให้ส่งบทค้อย่อยสการวิจัย ภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จสิ่น



หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย (กลุ่มที่ 2)

ทำที่...... วันที่........เดือน.....พ.ศ.

เฉขที่ ประชากรด้วอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย.....

ข้าพเข้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินขอมเข้าร่วมไครงการวิจัย ชื่อไครงการวิจัย การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับยา อะมิทริปไทลินในการรักษา

ผ้ป่วยโรกปวดสีรบะจากกวามเกรียดชนิดเรื้อรัง

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางพีรคา คามาพงษ์

ที่อยู่ที่ดิดต่อ สาขาวิชาการแพทย์แผนไทยประยุกต์ วิทยาลัยสหเวชศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวมสุนันทา โทรศัพท์ 089-9688164, 095-5297723

ข้าพเจ้า ได้รับทราบราขละเขียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัคถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย ราขละเขียดขั้นคอนค่างๆ ที่จะต้อง ปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันดราย และประไขชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่องนี้ โดยได้อ่านรายละเอียดใน เอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยดลอด และได้รับค่าอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย อนเข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดยข้าพเจ้า ยินขอมจะได้รับการประเมินและตอบแบบสอบถาม ได้แก่ ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล, แบบวัคความเครียดค้วยตนเอง, การวัด ระดับความรุนแรงของอาการปวดศีรมะ, การครวจวัดองศาการเคลื่อนไหวดอ, วัดความแข็งของเนื้อเชื่อและวัดความกด เข็บของกล้ามเนื้อ และวัดความแปรปรวนของการเด้นของหัวใจ *ระยะเวลา 30 นาที ได้รับการรักบาล้วยขาอะมิทริปไท* ลิน รับประทานก่อนนอน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ค ให้การรักบางำนวน 4 สัปลาห์ การตรวยประเมินก่อนการรักบา, 1 วันหลังจาก การรักบา, สัปลาห์ที่ 2, สัปลาห์ที่ 4 และติดลามผลในสปลาห์ที่ 6 รวมจำนวนครั้งที่ต้องมารับการรักบาและตรวยประเมิน 6 กรั้ง ระยะเวลากรั้งละ 30 นาที หลังจากเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัยแล้วข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะถูกทำลาย

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิออนด้วออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผอ ซึ่งการถอบด้วออก จากการวิจัยนั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางใดๆ ต่อการรักษาเดิมที่เคยได้รับ หรือการรักษาอื่นๆ ที่อาจมีขึ้นในอนาคตของ ข้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าพเจ้าใค้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารซี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และ ข้อมูลใดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเก็บรักมาเป็นความฉับ โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มี ข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุตัวข้าพเจ้า

หากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงคามพี่ใต้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้าสามารถร้องเรียน ได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ชั้น 4 อาคาร สถาบัน 2 ชอยจุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนหญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330

โทรศัพท์ 0-2218-8147, 0-2218-8141 โทรสาร 0-2218-8147 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเข้าได้ลงลายมีอชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญก่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเข้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงกวามยินขอมไว้แล้ว

(บางพีรดา คาบาพงบ์)
 ผู้วิจัยหลัก
เลขศีโครงการวิจัย <u>181</u> 1/56 วันที่รับรอง <u>- 3 เมเย</u> . 2557
วันหมดอายุ - 2 เม.ย. 2558

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* ตัวเอียง หมายถึง คำอธิบาย ไม่ต้องระบุในเอกสาร

ปรับปรุงเมื่อ 23 พฤษภาคม 2554

AF 05-07

	AF 04-07
	ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
ชื่อโครงการวิจัย	การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับขา
	อะมิทริปไทถิ่นในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรัง
ชื่อผู้วิจัย	นางพีรคา คามาพงย์
สถานที่ติดต่อผู้วิจัย	
(ที่ทำงาน)	สาขาวิชาการแพทย์แผนไทยประชุกต์ วิทยาลัยสหเวชศาสตร์
	มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวนสุนันทา
(ที่บ้าน)	299/64 หมู่ 7 หมู่บ้านบุญทรัพย์ ชอยกระทุ่มล้ม 19 ตำบลกระทุ่มล้ม
	อำเภอสามพราน จังหวัดนครปฐม
โทรศัพท์ (ที่ทำงาน)	02-1601386 โทรศัทท์ที่บ้าน 02-8144001
โทรศัพท์มือถือ	089-9688164, 095-5297723 E-mail : Peerada_jun@hotmail.com
ชื่อผู้วิจัยร่วม	นายแพทย์ประสบสุข พุฒาพิทักษ์
สถานที่ติดต่อผู้วิจัยร่วม	โรงพยาบาลบำเหนึ่งณรงค์ อำเภอบำเหนึ่งณรงค์ จังหวัดชัยภูมิ
โทรสัพท์ (ที่ทำงาน)	0-4485-9099
1. ขอเรียนเชิญท	ำนเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย ก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย มีความจำเป็นที่
ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่	างานวิงัชนี้ทำเพราะเทคุใค และเกี่ชวข้องกับอะไร กรุณาใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูล
ต่อไปนี้อย่างถะเอียครอา	เคอบ และสอบฉามข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมหรือข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัคเจนได้ตลอดเวลา
2.โครงการวิงัย	นี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการสึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก
กับขาอะมิทริปไทลินใน	การรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดสีรษะจากกวามเครียดชนิดเรื้อรัง
3.วัตถุประสงค์	ของการวิจัยเพื่อศึกษาประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักในการรักษา
ผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศีรษะจาก	ความเครียดชนิดเรื้อรังเปรียบเทียบกับยาอะมิทริปไทลิน <i>ต่อระดับกวามรู้สึกปว</i> ด
ความถึ่ของการปวดและ	ระยะเวลาของการปวด, องศาการเคลื่อน ใหวของคอ, การวัดความแข็งของเนื้อเยื่อ,
ระคับความรู้สึกกคเจ็บ	
4. รายละเอียด	ของกลุ่มประชากงหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัข
ประชา	ารในการศึกษาวิจัยได้แก่ผู้ป่วยที่มารับบริการ ที่โรงพยาบาลบำเหนือณรงค์ อำเภอ
บำเหนึ่งณรงค์ จังหวัดชั	ขภูมิ ที่มีอาการปวดศีรษะจากความเครียด อายุ 18-65 ปีขึ้นไป แพทย์วันจิฉัยวาเป็น
โรคปวดศีรษะจากความ	เครียดชนิดเรือรั้ง จำนวนทักษณ์ในการ โดยมีเกณฑ์ ในการคิดเข้าและเกณฑาการคิดออก
ดังนี้	(()) (aprilionality R1 1/36
กณฑ์กัดเข้า	31. HU 2557
1.ชาย หรือ หง้	1 8-65 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2. มีอาการปวด	ศีรษะมากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15 ครง/เดอน นาน 3 เดอนงน เบ
3. ระชะเวลาขอ	งการปวดในแต่ละครั้งนาน 30 นาทอง 7 วน
4. ลักษณะอาก	ารจะต้องมือขางน้อขสองข้อจากลึกษณะอาการดงตอ เบน สื่น สี รัฐแว่น สื่น สีง ปอดสี้ออ (ไม่มีสาวอารปอดชนอ และต้องไม่ใช่
4.1 มีข	าการกดบบหรอรดแนน มน ดง บวดดอๆ (เมมอาการบาดดุบร และดอง มาร ชื่อ ชื่ออง
ំ ១រការ	เวอกนองคร)



AF 04-07

ประสบการณ์และมีความข้านาญใบการใช้กร้องมือ ให้แก่ การวัดระดับความรุนบรงของยาการปรคัรมะ จากความเครือค, การวัดระดับความรุนแรงของอาการปวลศิรษะอากครารเครือคภายใน 24 ขั่วไมง, แบบนลอบถามเลี้ยวกับความเครือค, การครวจวัดองศาการเคลื่อนไหวคอ, วัดความแข็งของเป็นอื่อ, วัด ความกลเจ็บของแล้ามะนี้อ และ วัดความแปรปรวามของการเด้มของหัวใจ ในการครวจทั้งหมดมี้จะใช้ ระอะเวลาประมาณ 30 นาที

5.3 ท่านจะ ให้รับการสุ่มแบ่งกลุ่มห้วยคอมพิวเตอร์ โดยสู่ช่วยนักวิจัยเป็นผู้ห้าเป็นการ เพื่อ แห่งว่าท่านจะ ให้อยู่ในกลุ่มที่1 ได้รับการนวดแบบรายสำนัก หรือกลุ่มที่ 2 ให้รับสายะมีหรืบไมลีน

5.4 พันที่ได้รับการสุขาทักษูในกลุ่มที่ 1 ได้รับการนวด โทยมบบราชสำนักในการรักมา อาการปวดศัรยะจากความคร้อด โดย (บางที่รดา คามวพงษ์ นักที่กมาปริญญายกา บรีย) แหกย์แยนไทย ประชุกด์ที่มีในประกอบโรคดิกปะสาขาแพทย์แผนโทยประชุกด์ทำการรักษาคามขึ้นตอนการรักมา ครั้งแะ 45 นาที รักษา 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ จำนวน 4 สัปดาท์ และดิดตามผดในสัปดาทีที่ 6 รวมทั้งหมด 6 สัปดาห์ (ประชากรกลุ่มด้วอย่างที่ได้รับการสุ่มให้อยู่กลุ่มที่ 1 จำนวน 30 กน คือ กลุ่มที่ได้รับการบาทสานแบบวาช สำนักชิ่งเป็นการใช้น้ำมือและมือกดายริเวณคามแนวแข้น) ซึ่งวิธีการนวดรักมายาการปวดศัรยะจาก กว่าแคร้อดมีขึ้นคยมทั้งหมด 7 ขั้นตอน การนวดให้ระอะเวลา 45 นาที โดยเริ่มงายการนวดหนึ่งขณาหน้าหมด 2 จำง ใช้ระอะเวลา 15 นาที, นวดบริเวณลุดหลังส่วนบน ตั้ง 2 ข้าง ใช้ระฮะเวลา 5 นาที และที่มูลาด กอ (กล้ามานี้อยัดกระดูกขอ) ทั้ง 2 จำง ใช้ระอะเวลา 10 นาที, นวดหลัญญาณ 4 หัวใหก่ (บริเวณกล้ามเนื้อ ชัดกระชุกใบปลารัญ ทั้ง 2 จำง ใช้ระอะเวลา 3 นาที, นวดหลัญญาณ 4 หัวใหก่ (ชังรอะเวลา 5 นาที มาศกลุงกั่งกลงเร็กขน (ชังะอะเวลา 2 นาที, นลดกรณาคาย 1-5 ศึรษะสำนานจา ใช้ระอะเวลา 5 นาที มาศกลุงกั่งกลงศร์นานน้า (ชังรอะเวลา 2 นาที, นายกรณา 4.5 ศึรษะสำนานจานไป ใช้ระอะเวลา 5 นาที มาศกลงที่เงิดสงศร์นามา (ชังรองเวลา 2 นาที, นายกรณาจาย 1-5 ศึงมะสำนานที่ (ชังรอะเวลา 5 นาที)

5.5 ท่านที่ให้รับการสุ่นอยู่ในกลุ่มที่ 2 ให้รับขาอะมิทริปไทลิน ไม้การรักษาโดขนายเพทซ์ ใดอำภัท่านรับขาอะมิทริปไทลิน งำนวน 28 เม็ด รับประทานครั้งละ 7 เม็ด ก่อนนอน เป็นเวลา 4 อัปดาท์ และลิคลานผลในสัปดาท์ที่ 6 รวมทั้งหมด 6 สัปดาท์

5.6 ในการรักมาวันแรก กลุ่มที่ 1 ให้รับการนาดแบบรายสำนักละให้รับการตรวจประเมินพัน ที่หลังการรักษา และในวันถัดไปรากวันที่รับการรักษาของทั้ง 2 กลุ่ม ท่านจะให้รับการตรวจประเมิน และ ทำการประเมินในสัปดาห์ที่ 2 สัปดาห์ที่ 4 และการติดตามผลการรักษาในสปิดาห์ที่ 6 ซึ่งในกลุ่มที่ 7 ละต้องมารับการรักษาและการครวรประเมินทั้งหมดจำนาน 11 ครั้ง และกลุ่มที่ 2 จะต้องมารับการ และครวลประเมินทั้งกบคล้านวน 6 ครั้ง เมื่อเสร็จสั้นการวิจัยแล้วข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการ วิจัยทั้งหมดจะถูกทำลาย

6. กระบวนการให้ชัยมูลแค่หลุ่มประชาทรทำด้วยการชื่นจงทำคราบเข้าใจเป็นราชกลุ่มหรือ รายบุททล โดยผู้วิจัยแก้กและทพะ ก้อนทำการเก็บข้อมูลจะขอความยินขอมเป็นลายสัภษณ์อักษรจากผู้ อิแขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยทุกคนก่อน กรณีที่ผู้เข้าร่วมใดรงการวิจัยไม่ประสงค์จะเข้าร่วม โกรงการวิจัยด่อ สามารถแข้งต่อผู้วิจัยใต้ทุกเวลา โคงไม่มีผลต่อการรักษาเดิมที่เคยใต้รับ หรือการรักษายื่นๆ ที่อาจมีขึ้นใน อาเวลด

 ในการที่แขาวิจัยทรั้งนี้หน้ามีรู้จะสูงหลัยไว้สายนกามเพิ่มเติมได้โดยสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ ดกยดงวถาและผู้วิจัยมีข้อยูลเพิ่มที่มีหมายนายให้ผู้มีอยู่ไทยผู้ผู้ยุ่งกับการวิจัยนี้ผู้วิจัยอรูแจ้งให้ทำนทราบ อย่างรวดเร็ว
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8. ในกรณีที่มีความจำเป็นต้องใช้เวชระเบือนผู้ป่วยด้องได้รับการอนุมัติจากผู้อำนวยการ โรงพอาบาลและการอินฮอมจากผู้ป่วฮ

 ในการศึกษาวิจังครั้งนี้เกื่อวกับอันตรายหรือความเสื่อง ในระหว่างการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจังหาก ท่านมือาการผิดปกติเกิดขึ้นหรือมือาการปวดมากขึ้นภายหลังงากการรักษาด้วยการนวดโทยแบบราษสำนัก หรืออาอะมิทริปไทลิน ผู้วิจัอจะส่งท่านปรึกษาแพทย์ นาอแพทย์ประสบสุข ทุฒาพิทักษ์ ที่ไรงพอาบาล บำเหนึ่งณรงค์ อำเภอบำเหนึ่งณรงค์ จังหวัดข้อภูมิ เพื่อวินิงฉ้อและพิจารณาให้การรักษาที่เหมาะสมดาม สิทธิการรักนาของท่านต่อไป หรือหากมีกำใช้ง่ายเกิดขึ้นผู้วิช้อจะเป็นผู้รับผิดชอบกำใช้ง่ายที่เกิดขึ้นจาก การวิจัย ทั้งนี้ท่านมิสิทธิ์ที่จะถอนด้วงากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่มีความผิดหรือสูญเสียผลประโยชน์ที่ พึ่งใค้รับ

10. ความใม่สบายหรือผลข้างเกียงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นใด้ กือ การระบบจากการนวด หากผู้นวดให้แรง กคมากเกินไป ดังนั้นในขณะที่ท่านรับการนวดและรู้สึกเข็บหรือปวดมากเกินไป ขอให้ท่านให้สัญญาณ หรือแข้งต่อผู้นวดทันที ผู้นวดก็จะ ลดแรงกดอนกระทั่งได้แรงที่เหมาะสมในการ นวดให้ท่าน และผู้นวดจะ ปรับเปลื่อนแรงกลดามอาชุและรูปร่างของท่าน และถ้าหากท่านเกิดอาการระบมขึ้น ท่านจะได้รับการรักษา ด้วยการประคบสมุนใหร ในบริเวณที่แว้คอาการระบบ แต่ถ้าหากท่านเกิดอาการระบบขึ้น ในภายหลังท่าน สามารถโทรศัพท์มาปรึกมาคณะผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลาตามเบอร์ที่ผู้วิจัยให้ไว้ ส่วนท่านที่ได้รับขาอะมิทริป ไทลิน เมื่อรับประทานแล้วจะมีอาการง่วงนอน จึงกวรรับประทานก่อนนอนตามที่แพทย์สั่ง

11. ในกรณีท่านที่ได้รับการประเมินด้วยแบบประเมินความเครือดแล้วพบว่า มีความเครือดออู่ใน ระดับสูง ท่านจะอยู่ในกวามดูแลของแพทย์แผนปัจจุบัน

12. ท่านจะให้รับประโยชน์จากการเข้าร่วมการสึกษาวิจัยในครั้งนี้ โดยกลุ่มที่ 1 จะให้รับการนวด แบบราชสำนักในการรักษาอาการปวดศีรษะจากความเครือดด้วยแพทย์แผนไทยประชุกด์ ซึ่งจะทำให้ท่าน บรรเทาอาการปวดศีรษะได้และเป็นอีกหนึ่งทางเลือกในการรักษา หวกท่านไม่สามารอปฏิบัติดามเกณฑ์ ในโครงการวิจัยได้ ผู้วิจัยมีความจำเป็นด้องอุดิการศึกษา

13. อย่างไรก็ตามทั้งสองกลุ่มถ้าท่านมีความจำเป็นต้องรับประทานอานอกเหนือจากที่แพทธ์สั่ง โปรคแข้งผู้วิชัยให้ทราบทุกครั้ง เนื่องจากการรับประทานยาอาจมีผลต่ออาการปวดศีรษะในระหว่างเข้า ร่วมงานวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจึงต้องมีการสอบถามและงคบันทึกการรับประทานยาทุกครั้งที่มารับการรักษา

14. ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ หากมีการเสนอผลการวิจัยจะเสนอเป็นภาพรวม ข้อมูลไดที่สามารถระบุถึงดัวท่านได้จะไม่ปรากฏในราชงาน

15. ในการเข้าร่วมงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้ ท่านจะไม่เสียค่าใช้จ่ายใดๆ นั่งสิ้น แต่ท่านจะได้รับค่นสียเวลา ท่าอาหารว่าง และท่าเดินทางจากการเข้าร่วมงานวิจัย 200 บาท ต่อครั้งที่มาตามนัด

16. หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรือนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณา จริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ขั้น 4 อาคารสถาบัน 2 ชอย จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท เพาะเมืองกรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์ 0-2218-8147 หรือ 0-2218-8141 โทรสาร 0-2218-8147 E-

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17 ตุลาคม 2556

เรื่อง ขอความอนุเคราะห์และอนุญาตให้นิลิตเก็บข้อมูล

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลบำเหน็จณรงค์ จังหวัดขัยภูมิ

ด้วย นางสาวพีรดา ดามาพงษ์ รหัสประจำด้วนิสิต 5479053153 นิสิตหลักสูตรวิทยาศาสตร ดูษฏีบัณฑิต ลาชาวิทยาศาสตร์สารารณสุข วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สารารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดหำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบ ราชลำนักกับยายะมิทริบโทลินในการรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคปวดศรีษะจากความเครียดชนิดเรื้องัง

การนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาสสรีสาธารณสุข จึงใคร่ขอความอนุเคราะห์จากท่านในการอนุญาต ให้ นางสาวที่รดา ตามาทงษ์ เก็บร้อยูสงานวิจัย ณ โรงทยาบาลบำเหน็จณรงค์ อำเภอบำเหน็จณรงค์ จังหวัด อัยภูมิ ระหว่างเดือนมกราคม – มิถุนายน 2557

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

JELH MO.M. W. - moles million -(F) (ON HO)

ขอแสดงความนับถือ 5

(รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร. รัตนา สำโรงทอง) รองคณบดี

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APPENDIX D

Assessment of all Outcome Measure

1. Answering the Questionnaires Form:

Figure 33 Diagnosis for CTTH with physician



Figure 34 Answering the Questionnaires
2. Assessment of Cervical range of motion by CROM

Figure 35 Cervical flexion and extension



Figure 36 Cervical right lateral flexion

Figure 37 Cervical Left lateral flexion

3. Assessment of Tissue hardness (%)



Figure 38 Tissue hardness

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3. Assessment of pressure pain threshold (PPT) by the Commander Algomenter



Figure 39 Pressure pain threshold (PPT)

4. Assessment of Heart rate variability (HRV)



Figure 40 Heart rate variability (HRV)

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