

AVAILABILITY AND USAGE OF ELECTRO PHYSICAL AGENT MODALITY BY PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN EAST JAKARTA

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

AVAILABILITY AND USAGE OF ELECTRO PHYSICAL AGENT MODALITY BY PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN EAST JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: In applying the physiotherapy interventions, physiotherapists frequently use electro physical agent (EPA) which is therapeutic modalities that have indeed become one of the popular therapies besides exercise therapy and manual therapy. This study aimed to identify the availability and usage of EPA by physiotherapists in East Jakarta, Indonesia. **Methods:** This study used online survey research method. The target population was physiotherapists in East Jakarta who joined in the WhatsApp group of the Indonesian Physiotherapy Association, East Jakarta Branch. From 189 target respondents, only 73 respondents were willing to fill out the questionnaires given by the researchers. **Results:** In the view from the availability of EPA modalities, most respondents or 91.8% answered the availability of electrical stimulation. It is followed by ultrasound therapy (84.9%). The least EPA modalities found in the respondent's workplace were paraffin bath (23.3%). From the results, the use of EPA modalities in the form of ultrasound therapy and electrical stimulation was the most widely used. Subsequently, as many as 49.3% of respondents used the ultrasound therapy modality every day. A total of 45.2% of respondents used electrical stimulation modality. **Conclusion.** The EPA modalities are quite widely available among physiotherapists in East Jakarta, Indonesia. The most widely available modalities are electrical stimulation, ultrasound therapy, and infrared radiation and in addition to the diathermy modality, which is also quite widely available. The availability of EPA tools is also in line with the frequency of use dominated by ultrasound therapy, electrical stimulation, and Microwave Diathermy.

Keywords: Electro Physical Agents; Modality, Intervention; Physiotherapy

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INTRODUCTION

In clinical practice, physiotherapists carried out all physiotherapy processes from examination, planning, physiotherapy interventions and evaluations, to developing, maintaining, and restoring body movement and function¹. Physiotherapists can provide interventions to patients with various options, such as manual therapy, therapeutic exercise, and interventions with physical equipment as well as electrophysical and mechanical modalities². In applying the physiotherapy interventions, physiotherapists frequently use electro physical agent (EPA) which is therapeutic modalities that have indeed become one of the popular therapies besides exercise therapy and manual therapy³.

Electrophysical agent is defined as the use of physiotherapy modalities for evaluation, treatment, prevention of activity disturbances, and participation restrictions. With EPA, physiotherapist can help establish a physiotherapy diagnostic and evaluate treatment outcomes⁴. Furthermore, EPA is an important component of physiotherapy and consists of the application of various forms of EPA for therapeutic purposes³. Electro physical agents modalities are generally categorized as thermal (hot and cold), electromagnetic (diathermy, ultraviolet, and infrared light), or mechanical (traction and compression)^{5,6}. Electro physical agents is very widely used in physiotherapy interventions because it has become a standard in hospitals, such as Micro Wave Diathermy (MWD), Short Wave Diathermy (SWD), Infra-Red Radiation, and Laser Therapy and Ultrasound therapy (US)⁷. There are also electrical stimulations such as Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS), Interferential Therapy (IFT), and

Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation (NMES). However, there are also types of non-thermal applications, namely variations in the use of Pulsed MWD, Pulsed SWD, Pulsed Laser Therapy, and Pulsed Ultrasound therapy. However, scientific results related to the frequency of using EPA device are still rare^{8,9}.

There are not many studies on the use of EPA in Indonesia. Therefore, the development of EPA in Indonesia is not known^{4,8}. From that background, this study is needed to be able to identify the use of EPA by physiotherapists. However, this study is a preliminary study in the East Jakarta area because it is close to the researchers' university (Universitas Kristen Indonesia) and there are quite a number of representative hospitals. In addition, it is suggested that future studies are conducted more comprehensively. This study also aims to see the availability of EPA modalities used by physiotherapists so that they can be used as a reference in teaching and learning EPA at universities.

METHODOLOGY

This study used online survey research method. The target population were physiotherapists in East Jakarta who joined in the WhatsApp group of the Indonesian Physiotherapy Association, East Jakarta Branch with 189 respondents. The questionnaires were distributed to all respondents. However, only 73 physiotherapists were willing to fill them out. The data were collected using survey questionnaires to obtain responses from the respondents. The questionnaire consisted of 14 questions. The questions in the questionnaire were divided into several parts, firstly profile part which includes the identity of the physiotherapist and their education level. However, the respondent's detailed identity

was not displayed to maintain the respondent's privacy. Subsequently, the second part was related to the physiotherapist's work experience, namely the length of years of work, the number of patients treated in one day, and the condition of the patients often encountered. After that is the last part related to the availability and frequency of using EPA modalities. Before distributing the questionnaires, the questionnaires were tested by physiotherapists and made improvements if needed. The questionnaires were distributed within 3 months, namely December 2021 to February 2022. After the distribution was the

processing of the survey results from the questionnaires. At the end, the results were reported and discussed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From 189 target respondents, only 73 respondents were willing to fill out the questionnaires given by the researchers. The physiotherapist's identity is in the following table of respondent profiles.

Parameter		N (%)
Total Respondent		73 (100)
Physiotherapists Profile		
Working Place		
	Hospital	35 (47,9)
	Clinic (Independent and Collaboration)	28 (38,3)
	Fitness and Wellness Center	3 (4,1)
	Community health center	3 (4,1)
	Home Visit	4 (5,4)
Education		
	Diploma (3 Years)	40 (54,8)
	Bachelor/Bachelor of Applied Science (4 year)	22(30,1)
	Professional Degree	4 (5,5)
	Master	7 (9,6)

Table 1. Profile of Respondent

It can be seen that of 73 physiotherapists as respondents in this survey, 35 people or around 47.9% worked in hospitals and only 4 people or around 4.1% worked in community health centers. The previous study also stated that in a hospital, there were more than 10 physiotherapists⁸. The workplace of physiotherapists in some countries is also dominated by hospitals and clinics^{10,11}. In terms of education level of the respondents, as many

as 40 respondents or around 54.8% had a diploma which is three-year study in university level.

There were 7 people or around 9.6% who had a master's degree. In Indonesia, those who are given the authority to practice physiotherapy are physiotherapists starting at the diploma level to the professional level². This is already in line with the provisions of the World Physiotherapy Organization, although there is

still a national government that gives authority to physiotherapists at the diploma level¹. Thus, physiotherapists in East Jakarta are considered to meet the minimum qualifications to practice physiotherapy. Likewise, in some countries, it is found that the qualifications for physiotherapy education are quite varied and still follow the national regulations of each country^{10,11}.

The following result of the questionnaire is about the physiotherapists' work experience which describes the range of work of physiotherapists, the average number of patients treated in one day, and the condition

of patients treated by the physiotherapists. The data are presented in the following Table 2.

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Parameter		N (%)
Working Experience (Years)		
	0-1 Year	20 (27,4)
	1-2 years	6 (8,2)
	3-4 years	10 (13,7)
	4-5 years	7 (9,6)
	More than 5 years	30 (41,1)
Average number of patients treated in one day (person)		
	1-2 persons	12 (16,4)
	3-4 persons	13 (17,8)
	5-6 persons	7(9,6)
	7-8 persons	15(20,5)
	>10 persons	26(35,6)
Most common clinical condition		
	Musculoskeletal	62(84,9)
	Neuromuscular	53(72,6)
	Paediatric	13(17,8)
	Sports	23(31,5)
	Geriatric	34(46,6)
	Cardiovascular	13(17,8)
	Respiratory	1(1,4)

Table 2. Patients Demographic

In the table, it can be seen that the majority of respondents who have worked for more than five years are 41.1%, which indicates that the physiotherapists have experienced in working and using EPA modalities. Physiotherapists with more than five years of experience will indeed provide better patient satisfaction¹².

As many as 35.6% physiotherapists treated more than ten patients daily and around 16.4% treat one to two patients every day. From these data, it can be seen that some physiotherapists still treat too many patients in one day, that is, more than ten patients daily. If there are more than 10 patients treated daily by the physiotherapist, assuming one patient is an hour, it indicated that the physiotherapist in providing services is not optimal, because in general, the number of daily working hours is only about 8 hours¹¹⁻¹³. However, there are not many studies that support this. It can also cause harm to the physiotherapist who is likely to experience fatigue. Thus, the number of

physiotherapists must be increased in order to provide optimal services¹⁴.

Most respondents or 84.9% treated patients with musculoskeletal condition and the least treated were patients with respiratory condition. Several studies also support this. As in a study by Jahan et al., (2021) who found that physiotherapists mostly treated musculoskeletal patients. Likewise, in a study in a hospital, physiotherapists generally dealt with various types of patients with musculoskeletal disorders⁸. In addition, a study in a certain region also stated that musculoskeletal cases were very dominant in the physiotherapy practice¹⁵.

The following result is related to the availability of EPA modalities as well as the frequency of use. Table 3 shows the available modalities in each physiotherapist's workplace.

Electro physical agent modalities		Availability N (%)
	Shortwave Diathermy	27(37)
	Microwave Diathermy	45(61,1)
	Ultrasound therapy	62(84,9)
	Mechanical Traction	24(32,9)
	Electrical Stimulation	67(91,8)
	Infra-Red Radiation	57(78,1)
	Paraffin Bath	17(23,3)
	Others (like nebulizer, Radiofrequency, Robotic Therapy, Shock Wave Therapy, Cryotherapy, Magnetotherapy)	14 (19)

Table 3. Availability of Electro Physical Agent Modality

In the view from the availability of EPA modalities found in each respondent's workplace, most respondents or 91.8% answered the availability of electrical stimulation. It is followed by EPA modalities in the form of ultrasound therapy (84.9%). The least EPA modalities found in the respondent's workplace were paraffin bath (23.3%). The availability of diathermy modalities in the form of Micro Wave Diathermy at the respondents' workplace had a considerable value of around 61.1%, including Short Wave Diathermy which had a considerable percentage (37%).

There are also heat therapy modalities that are quite popular among physiotherapists, namely Infrared Radiation device which was answered by 50% of the total respondents. A study in Australia also shows that ultrasound therapy is a modality that has considerable availability¹⁶. Furthermore, the use of EPA interventions is still a trend among physiotherapists in Asia^{4,17}.

However, apart from Asia, in America there is also a trend in the use of EPA¹⁸. The most widely available modality tools are cold and hot agents, with electrical stimulation therapy and ultrasound therapy. It was also found that in America, there are very few diathermy modalities available.

From the results of this study, it can be seen that physiotherapists in East Jakarta have the availability of adequate EPA modalities in accordance with the needs of the patients. Nevertheless, the needs for EPA must really be acknowledged and the latest research developments should keep up with the effectiveness of existing EPA modalities (Belanger, 2015; Bellew et al., 2016;

Goh & Abe, 2015). There are also some EPA modalities in the table 3 that tend to be new and have very little availability. In addition, the existing modalities data can also be a reference for lecturers to continue to provide updates on the science of EPA modalities. By understanding the availability, the lecturer needs to provide understanding to physiotherapy students at the university in order to be more critical in the use of electrophysical instruments in clinical practice. Previous studies also used the survey results in the availability of physiotherapy modalities for teaching purposes at universities¹⁸.

The last results of this study were related to the frequency of the use of EPA. In this study, we only prepare the types of modalities that are popularly used by physiotherapists, which are SWD, MWD, US, IRR, Mechanical Traction, Electrical Stimulation, LASER, and paraffin bath. It is also based on the availability of such modalities at the physiotherapists' place of practice. Moreover, we conducted a survey related to how many combinations of EPA modalities were used by physiotherapist for each patient with certain condition.

The time frame we chose was one week to make it easier for the physiotherapists to remember the modalities they used on average. Frequency classification was also made using the range: always (everyday), often (four to five times a week), rarely (one to three times a week), and none (not using the modality or the modality is not available). All usage and frequency data are shown in Table 4.

Modalities	Frequency N (%)			
	Always	Often	Rare	None
Shortwave Diathermy	11(15,1)	6(8,2)	14(19,2)	42(57,5)
Microwave Diathermy	27(37)	10(13,7)	9(12,3)	27(37)
Ultrasound therapy	46(49,3)	18(24,7)	10(13,7)	9(12,3)
Mechanical Traction	4(5,5)	7(9,6)	17(23,3)	45(61,6)
Electrical Stimulation	33(45,2)	17(23,3)	19(26)	4(5,5)
Infra-Red Radiation	20(27,4)	15(20,5)	25(24,3)	13(17,8)
Paraffin Bath	0	2(2,7)	10(13,7)	61(83,5)
Combination of EPA Modalities for one patient/condition				N (%)
1 Modality				8(11)
2 Modalities				45(61,7)
3 Modalities				16(21,9)
4 Modalities				2(2,7)
5 Modalities				2(2,7)

Table 4. Frequency of Electro Physical Agent Usage

From the results above, it can be seen that the use of EPA modalities in the form of ultrasound therapy and electrical stimulation was the most widely used. Subsequently, as many as 49.3% of respondents used the ultrasound therapy modality every day and only 12.3% never used the ultrasound therapy modality. A total of 45.2% of respondents used electrical stimulation modality and only 5.5% never used it. The modalities of paraffin bath and mechanical traction were the least used EPA modalities. As many as 83.5% of

respondents never used paraffin bath and 61.6% of respondents never used mechanical traction.

The use of electrical stimulation is believed to reduce neuromusculoskeletal disorders. As in the results of a previous study by Manik & Rahmansyah (2021), it mentioned that EPA modalities in the form of electrical stimulation can reduce pain in neuromuscular and musculoskeletal conditions²⁰. In line with this, a study by Abe et.al (2016), which surveyed 1099 respondents from 170 hospitals/clinics showed that the use of electrical stimulation in the

form of low frequency currents and ultrasound therapy ranked second and third below the modality in the form of hot pack⁴. Furthermore, a study by Greco et al. (2018) also found that the use of electrical stimulation was quite dominant, along with ultrasound therapy and thermal modality (cold or hot). In addition, we should take attention to the results of the existing research is that despite the availability of diathermy physiotherapy tools, it does not guarantee that they are often used. The trend that is developing in the world is that diathermy modality should be abandoned and replaced with more effective modality^{9,18,19}.

In this study, it was also found that physiotherapists used more than two modalities in one patient with one condition. This shows that physiotherapists very often used EPA modalities. The use of more than two modalities is possible if the patient's condition requires intensive intervention and there are more than two symptoms in one condition^{19,21}. Knowledge of the use of appropriate and effective interventions needs to be carried out in the future to be able to provide optimal services to the patients^{22,23}.

This study is a very simple survey as a preliminary study. More complex analysis in the existing data can be done as a development of future research. Likewise, the survey in this study was only conducted in one city, so more detailed research using a larger population is needed as a development in the future. This study also has many limitations, one of which is the willingness of the physiotherapist to fill out the questionnaire. Therefore, it is possible to conduct more interesting research that can attract the attention of the physiotherapist to fill out the questionnaires in the future. The reasons for selecting interventions related to the condition of the patients have not been

captured in this study, so further research development is needed.

CONCLUSION

The EPA modalities are quite widely available among physiotherapists in East Jakarta, Indonesia, both in health facilities and independent clinical practices. The most widely available modalities are electrical stimulation, ultrasound therapy, and infrared radiation and in addition to the diathermy modality, which is also quite widely available. The availability of EPA tools is also in line with the frequency of use dominated by ultrasound therapy, electrical stimulation, and Microwave Diathermy. Physiotherapists also quite often use EPA because in one patient with one condition, physiotherapists frequently use more than one modalities.

Recommendation: Physiotherapists in East Jakarta should pursue their education to a higher level to find out the latest developments in electrophysical interventions. The use of diathermy should also be reduced by its decreasing use abroad. The number of patients handled by one physiotherapist in one day is too many, so it is necessary to add the number of physiotherapists who work in a hospital. Based on the result, it also suggested that at universities, it is still necessary to provide scientific development in EPA, especially the frequent modalities like ultrasound therapy, electrical stimulation, and diathermy so that when the students graduate, they can practice well.

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Conflict of interest: The author has no conflict of interest to declare.

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Compliance with Ethics: This research does not provide anything that is harmful to the respondents so that it does not use ethical research. However, this research was conducted with the permission of the university and the permission from chairman of the Indonesian physiotherapy association, East Jakarta branch, with reference number 03/IFI-JAKTIM/XI/2021.

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