

Content available at: https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals

# IP Journal of Surgery and Allied Sciences

Journal homepage: https://www.jsas.co.in/



### **Review Article**

# Navigating the integration of technology in physiotherapy: A balanced approach

Thangamani Ramalingam Alagappan<sup>®1</sup>\*, Niraj Bhansali<sup>®2</sup>, Toral Bhansali<sup>®2</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Spinex Global Physiotherapy Centre, Surat, Gujarat, India



### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 08-02-2024 Accepted 30-03-2024 Available online 10-04-2024

Keywords: Physiotherapists Electrophysical Telerehabilitation

### ABSTRACT

The integration of technology in physiotherapy practices holds immense promise for advancing patient care and outcomes. Yet, the swift evolution of technological solutions necessitates a cautious and discerning approach from physiotherapists. This article explores the complexities surrounding technology adoption in physiotherapy, emphasizing thorough evaluation, critical analysis, and context-driven implementation. By acknowledging the limitations and constraints inherent in various technological advancements, physiotherapists can effectively harness their potential while prioritizing patient-centered care and evidence-based practice. Such an approach ensures that technology serves as a tool to augment clinical decision-making and therapeutic interventions, rather than overshadowing the fundamental principles of personalized care and holistic rehabilitation. As technology continues to reshape the landscape of physiotherapy, a balanced integration strategy that values both innovation and patient well-being remains paramount for optimizing outcomes and fostering sustainable healthcare practices.

This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons AttribFution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprint@ipinnovative.com

## 1. Introduction

Physiotherapy, evolving alongside technological advancements, has seen a transformative shift. From traditional electrophysical agents to modern digital health solutions, technology has reshaped the landscape of physiotherapy practice. These innovations offer more precise diagnostics, personalized treatment plans, and remote monitoring capabilities. Physiotherapists now integrate cutting-edge tools to enhance patient care and outcomes. Embracing these advancements empowers practitioners to deliver more effective interventions while adapting to the dynamic healthcare environment. 1-3 While the integration of technology holds promise for optimizing patient care and rehabilitation outcomes, it also presents challenges and considerations that demand

careful attention. The retrospective analysis of outdated physiotherapy methods in the past two or three decades strongly emphasizes the critical importance of evaluating new technologies before blindly incorporating them into practice. It is undeniable that physiotherapists are the foremost experts in their field, with irreplaceable expertise, clinical judgment, and the ability to personalize treatment plans based on individual patient needs. While technology can enhance these abilities, it must not overshadow the core principles of physiotherapy practice. This article unequivocally aims to explore the nuanced relationship between technology and physiotherapy, emphasizing the vital importance of critical evaluation, judicious adoption, and patient-centric approaches in leveraging technological advancements.

E-mail address: atramalingam@gmail.com (T. R. Alagappan).

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

### 2. The Evolution of Technology in Physiotherapy

Traditionally, physiotherapy relied on manual techniques, therapeutic exercises, and modalities to address various conditions. However, technological advancements have significantly augmented treatment approaches. Innovations like motion capture systems, tele rehabilitation platforms, and virtual reality have transformed assessment and intervention methods. These technologies offer precise data collection, remote therapy delivery, and immersive rehabilitation experiences.<sup>5</sup> Wearable devices exergaming platforms promote patient engagement and adherence by providing real-time feedback and making exercises enjoyable. Robotics aid in repetitive movement training and intensive rehabilitation programs, particularly for patients with severe impairments. Furthermore, data analytics and AI algorithms enable personalized treatment planning and outcome prediction, optimizing clinical efficacy. The integration of technology into physiotherapy not only expands treatment options but also empowers both patients and practitioners, ultimately leading to improved outcomes and enhanced patient involvement in the rehabilitation process.<sup>3,6</sup> Electrophysical agents like ultrasound, electrical stimulation, and laser therapy have been integral to physiotherapy for decades. While effective in specific cases, recent research indicates limitations in their application, notably in chronic pain and musculoskeletal conditions. Despite initial promise, their efficacy in long-term pain management and tissue healing has been questioned. This has prompted a shift towards more evidence-based practices, such as exercise therapy and manual techniques, which emphasize active patient involvement and address underlying biomechanical factors. While electrophysical agents remain valuable adjuncts in certain situations, a holistic approach focusing on functional restoration and patient education is increasingly favored for optimal outcomes in physiotherapy. As new guidelines and research findings continue to challenge the efficacy of traditional modalities in physiotherapy, practitioners are facing the imperative to reassess their treatment approaches. The evolving landscape underscores the importance of embracing alternative strategies informed by the latest evidence. Physiotherapists are now increasingly inclined to adopt a multifaceted approach that integrates a range of interventions, including manual therapy, exercise prescription, patient education, and psychosocial support. This paradigm shift emphasizes the need for personalized, patient-centered care that addresses the underlying causes of dysfunction rather than solely focusing on symptom management. Additionally, advancements in technology and interdisciplinary collaboration offer opportunities for innovation in treatment delivery and outcome measurement. By staying abreast of emerging research and continuously refining their clinical practice, physiotherapists can optimize patient outcomes and contribute to advancing the

field of rehabilitation. 8,9

### 3. The Role of Technology in Patient-Centred Care

Central to the practice of physiotherapy is the principle of patient-centred care, which prioritizes the individual needs, preferences, and goals of patients. In this context, technology serves as a valuable tool for facilitating communication, enhancing patient education, promoting active participation in the rehabilitation process. Digital health platforms, mobile applications, and wearable devices empower patients to monitor their progress, adhere to treatment regimens, and communicate with their healthcare providers remotely. Moreover, technologyenabled interventions, such as virtual reality therapy, gamification, and telerehabilitation, offer innovative approaches to improving engagement, motivation, and adherence among patients undergoing rehabilitation. 2,10 By leveraging interactive and immersive experiences, physiotherapists can create personalized treatment protocols that resonate with the unique preferences and capabilities of each patient. 1,11

# **4.** Challenges and Considerations in Technology Integration

Despite the potential benefits of technology in physiotherapy, several challenges and considerations must be addressed to ensure responsible and effective integration into clinical practice. The rapid pace of technological innovation in physiotherapy demands caution, emphasizing evidence-based practice. Physiotherapists must critically assess the efficacy and safety of novel technologies, prioritizing interventions supported by robust empirical research and clinical guidelines. Adequate training and education are essential to ensure proficiency in utilizing technology while maintaining patient-centered care. Consideration of cost, accessibility, data privacy, and interdisciplinary collaboration are paramount for responsible integration into clinical practice. By navigating these challenges thoughtfully, physiotherapists can leverage technology to enhance treatment effectiveness while upholding ethical standards and patient wellbeing. 4,12 Furthermore, the financial costs associated with implementing and maintaining technology-based solutions can pose barriers to accessibility and equity in healthcare delivery. 13 In resource-limited settings, disparities in access to technology may exacerbate existing inequalities in healthcare access and outcomes. Thus, efforts to democratize access to technology and promote inclusive healthcare delivery models are imperative. Moreover, the inherent limitations and constraints of technology underscore the importance of maintaining a holistic and patient-centered approach to care. While technological interventions may offer novel therapeutic modalities and

assessment tools, they should complement rather than replace the human touch, empathy, and clinical judgment inherent in physiotherapy practice. <sup>12</sup>

The use of technology in physiotherapy is unavoidable. However, before embracing new technology, it's crucial to reevaluate outdated techniques and technologies used in the past decades and proceed with caution. Any new technology should be tested and assessed for its benefits before being deemed successful. Physiotherapists should be diligent in weighing the pros and cons of technology when evaluating its outcomes. For example, electrophysical agents are outdated in chronic pain practice according to new guidelines<sup>8</sup> continuous passive motion for expedited recovery in orthopaedic rehabilitation is not beneficial, 14 and the use of MRI in spinal conditions requires correlation with clinical findings. 15 Technologies have limitations and constraints specific to the context in which they are intended to be used. 12 While technology represents scientific knowledge or instruments, physiotherapists themselves are the primary and most effective instruments, modalities, technologies, or sources of knowledge in the field of physiotherapy. Nowadays, the role of the physiotherapist encompasses health education, therapeutic exercises, outcome evaluation, outcome monitoring, and the implementation of patientcentred care. 16

## 4.1. The role of physiotherapists in healthcare

Physiotherapists assess, diagnose, and treat movement impairments and physical conditions across diverse populations. They design personalized rehabilitation programs, manage pain, and promote injury prevention and healthy lifestyles. Through manual therapy, therapeutic exercises, and education, they restore function, mobility, and quality of life for individuals recovering from injuries, surgeries, or illnesses. Physiotherapists collaborate with interdisciplinary teams to deliver comprehensive care, emphasizing evidence-based practice and patient-centered approaches. Their role extends beyond treatment to advocating for physical activity and promoting overall wellness, contributing significantly to healthcare and enhancing the lives of patients worldwide. While Technology is important in modern physiotherapy practice, the role of physiotherapists in healthcare today also demands quality approaches. Through their clinical expertise, holistic assessment, patient education, advocacy, and interpersonal skills, physiotherapists make invaluable contributions to healthcare, ensuring that patients receive high-quality care that addresses their unique needs and promotes optimal health and well-being. 17,18

1. Health Education: Physiotherapists must educate patients about their conditions, treatment options, and strategies for managing symptoms. This includes teaching proper body mechanics, ergonomic principles, and lifestyle

modifications to prevent injuries and improve overall wellbeing <sup>18</sup> 2. Therapeutic Exercises: Exercise prescription is a cornerstone of physiotherapy. Physiotherapists must design tailored exercise programs to improve strength, flexibility, balance, and endurance based on individual patient needs and goals. These exercises can help rehabilitate injured tissues, improve function, and prevent recurrence of injuries. 19 3. Evaluating Outcomes: Physiotherapists must continuously assess and reassess patient progress throughout the course of treatment. They should prefer to use various outcome measures, functional assessments, and patient feedback to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and make necessary adjustments to treatment plans. <sup>20</sup> 4. Monitoring Outcomes: In addition to evaluating short-term outcomes, physiotherapists monitor long-term functional outcomes and quality of life indicators. This longitudinal assessment helps track progress over time and identify any potential barriers to achieving treatment goals. 21 5. Implementation of Patient-Cantered Care: Physiotherapists must prioritize patient-centred care, which involves actively involving patients in decision-making, respecting their preferences and values, and considering the impact of treatment on their overall well-being. This approach fosters collaboration, trust, and mutual respect between the physiotherapist and the patient. <sup>22</sup>

### 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of technology in physiotherapy represents a double-edged sword, offering both opportunities and challenges for enhancing patient care and rehabilitation outcomes. By adopting a balanced and evidence-informed approach, physiotherapists can harness the potential of technology while safeguarding against its pitfalls. It should be viewed as a complementary tool rather than a substitute for clinical expertise and judgment. Through ongoing evaluation, critical analysis, and patient-centred care, physiotherapy can continue to evolve as a dynamic and adaptive profession, leveraging technology to empower patients, optimize clinical practice and enhance the overall quality of care.

### 6. Source of Funding

None.

## 7. Conflict of Interest

None.

### References

- Owens JG. How New Technology Is Improving Physical Therapy. Curr Rev Musculoskelet Med. 2020;13(2):200–11.
- Winstein C, Requejo P. Innovative Technologies for Rehabilitation and Health Promotion: What Is the Evidence? *Physical Ther*. 2015;95:294–8.

- 3. Rebbeck T. Is physiotherapy willing, ready and able to implement different models of care? *Eur J Physiother*. 2023;25(2):58–9.
- Keel S. Investigating the use of digital health tools in physiotherapy: facilitators and barriers. *Physiother Theory Pract*. 2023;39(7):1449–68
- Arntz A. Technologies in Home-Based Digital Rehabilitation: Scoping Review. JMIR Rehabil Assist Technol. 2023;10:43615.
- Putrino D. Telerehabilitation and emerging virtual reality approaches to stroke rehabilitation. *Curr Opin Neurol*. 2014;10:e43615.
- Gikaro JM. Efficacy of electrophysical agents in fibromyalgia: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. Clin Rehabil. 2023;37(10):1295–310.
- Chaplin S. NICE guidance on assessing and managing chronic pain. Prescriber. 2022;33(3-4):27–9.
- Page P. Making the Case for Modalities: The Need for Critical Thinking in Practice. Int J Sports Phys Ther. 2021;16(5):28326.
- Berton A, Longo UG. Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Gamification, and Telerehabilitation: Psychological Impact on Orthopedic Patients' Rehabilitation. J Clin Med. 2020;9(8):2567.
- Welling A, Metgud S. Integrating Technology in Physical Therapy Practice: A New Era of Rehabilitation. *Indian J Physical Ther Res*. 2023;5(1):1–3.
- Bower KJ. What Factors Influence Clinicians' Use of Technology in Neurorehabilitation? A Multisite Qualitative Study. *Phys Ther*. 2021;101(5):31.
- Gentili A. The cost-effectiveness of digital health interventions: A systematic review of the literature. 2022;10:787135.
- Yang X. Continuous Passive Motion After Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Associated Effects on Clinical Outcomes. Arch Physical Med Rehabil. 2019;100(9):1763– 78.
- Tawa N, Rhoda A, Diener I. Accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging in detecting lumbo-sacral nerve root compromise: A systematic literature review. *BMC Musculoskeletal Dis.* 2016;17(1):386. doi:10.1186/s12891-016-1236-z.
- Hartley SE, Ryad H, Yeowell G. Future-proofing the Profession: Physiotherapist2019; perceptions of their current and emerging role.

- Physiotherapy. 2023;119:72-9.
- Khalid MT. Current Role of Physiotherapy in Response to Changing Healthcare Needs of the Society. *Int J Inf Educ Technol*. 2015;1(3):105–10.
- Sai SH. Orthopedic Applications: Advancing Physiotherapy in Musculoskeletal Health. *Intech Open*. 2024;10. doi:10.5772/intechopen.1003098.
- 19. Luan X. Exercise as a prescription for patients with various diseases. *J Sport Health Sci.* 2019;8(5):422–41.
- Kyte DG. An introduction to patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) in physiotherapy. *Physiotherapy*. 2015;101(2):119–25.
- Copeland J. Outcome measures: why physiotherapists must use them. *Physical Therapy Rev.* 2009;14(6):367–8.
- Hutting N. Patient-centered care in musculoskeletal practice: Key elements to support clinicians to focus on the person. *Musculoskeletal* Sci Pract. 2022;57:102434.

### **Author biography**

**Thangamani Ramalingam Alagappan,** Faculty/Lecturer bhttps://orcid.org/0000-0001-7429-1718

Niraj Bhansali, Senior Physiotherapist (a) https://orcid.org/0009-0000-6813-2841

Toral Bhansali, Senior Physiotherapist (a) https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3685-6533

Cite this article: Alagappan TR, Bhansali N, Bhansali T. Navigating the integration of technology in physiotherapy: A balanced approach. *IP J Surg Allied Sci* 2024;6(1):1-4.