

# Clinical Trial Protocol

## Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials

10 Jun 2026

### Comparing the effects of active and passive mobilization of tibial nerve on pain intensity and conduction velocity of tibial nerve in neuropathy of type 2 diabetic patients

#### Protocol summary

##### Study aim

Comparing the effects of active and passive mobilization of tibial nerve in neuropathy of type 2 diabetic patients

##### Design

Clinical trial with two parallel groups; Single-blind; Sample size will be extracted through a pilot study; Randomization: Patients are randomly assigned to one of the two groups: active or passive neurodynamics by selecting one of the sealed envelopes that are related to the determination of the groups

##### Settings and conduct

The work is carried out at Deziani Hospital and has two groups: active neurodynamics and passive neurodynamics. The number of treatment sessions is 15 sessions, both treatment groups receive cutaneous nerve stimulation for 20 minutes in the sole of the foot as a basic treatment. Blinding is such that patients are unaware of which treatment group they are in.

##### Participants/Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: Men and women; with type 2 diabetes; in the age group of 40-75 years; passing at least 2 years since the onset of diabetes and 6 months since the onset of neuropathy symptoms (severity: grade 1 and 2 neuropathy by monofilament instrument, Michigan questionnaire and tibial nerve conduction velocity examination that is above 40 m/s); leg pain of 3 or more in the VAS scale. Exclusion criteria: diabetic foot ulcer; irritable pain; lack of cooperation or understanding in sensory testing or manual therapy; drug or alcohol dependence; lumbar disc herniation; damage to the nerves of the lower extremities; the presence of retinopathy; history of cardiovascular disease; musculoskeletal deformity

##### Intervention groups

Intervention group1: physiotherapist performs passive neurodynamic of tibial nerve with 10 repetitions; Intervention group 2 :active neurodynamics of the tibial

nerve performed by the patient himself 10 times.

##### Main outcome variables

Score of Michigan questioner; quality of life questioner; pain intensity; tibial nerve conduction velocity

#### General information

##### Reason for update

##### Acronym

##### IRCT registration information

IRCT registration number: **IRCT20220216054035N2**

Registration date: **2025-08-05, 1404/05/14**

Registration timing: **prospective**

Last update: **2025-08-05, 1404/05/14**

Update count: **0**

##### Registration date

2025-08-05, 1404/05/14

##### Registrant information

##### Name

Monire Alem

##### Name of organization / entity

##### Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

##### Phone

+98 17 3327 5887

##### Email address

monireaalem@gmail.com

##### Recruitment status

**recruiting**

##### Funding source

##### Expected recruitment start date

2025-09-03, 1404/06/12

##### Expected recruitment end date

2026-08-23, 1405/06/01

##### Actual recruitment start date

empty

**Actual recruitment end date**  
empty

**Trial completion date**  
empty

**Scientific title**  
Comparing the effects of active and passive mobilization of tibial nerve on pain intensity and conduction velocity of tibial nerve in neuropathy of type 2 diabetic patients

**Public title**  
The effects of active and passive mobilization of tibial nerve in neuropathy of type 2 diabetic patients

**Purpose**  
Treatment

**Inclusion/Exclusion criteria**  
**Inclusion criteria:**  
Passing at least 2 years since the onset of diabetes Their leg pain is 3 or higher Their blood sugar levels are in the range of 100-250 It has been 6 months since the onset of neuropathy symptoms Men and women with type 2 diabetes In the age group of 40-75 years Grade 1 and 2 neuropathy via monofilament instrument, Michigan questionnaire, and tibial nerve conduction velocity assessment  
**Exclusion criteria:**  
Diabetic foot ulcer Irritable pain Lumbar disc herniation Damage to the nerves of the lower extremities History of cardiovascular disease Musculoskeletal deformity Lack of cooperation or understanding during sensory testing or manual therapy Dependency to drug or alcohol Lumbar disc herniation Damage to the nerves of the lower extremities Retinopathy History of cardiovascular disease

**Age**  
From **40 years** old to **75 years** old

**Gender**  
Both

**Phase**  
N/A

**Groups that have been masked**  

- Participant

**Sample size**  
Target sample size: **30**  
More than 1 sample in each individual  
Number of samples in each individual: **1**  
Both feet of people

**Randomization (investigator's opinion)**  
Randomized

**Randomization description**  
Using the simple individual randomization method, patients who meet the study entry criteria after evaluation randomly select one of two types of sealed envelopes, corresponding to the active or passive mobilization method, and thus their type of intervention group is determined.

**Blinding (investigator's opinion)**  
Single blinded

**Blinding description**  
Participants are unaware of which treatment group they

will be placed in. Participants in two different groups will be treated at different times so that they do not realize the differences in the treatments through observation and conversation with each other.

**Placebo**  
Not used

**Assignment**  
Parallel

**Other design features**

## Secondary Ids

empty

## Ethics committees

### 1

#### Ethics committee

##### Name of ethics committee

Ethics committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

##### Street address

No. 8, Shams Alley, before Tavanir, Valiasr Street, Tehran

##### City

Tehran

##### Province

Tehran

##### Postal code

1314744513

#### Approval date

2024-12-14, 1403/09/24

#### Ethics committee reference number

IR.SBMU.RETECH.REC.1403.513

## Health conditions studied

### 1

#### Description of health condition studied

Neuropathy of diabetes

#### ICD-10 code

E11.40

#### ICD-10 code description

Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic neuropathy, unspecified

## Primary outcomes

### 1

#### Description

Conduction velocity of tibial nerve

#### Timepoint

Before intervention and end of treatment sessions (19th day)

#### Method of measurement

Electromyography

## 2

### **Description**

Pain

### **Timepoint**

Before intervention and end of treatment sessions (19th day)

### **Method of measurement**

Visual analog scale (VAS)

## **Secondary outcomes**

### 1

#### **Description**

Neuropathy score on the Michigan Questionnaire

#### **Timepoint**

Before intervention and end of treatment sessions (19th day)

#### **Method of measurement**

With Michigan questionnaire, this questionnaire consists of two parts: Part A, ranging from 0 to a score of 13, with a higher score indicating greater severity of neuropathy, and Part B, where a score above 2 indicates neuropathy

### 2

#### **Description**

Quality of life questionnaire score

#### **Timepoint**

Before intervention and end of treatment sessions (19th day)

#### **Method of measurement**

Quality of life Questionnaire with 15 questions

### 3

#### **Description**

Leg raising range of motion

#### **Timepoint**

Before intervention and end of treatment sessions (19th day)

#### **Method of measurement**

Goniometer

## **Intervention groups**

### 1

#### **Description**

Intervention group 1: Active mobilization of tibial nerve is performed five sessions per week for 3 weeks in supervised manner. To perform the neurodynamic gliding exercise of the tibial nerve: The patient sits in a slump position. In the starting position, the neck, trunk, and knee are in flexion, the ankle is in plantar flexion and inversion, that brings the neck, trunk, and knee into extension and the ankle into dorsiflexion and eversion. This cycle lasts 4 seconds each time and we ask the patient to repeat this 10 times sitting on the bed.

#### **Category**

Rehabilitation

## 2

### **Description**

Intervention group 2: passive mobilization of tibial nerve with the patient in the supine position five sessions per week for 3 weeks. Tibial nerve glide The patient is in the supine position, in the starting position the patient's knee is in extension and the ankle is in plantarflexion and inversion, and the therapist moves the ankle to dorsiflexion and eversion and the knee to flexion. Tibial nerve tension with the shock lock method: The patient is in the supine position, in the starting position the patient's knee is in flexion and the ankle is in plantarflexion and inversion, and the therapist moves the ankle to dorsiflexion and eversion and the knee to extension. This method is performed 10 times for the patient in each session.

### **Category**

Treatment - Other

## **Recruitment centers**

### 1

#### **Recruitment center**

##### **Name of recruitment center**

Deziani specialized and subspecialty clinic

##### **Full name of responsible person**

Monire Alem

##### **Street address**

Deziani hospital, in front of Behesht 17, before the three-way Molaghati, Shahid beheshti street

##### **City**

Gorgan

##### **Province**

Golestan

##### **Postal code**

4917763681

##### **Phone**

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##### **Fax**

##### **Email**

deziani@domain.com

##### **Web page address**

<https://goums.ac.ir>

## **Sponsors / Funding sources**

### 1

#### **Sponsor**

##### **Name of organization / entity**

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

##### **Full name of responsible person**

Afshin Zarghi

##### **Street address**

Deziani hospital, in front of Behesht 17, before the three-way Molaghati, Shahid beheshti street

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##### **Province**

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**Grant name**  
**Grant code / Reference number**  
**Is the source of funding the same sponsor organization/entity?**  
Yes

**Title of funding source**  
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

**Proportion provided by this source**  
100

**Public or private sector**  
Public

**Domestic or foreign origin**  
Domestic

**Category of foreign source of funding**  
*empty*

**Country of origin**  
**Type of organization providing the funding**  
Academic

## Person responsible for general inquiries

**Contact**

**Name of organization / entity**  
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

**Full name of responsible person**  
Monire Alem

**Position**  
Doctoral student in physiotherapy

**Latest degree**  
Master

**Other areas of specialty/work**  
Physiotherapy

**Street address**  
Faculty of Rehabilitation Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, in front of Bu Ali hospital, Damavand Street

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## Person responsible for scientific inquiries

**Contact**

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**Position**

Associate Professor

**Latest degree**  
Ph.D.

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Physiotherapy

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## Person responsible for updating data

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seyyed Majid Hosseini

**Position**  
Associate professor

**Latest degree**  
Ph.D.

**Other areas of specialty/work**  
Physiotherapy

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1985713871

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majidhosseini44@yahoo.com

## Sharing plan

**Deidentified Individual Participant Data Set (IPD)**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Study Protocol**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Statistical Analysis Plan**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Informed Consent Form**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Clinical Study Report**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Analytic Code**  
Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Data Dictionary**

Yes - There is a plan to make this available

**Title and more details about the data/document**

Pain intensity

**When the data will become available and for how long**

Six months after publication of the paper

**To whom data/document is available**

All people

**Under which criteria data/document could be used**

People that research in this field

**From where data/document is obtainable**

Via email: monireaaalem@gmail.com

**What processes are involved for a request to access data/document**

Send a request via email and state for what purpose he/she need the data.

**Comments**