



Soft tissue injuries have a way of lingering long after people [Injury Recovery Center Shockwave Therapy Lakewood, CO](#) expect them to be gone. A strained tendon, a stubborn plantar fascia, a hamstring that never quite settles down, these problems often start as annoyances and turn into months of guarded movement, modified workouts, and low-grade frustration. For many patients, the hardest part is not the initial pain. It is the uncertainty that follows when rest, stretching, ice, and time do not fix the issue.

That is where **Shockwave Therapy Lakewood, CO** enters the conversation. In a clinical setting, shockwave therapy is often used for chronic soft tissue conditions that [Shockwave Therapy Lakewood, CO](#) have stopped responding to simpler approaches. It is not magic, and it is not the right answer for every case. What it does offer, when used thoughtfully, is a non-surgical option that can stimulate healing in tissue that has become stalled, poorly vascularized, or chronically irritated.

In a community like Lakewood, where many people stay active year-round through hiking, running, skiing, lifting, cycling, pickleball, and weekend home projects, overuse injuries are common. So are old injuries that never fully resolved. Shockwave therapy tends to be most useful in exactly that middle ground, not an acute emergency, not yet a surgical case, but something persistent enough to interfere with daily life.

## Why non-healing soft tissue injuries are so difficult

Most people assume injured tissue should steadily improve if they avoid aggravating it. Sometimes that happens. Sometimes it does not.

A healthy soft tissue healing response depends on several factors: blood flow, mechanical loading, tissue quality, and the body's ability to organize new collagen effectively. Tendons and fascia are notorious for healing slowly because they do not always enjoy robust circulation. Once a condition becomes chronic, the tissue may no longer behave like a fresh injury. Instead of progressing through a clean healing cycle, it can settle into a low-grade degenerative state. Patients still call it inflammation, but many chronic tendon problems are not purely inflammatory. They involve disorganized fibers, local thickening, stiffness, and reduced capacity.

That distinction matters. If a problem is chronic and degenerative, simply trying to “calm it down” may not be enough. In those cases, treatment often needs to encourage the tissue to remodel. This is one reason some patients spend months trying braces, anti-inflammatory medication, massage tools, and activity reduction, only to see partial improvement followed by a plateau.

Clinically, these are the cases that prompt a more targeted discussion. The goal shifts from symptom management alone to creating the conditions for repair.

## What shockwave therapy actually is

Shockwave therapy uses acoustic waves delivered through the skin into the injured area. Depending on the device and settings, the treatment can be focused more deeply or spread more radially over a broader zone. Patients often hear the word “shockwave” and imagine something harsh or electrical. It is neither. There is no electric shock passing into the tissue. What the patient feels is a series of mechanical pulses.

Those pulses are thought to stimulate biological responses that may include increased local circulation, cellular activity, and tissue remodeling. In plain language, the treatment attempts to wake up tissue that has gone quiet, sluggish, or chronically dysfunctional.

In practice, shockwave therapy is usually part of a larger plan. A good clinician does not simply apply the treatment and send the patient on their way. The best outcomes tend to happen when the therapy is matched with a clear diagnosis, load management, progressive exercise, and sensible expectations about recovery.

That last piece is worth emphasizing. Shockwave therapy is not usually about instant relief after one visit. Some people do feel easier movement quickly, but many improve gradually across several sessions and then continue improving in the weeks that follow.

## The kinds of injuries that often respond well

The most common soft tissue problems treated with **Shockwave Therapy** are chronic tendon and fascia conditions. These typically include plantar fasciopathy, Achilles tendinopathy, patellar tendinopathy, tennis elbow, gluteal tendinopathy, and certain hamstring insertion problems. In some settings, it is also used for calcific

shoulder tendinopathy and other stubborn musculoskeletal complaints, depending on imaging findings and the clinician's training.

A familiar pattern shows up in clinic. The patient says the pain is worst with the first steps in the morning, or after sitting, or during the first mile of a run, or the day after activity. They have usually already tried several reasonable things. Maybe they changed shoes, reduced mileage, bought an online stretching program, saw a massage therapist, or did a few weeks of exercises that helped a little but did not change the overall trajectory.

One of the clearest examples is chronic plantar heel pain. A patient might tell you they stopped running months ago, yet they still hobble to the kitchen every morning. Another common one is insertional Achilles pain in someone who enjoys hiking Colorado trails. They can still function, but hills and inclines become increasingly provocative. Then there is the recreational tennis or pickleball player with elbow pain who keeps saying, "It's not terrible, but it's been there forever." Those are often the stories that lead to a discussion about shockwave therapy.

## **Why Lakewood patients often seek it**

Lakewood has the kind of population that notices limitations quickly. When your routine includes trails, ski weekends, gym sessions, dog walks on uneven terrain, yard work, or regular rounds of golf and racquet sports, small biomechanical issues become very obvious. A sore tendon that a sedentary person might ignore becomes a real quality-of-life issue for someone who values movement.

There is also a practical reason many patients ask about non-surgical care first. Surgery carries downtime, cost, and meaningful rehabilitation. Injections can be helpful in selected cases, but they are not ideal for every tendon problem, and repeated steroid injections may not be appropriate in already compromised tissue. Shockwave therapy fills a useful niche because it is non-invasive, office-based, and generally does not require shutting life down.

That does not mean it is effortless. Patients still need to respect the tissue, follow activity guidance, and commit to rehab. The advantage is that they can often keep moving in modified ways while addressing the underlying problem.

## **What a good evaluation should include**

Before anyone applies shockwave to a painful area, the diagnosis needs to make sense. This seems obvious, but it is where many treatment plans go wrong. "Heel pain" is not a diagnosis. "Elbow pain" is not a diagnosis. The location, duration, irritability, and mechanical behavior all matter.

A competent assessment typically includes a history of how the problem developed, what aggravates it, what has already been tried, and whether there are any red flags suggesting something beyond a soft tissue injury. The physical exam should look at strength, range of motion, load tolerance, tenderness patterns, and movement mechanics. Imaging may or may not be needed, depending on the case. In long-standing tendon disorders, ultrasound or MRI can sometimes clarify whether the tissue is thickened, partially torn, calcified, or showing degenerative change.

This matters because shockwave therapy is helpful in some scenarios and poorly matched in others. A recent tear, an unstable injury, referred pain from the spine, or a systemic inflammatory condition requires a different strategy.

## **What treatment feels like and how sessions usually unfold**

Patients often want to know the practical details before anything else. A session is typically brief. The clinician identifies the target area, applies gel, and uses the device to deliver pulses over the tissue. Intensity can usually be adjusted. Most people describe it as uncomfortable but tolerable, especially when the painful area is accurately targeted. A tender tendon insertion may feel sharp during the session, while broad fascial or muscular treatment may feel more like repeated pressure taps.

The first session is often used to gauge tolerance and refine the exact treatment zone. In later visits, settings may change based on response. Many protocols involve multiple sessions spaced over several weeks, commonly around three to six treatments, though this varies by condition, device type, and clinical judgment.

Pain after treatment is usually manageable. Some soreness for a day or two is common. That does not necessarily mean the treatment was too aggressive. It often reflects tissue reactivity. What matters is the broader trend across the treatment window. The right amount of post-treatment soreness settles and is followed by improved tolerance to daily activity or exercise. If a patient flares dramatically after every session and never stabilizes, the plan needs adjustment.

## **Signs someone may be a reasonable candidate**

- The pain has persisted for weeks or months despite rest, home care, or standard conservative treatment.
- The injury behaves like a chronic tendon or fascial problem rather than an acute tear or fracture.
- Daily activities or recreational exercise are limited, but surgery feels premature or undesirable.
- The patient is willing to combine treatment with exercise and load management, not rely on the machine alone.
- The evaluating clinician has ruled out more serious causes of pain.

Even within that group, nuance matters. A patient with chronic Achilles pain who continues heavy hill running five days a week during treatment may not do as well as someone who temporarily modifies training. Likewise, someone expecting one session to erase a year-old tendon problem is set up for disappointment.

## **What shockwave therapy can and cannot do**

The strongest argument for shockwave therapy is that it can help move stubborn tissue out of a chronic pain cycle without needles, incisions, or prolonged inactivity. For the right patient, that is significant. It often fits well when progress has stalled and the goal is to stimulate healing while staying functional.

At the same time, it has limits. It does not fix poor training habits by itself. It does not correct severe biomechanical overload if the patient returns immediately to the same provoking pattern. It does not replace strengthening. It does not bypass the need for diagnosis. And it does not work equally well for all body regions or all pain types.

This is where experienced clinical judgment becomes important. A patient with patellar tendinopathy from repeated jumping needs a loading program that rebuilds tendon capacity. A patient with lateral elbow pain from repetitive gripping may need wrist extensor conditioning, grip strategy changes, and adjustments to workstation or sport mechanics. Shockwave can support those plans, but it should not be mistaken for the entire plan.

## **The role of rehab after treatment**

The patients who do best usually understand that healing tissue must eventually carry load. Once pain calms enough, the tissue needs a reason to remodel in a stronger, more organized way. That is where rehabilitation

earns its keep.

For plantar fascia pain, that may mean a progressive calf and foot strengthening program, not just calf stretches. For Achilles tendinopathy, it often means carefully dosed heel raise progressions tailored to whether the problem is insertional or midportion. For tennis elbow, it may involve eccentric and isometric wrist extensor work, shoulder stabilizer training, and temporary changes in grip volume. For gluteal tendon pain, the rehab might focus on hip control, pelvic mechanics, and reducing compressive aggravation.

Clinicians who use shockwave therapy effectively tend to pair it with this kind of structured progression. They know when to push, when to hold steady, and when to back off. That kind of calibration is often the difference between a treatment that looks promising on paper and one that genuinely changes function.

## **Recovery timelines, realistically**

Patients understandably want a clean answer to “How long will this take?” The honest answer is that chronic soft tissue injuries rarely obey tidy timelines. The range depends on how long the problem has been present, the exact tissue involved, the patient’s age and health status, prior treatments, and how demanding their activity goals are.

A rough clinical expectation is that some people notice change within a few sessions, while more meaningful gains often emerge over four to twelve weeks. Tissue remodeling is not instantaneous. If someone has had heel pain for nine months, a recovery arc measured in several weeks to a few months is more realistic than a cure by next Tuesday.

The severity of the original condition also matters. Thickened tendons, long-standing insertional pain, or calcific changes may improve more slowly. Still, even partial progress can matter. Being able to walk without a limp, climb stairs with less guarding, or resume gym work without a flare is often the first win that opens the door to fuller recovery.

## **Safety, side effects, and who should be cautious**

Shockwave therapy is generally considered low risk when performed appropriately, but low risk is not the same as no risk. Temporary soreness, redness, bruising, and localized tenderness can occur. Some areas are naturally more sensitive than others, especially around bony insertions or tightly packed tendon structures.

Certain patients need more careful screening. Contraindications and precautions vary by device and clinic protocol, but issues like bleeding disorders, anticoagulant use, pregnancy in some treatment regions, local infection, certain nerve disorders, active malignancy near the treatment area, or acute fractures may make treatment inappropriate or require special consideration. This is another reason an actual medical or musculoskeletal evaluation matters more than a quick sales pitch.

It is also worth noting that “more intense” is not always better. A thoughtful clinician adjusts parameters to the tissue, location, and patient tolerance. Overly aggressive treatment can create unnecessary irritation without improving outcomes.

## **Questions worth asking before starting**

- What is the exact diagnosis you are treating, and why do you think shockwave fits it?
- How many sessions do you usually recommend for this condition?
- What should I do, and avoid, between sessions?

- What kind of rehab or exercise plan should accompany treatment?
- When would you decide this is not working and consider a different approach?

Those questions reveal a lot. If the answers are vague, or if the clinic presents shockwave as a standalone miracle treatment for almost everything, that should give you pause. Good care usually sounds measured, specific, and individualized.

## How shockwave compares with other common options

People often ask whether shockwave therapy is better than dry needling, cortisone, platelet-rich plasma, physical therapy, or surgery. That framing can be too simplistic. These options are not interchangeable, and each has a different role.

Dry needling may help with pain modulation and muscular contributors, but chronic tendon degeneration often needs more than symptom relief. Cortisone can be useful in selected inflammatory presentations, yet it may not be ideal for degenerative tendon tissue, especially if repeated. Physical therapy remains foundational because loading strategies drive long-term capacity. Platelet-rich plasma enters the discussion in some chronic cases, though not every patient wants an injection-based approach, and results can be variable. Surgery is usually reserved for cases that fail comprehensive conservative care or involve structural damage that is unlikely to recover otherwise.

Shockwave therapy tends to sit in the conservative middle. It is less invasive than injections or surgery, more targeted than general self-care, and often most valuable when integrated with skilled rehab.

## A practical example from everyday care

Consider a middle-aged runner with six months of plantar heel pain. She stopped speed work, bought supportive shoes, stretched daily, and even took a few weeks off. Her pain improved from severe to moderate, then stalled. Every morning still starts with stiff, sharp steps, and any attempt to return to regular mileage sets her back.

A situation like this often responds poorly to endless rest. The tissue is no longer simply irritated, it is under-conditioned and chronically disordered. In that context, shockwave therapy may help stimulate healing while a rehabilitation plan restores calf strength, foot loading tolerance, and gradual return to running. The patient is not “fixed” by the device alone. The device helps create a better biological environment, and rehab teaches the tissue how to function again.

That pattern, improvement through a combination of stimulus and progressive loading, is why shockwave therapy remains relevant. It addresses a frustrating category of injuries that sit between acute injury care and surgery, where many patients otherwise feel stuck.

## Choosing a provider in Lakewood

If you are looking for **Shockwave Therapy Lakewood, CO**, focus less on marketing language and more on clinical reasoning. The best provider is not just someone who owns the device. It is someone who can explain why your pain developed, whether the tissue pattern fits shockwave, how the treatment will be dosed, and what the larger recovery plan looks like.

Experience with active patients helps. So does familiarity with chronic tendon and fascia conditions specifically. A provider should be comfortable discussing expected soreness, likely timelines, and what success would

realistically look like at two weeks, six weeks, and beyond. They should also be willing to say when shockwave therapy is not the right fit.

That level of discernment is what patients usually need most. Chronic soft tissue pain is rarely solved by enthusiasm alone. It responds to accurate diagnosis, targeted treatment, and patient follow-through.

## When it may be time to move forward

If you have been dealing with a soft tissue injury that seems trapped in the same cycle, a more focused treatment approach may be appropriate. The hallmarks are familiar: persistent pain, repeated flare-ups, incomplete response to rest and basic care, and the sense that your body is no longer moving normally around the issue.

For the right person, **Shockwave Therapy** offers a credible, non-surgical option that can help restart a stalled healing process. It is not a shortcut, but it can be a valuable tool, especially when paired with a thoughtful rehab plan and realistic expectations.

That combination is what turns persistent pain into progress. Not overnight, and not for every case, but often enough to matter for people who simply want to walk, train, work, and move without constantly negotiating with the same old injury.

Injury Recovery Center

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## FAQ About Shockwave Therapy Lakewood, CO

### What does shockwave therapy actually do?

Shockwave therapy uses high-energy acoustic sound waves to boost blood flow, break up calcium deposits, and trigger the body's natural repair process in damaged tissues.

### **What are the drawbacks of shockwave therapy?**

The main drawbacks of shockwave therapy include treatment discomfort, temporary side effects, and strict medical restrictions.

### **How much does shockwave therapy cost?**

A single session of shockwave therapy typically costs between \$100 and \$500, with most patients spending an average of \$150 to \$300 per visit out of pocket. Because the overall cost depends heavily on the condition being treated and the number of sessions required, total treatment packages generally range from \$300 to \$3,000.