## HARMELING PHYSICAL THERAPY

FALL SPORTS INJURIES
PREVENTION, RECOGNITION, AND MANAGEMENT

Presented By:

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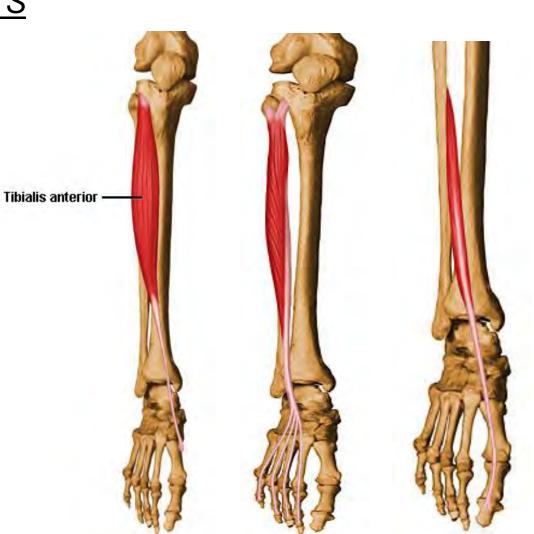
**ANTERIOR SHIN SPLINTS** 

**ANATOMY INVOLVED** 

**TIBIALIS ANTERIOR** 

EXT DIGITORUM LONGUS,

**EXT HALLUCIS LONGUS** 



POSTERIOR SHIN SPLINTS

**ANATOMY INVOLVED** 

TIBIALIS POSTERIOR

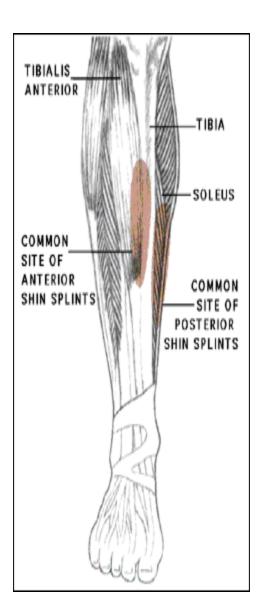


#### Common Causes

- Overuse Injury
- Aggressive Running, Jumping Activities
   Increase mileage or intensity too quickly
   Change of surfaces
- Weakness / Over Worked Anterior Shin MusclesTight Calf Muscles
- Weakness / Over Worked Post Tib MuscleOver Pronation (Flat Feet)

## **Symptoms**

Pain over front medial lower leg (anterior)
Pain over inner surface of tibia (posterior)
Pain with toes / feet bent downward (anterior)
Pain with heel raises (posterior)
May have tenderness to touch over both areas
Pain decreases after warm up but returns
Pain after running at rest



# SHIN SPLINTS PREVENTION

- Shoes that fit your foot type
  - Change training surfaces
- Controlled Downhill Running to work anterior muscles
- Strengthen and Stretch both Anterior and Posterior lower leg
  - Heel walking, Toe extensions, Ankle stabilization

## STRESS FRACTURES HAIRLINE FRACTURES

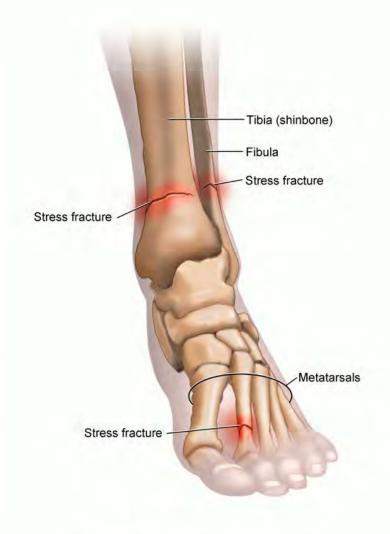
### Common Causes

- Overuse Injury
- Caused by repeated stress to bone
- Weightbearing bones such as tibia and metatarsals
- Muscle fatigue can lead to stress fx

## STRESS FRACTURES

#### Stress Fractures of the Leg and Foot





## STRESS FRACTURES

#### **Symptoms**

Main symptom is a general area of pain and / or tenderness associated with weightbearing

Running will usually cause increased pain

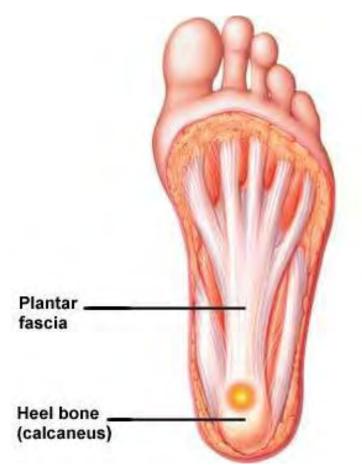
Could have swelling / bruising / tenderness to touch

# STRESS FRACTURES PREVENTION

- Bones get stronger under stress, too much stress = fracture
  - Increase distance by no more than 10% per week
    - Rotate shoes
    - Stay flexible and Strong

### **ANATOMY INVOLVED**

PLANTAR FASCIA





#### Common Causes

- One of most common causes of heel pain
- Common in runners due to pounding
- Faulty foot mechanicsFlat footed / high arches
- Poor or Inadequate Footwear
- Tight Calf Muscles

#### Common Causes

#### **TIGHT CALF MUSCLES**



#### **Symptoms**

Gradual onset of pain

Local tenderness in heel but can spread to arch

Worst in AM or when standing up initially

Sometimes eases as we walk

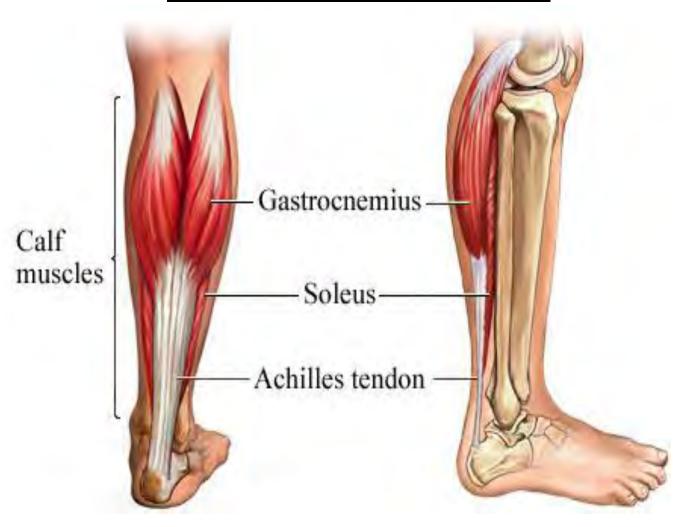
No Pain at rest

## PLANTAR FASCITIS PREVENTION

- Change your shoes
  - Stretch your calfs
  - Stretch out fascia
- Toe crunches, Ankle stabilization

## **ACHILLES TENDONITIS**

### **ANATOMY INVOLVED**



## <u>ACHILLES TENDONITIS</u>

#### Common Causes

- Overuse
- Tight Calf Muscles
- Sudden Increase in Training Intensity
- Flat Feet
- May Tear with Aggressive Jumping, Sprinting

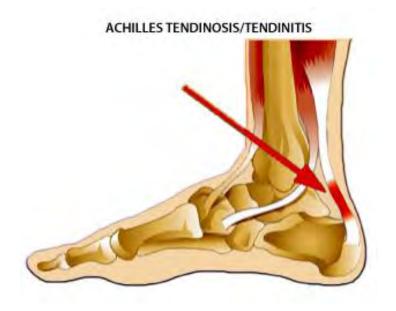
## <u>ACHILLES TENDONITIS</u>

### **Symptoms**

Pain / Swelling at Achilles Tendon Insertion
Can Lead to Thickening of Tendon
Tender To Touch
Pain and / or Inability to Perform Heel Raise
Pain With Dorsi and Plantar Flexion

#### **PREVENTION**

- •PROPER WARM UP / COOL DOWN
- •STRETCH + STRENGHTEN CALFS



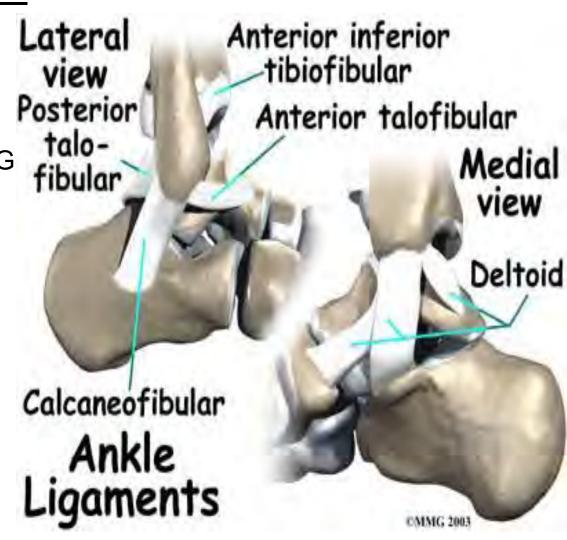
## **ANKLE SPRAINS**

#### **ANATOMY INVOLVED**

**INVERSION SPRAIN** 

ANTERIOR TALOFIBULAR LIG POSTERIOR TALOFIBULAR LIG CALCANEOFIBULAR LIG

EVERSION SPRAIN
DELTOID LIGAMENT



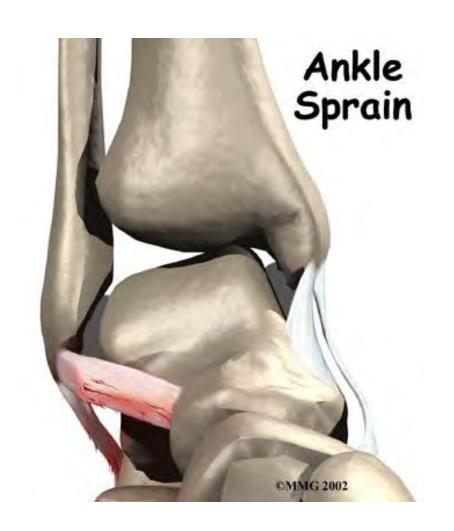
## **ANKLE SPRAINS**

#### Common Causes

- Weak Ankle Musculature
- Tough Luck

#### **PREVENTION**

•Strength and Proprioception



## ANKLE SPRAINS

## **Symptoms**

#### **Grade I Ankle Sprain:**

Ligament is stretched but not torn Probable pain / swelling / bruising May not be able to jog or jump

#### **Grade II Ankle Sprain:**

Ligament is partially torn

More significant swelling and bruising

Usually have pain with just walking

#### **Grade III Ankle Sprain:**

Ligaments are completely torn
Walking usually initially difficult
Later on may complain of instability

## **GENERAL PREVENTION**

- GOOD WARM UP
  - STRETCH
- STRENGTHEN / SPORT ACTIVITY
  - COOL DOWN

#### PROPER FOOT WEAR

Should have proper foot wear for your foot type New shoes are recommended every 300 – 400 miles Get 2 Pairs !!!

#### **RUN TRAINING**

Increase by no more than 10% per week Don't just run uphill....alternate with downhill Vary surfaces and direction

# PREVENTION STRETCHES

GASTROC SOLEUS KNEELING







#### **STRENGTHENING**

#### **DORSI FLEXORS**

TIBIALIS ANTERIOR

**EXT DIGITORUM LONGUS** 

**EXT HALLUCIS LONGUS** 

#### **EXERCISES**

**HEEL WALKING** 

TOE EXTENSIONS

RESISTED DORSIFLEXION





#### **STRENGTHENING**

PLANTAR FLEXORS

GASTROC / SOLEUS TIBIALIS POSTERIOR

#### **EXERCISES**

CALF RAISES

DOUBLE, SINGLE LEG

OFF STEP





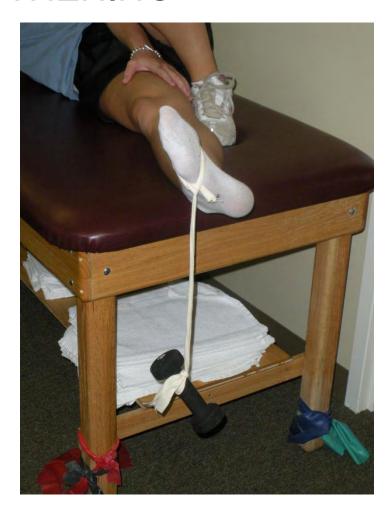
#### **STRENGTHENING**

#### **ANKLE INVERSION**

TIBIALIS ANTERIOR
TIBIALIS POSTERIOR

**EXERCISES** 

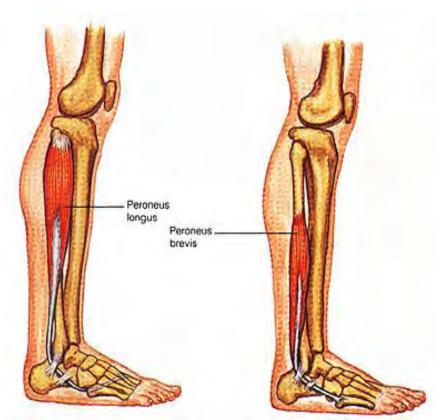
RESISTED INVERSION



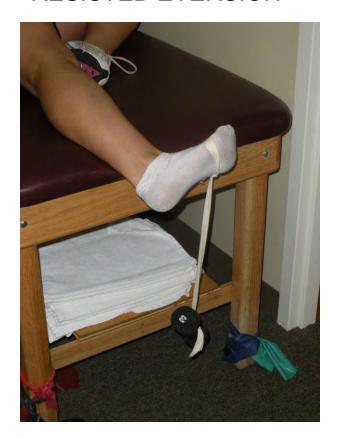
# PREVENTION STRENGTHENING

#### **ANKLE EVERSION**

PERONEUS LONGUS, BREVIS, TERTIUS



## EXERCISES RESISTED EVERSION



#### STRENGTHENING / PROPRIOCEPTION

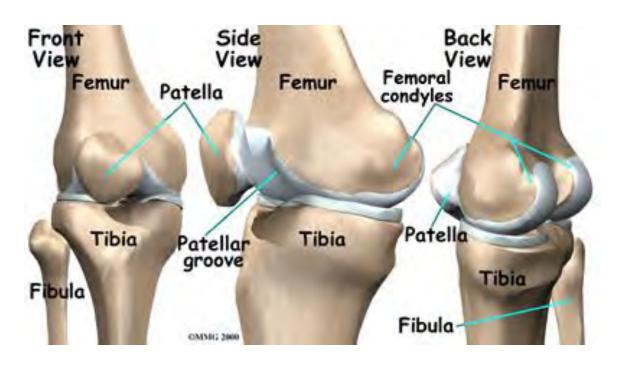
SINGLE LEG STANCE
EYES OPEN
EYES CLOSED

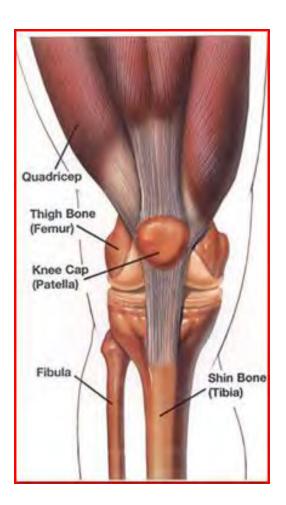
**ON FOAM** 



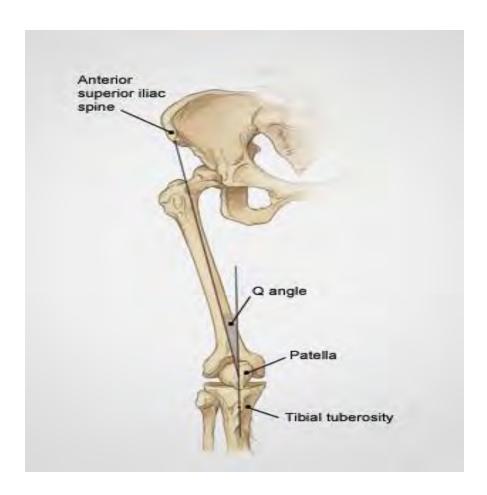
- •Generalized knee pain caused by abnormal positioning or tracking of the patella in the femoral groove
- •Often worse with stairs, running, squatting, kneeling

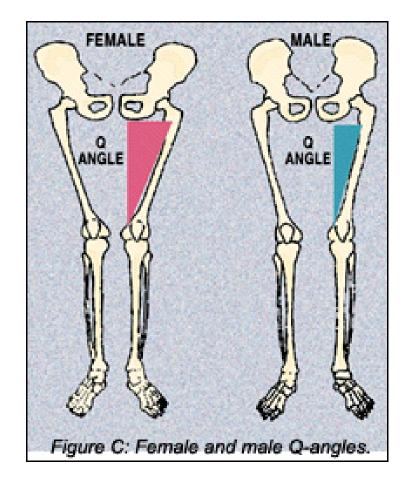
#### **ANATOMY INVOLVED**





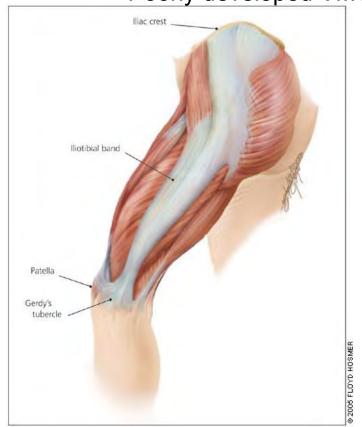
• More common in females than males due to enlarged Q angle

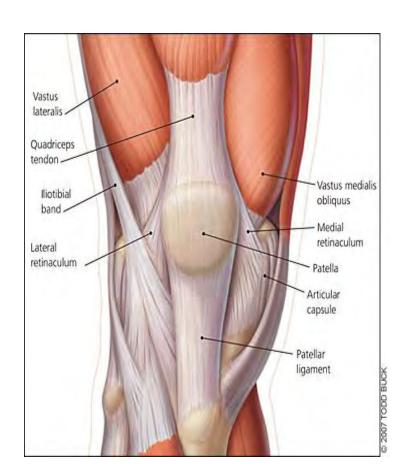




#### COMMON CAUSES

- •Tightness in lateral knee structures
  •ITB and Lateral Retinaculum
- Weakness in Quad
  - Poorly developed VMO





#### **PREVENTION**

- •Acute flare ups can be usually managed with rest and ice
- Taping / Bracing for better patella tracking and positioning may be an option



#### **PREVENTION**

#### STRETCHES OF TIGHT LATERAL HIP MUSCLES AND ITB

SKTC

**CROSSOVER** 

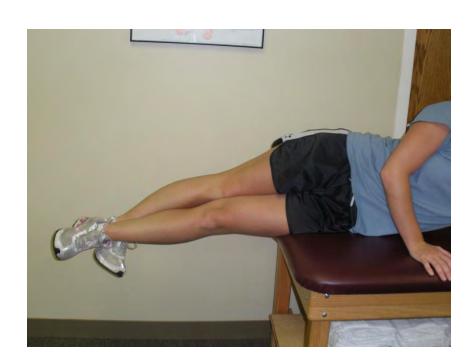




#### **PREVENTION**

#### STRETCHES OF TIGHT LATERAL HIP MUSCLES AND ITB

SIDELYING ITB



STANDING ITB



## PREVENTION STRENGTHEN QUAD MUSCLES

SLR SAQ



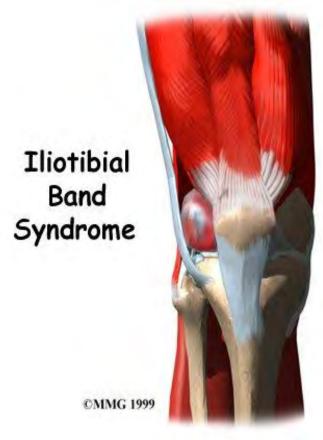
**INNER RAISE** 

## **RUNNERS KNEE**

AKA "Iliotibial Band Friction Syndrome"

Overuse irritation resulting from friction between the distal ITB and lateral

femoral condyle



### **RUNNERS KNEE**

#### Common Causes

- Associated with increase in training either in a single run or over a short period of time
- Running on same side of pitched road constantly (down leg)

### **RUNNERS KNEE**

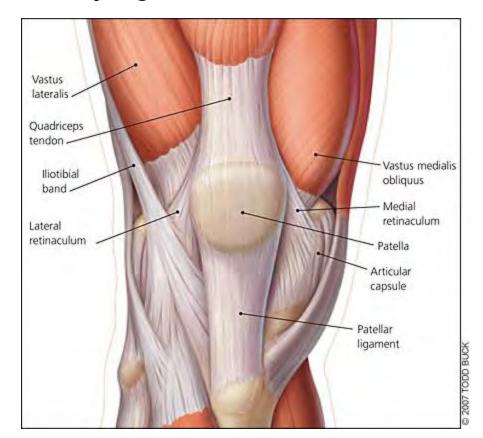
#### **PREVENTION**

- Acute flare ups can be managed with rest and ice
  - Stretching of tight lateral hips / ITB
  - Gradual increase in training intensity
    - Vary running routes and surfaces

Overuse irritation / inflammation of distal patella tendon

Commonly caused by tightness and / or weakness of the

quad muscle



#### **PREVENTION**

- Acute flare ups can be managed with rest and ice
- Proper stretching / flexibility of the quad



### **PREVENTION**

Proper strengthening of the quad



### **PREVENTION**

Proper strengthening of the quad







### **PREVENTION**

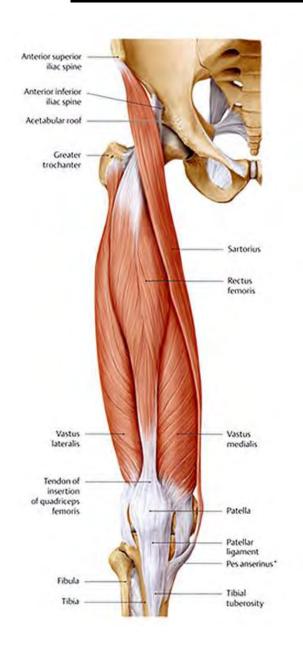
Advanced Plyometric Jump Training

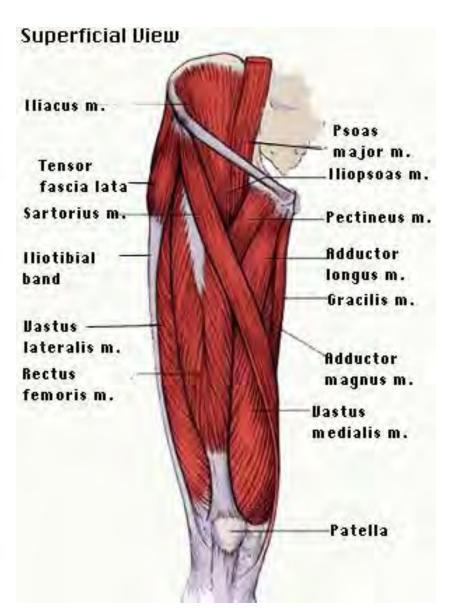


### **MUSCLE STRAINS**

- AKA "Pulled" Muscle
- Common muscle strains associated with running sports include hip flexor, hamstring, and calf strains
- Generally occur when muscles are contracted forcefully during activities such as running, jumping, kicking
- Proper warm up is essential prior to high level sport activities

### HIP FLEXOR STRAINS





# HIP FLEXOR STRAINS PREVENTION

HIP FLEXOR STRETCH



**QUAD STRETCH** 



## HIP FLEXOR STRAINS

### **PREVENTION**

STANDING LEG RAISE / LEG KICK

SLR

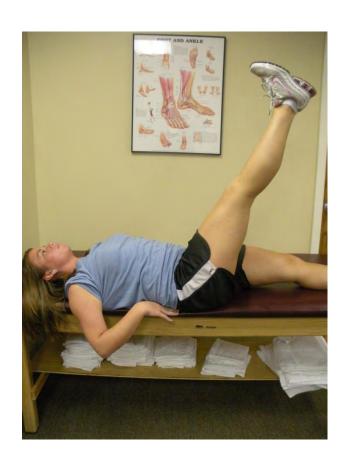




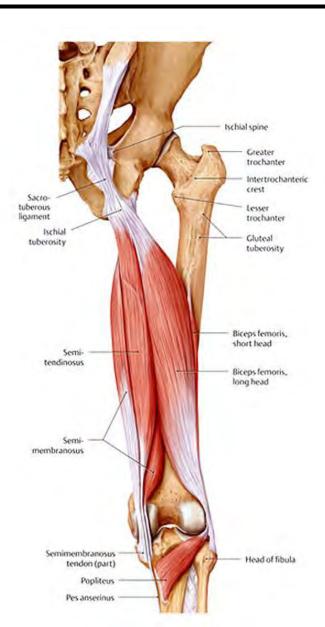
# HIP FLEXOR STRAINS PREVENTION

#### HIP FLEXION WITH KNEE EXTENSION





### **HAMSTRING STRAINS**



## HAMSTRING STRAINS

### **PREVENTION**

HAMSTRING STRETCH



## HAMSTRING STRAINS

### **PREVENTION**

HS CURL MACHINE

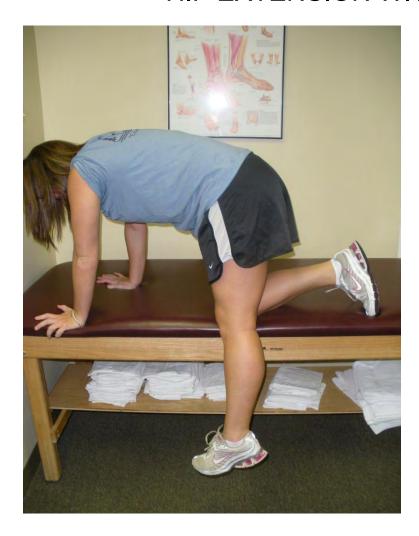
HS BALL CURL





# HAMSTRING STRAINS PREVENTION

HIP EXTENSION WITH KNEE FLEXION





## **CALF STRAINS**



# CALF STRAINS PREVENTION

GASTROC SOLEUS





# CALF STRAINS PREVENTION

DOUBLE LEG RAISES

SINGLE LEG RAISES



