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Orthopaedics and Sport Injuries*

Athletic Groin Pain : A Biomechanical Diagnosis

Brendan Marshall PhD



Introduction

Chronic groin pain is prevalent in football

(Werner et al. 2009; Hawkins et al. 1999)

Rapid change-of-direction/cutting associated with groin injury

(Holmich et al. 2014)



~723 cutting actions per game

(Bloomfield et al. 2007)

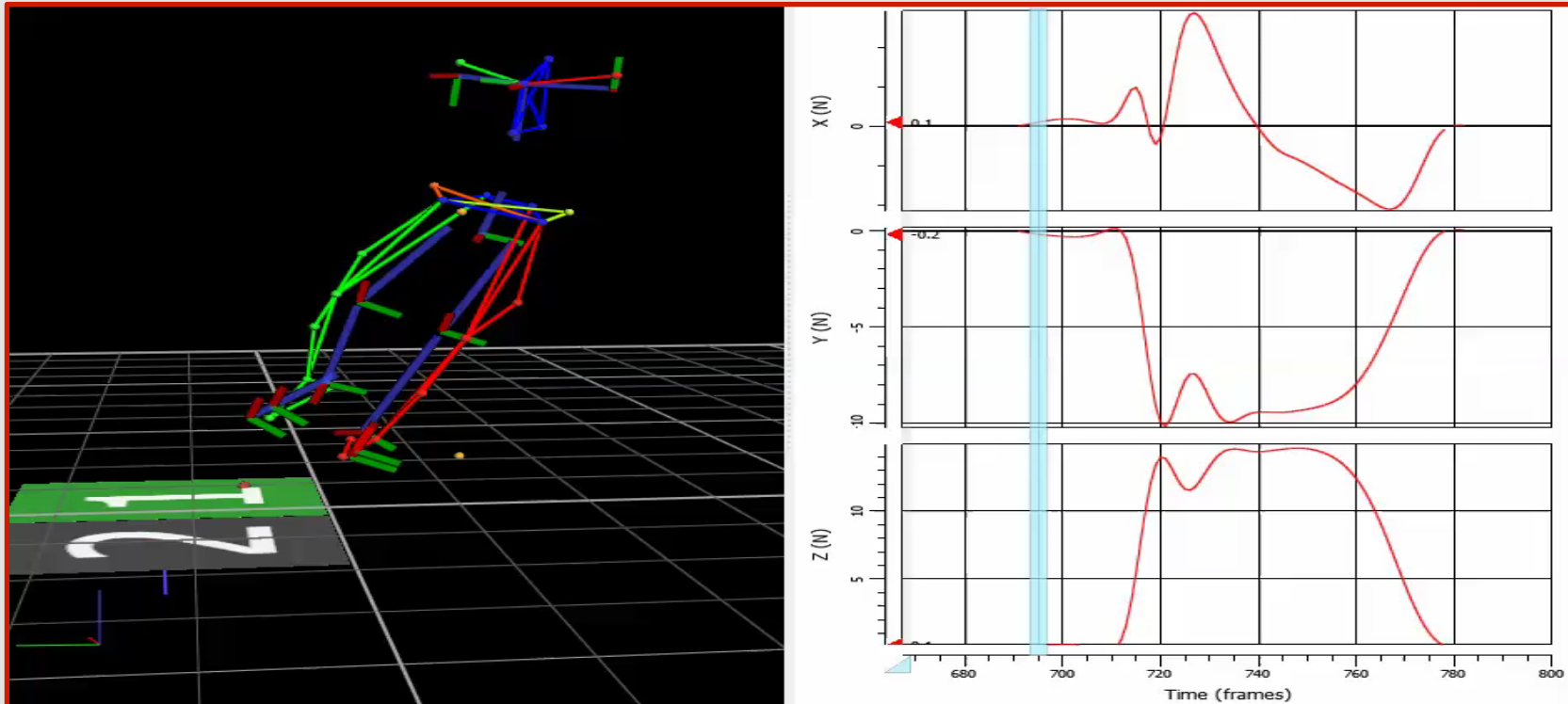
Traditional groin pain assesment:



Lack of Sports Specificity

Biomechanical factors associated with time to complete a change of direction cutting maneuver.

Marshall BM¹, Franklyn-Miller AD, King EA, Moran KA, Strike SC, Falvey EC.



No studies have examined the biomechanics of change of direction cutting in groin pain patients

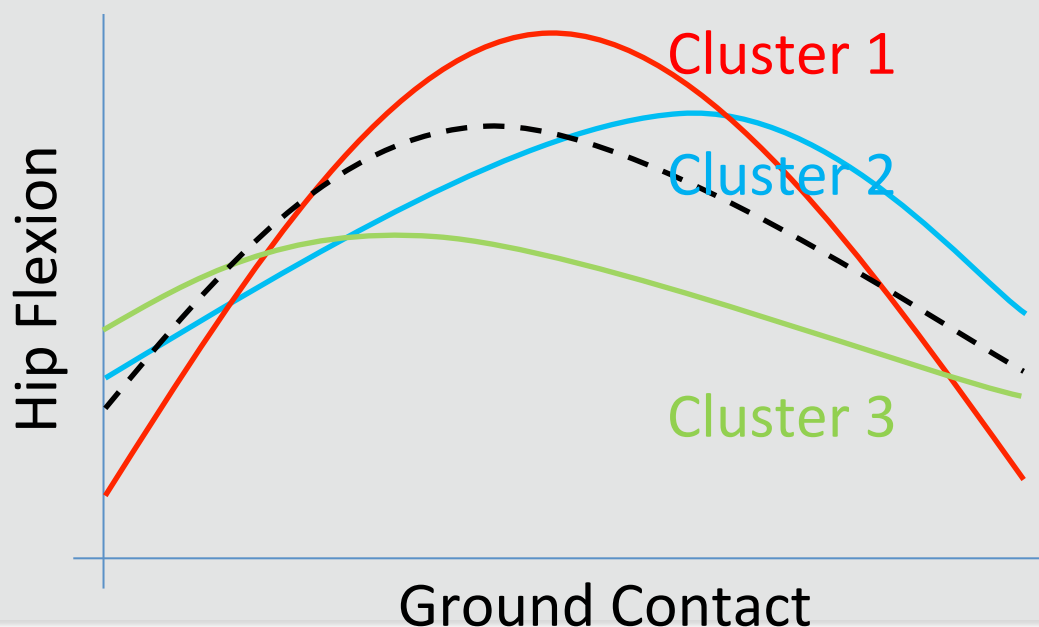
Cluster Analysis



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Movement patterns in groin patients are likely to exhibit inter-individual variability, due to:

- Source and severity of the pathology
- Neuromuscular capacity
- Training history
- Anthropometrics



Study Aim



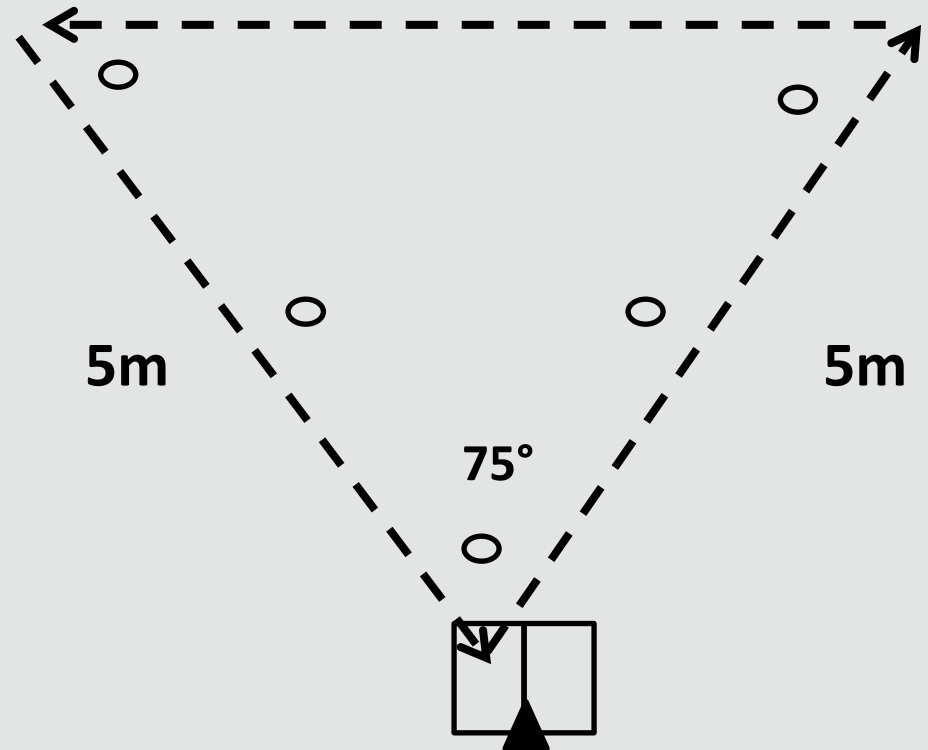
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Apply statistical clustering procedures to identify distinctive features in the cutting mechanics of groin pain patients

Methods

382 field sport athletes diagnosed with AGP

- 3 trials
- Symptomatic side examined
- Vicon motion capture





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Statistical Methods



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- Hierarchical cluster on kinematic data
- Independent measures ANOVA
- $P < 0.05$

Results

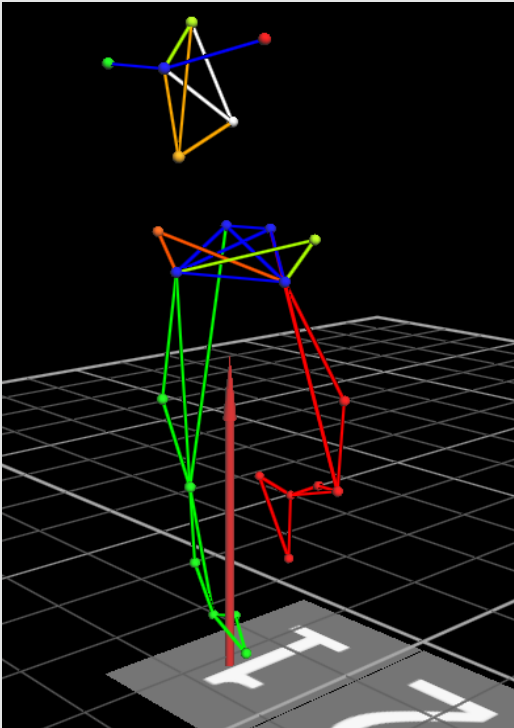
3 distinct subgroups were created

C1 (40% of participants); C2 (45%), C3 (15%);

Movement Plane	Variable
Sagittal	Hip flexion
	Knee flexion
	Trunk flexion
Transverse	Pelvis external rotation
	Trunk external rotation
	Hip internal rotation
Frontal	Ipsilateral trunk side flexion
	Contralateral pelvis drop
	Hip abduction angle

Results

Cluster 1 (40%)



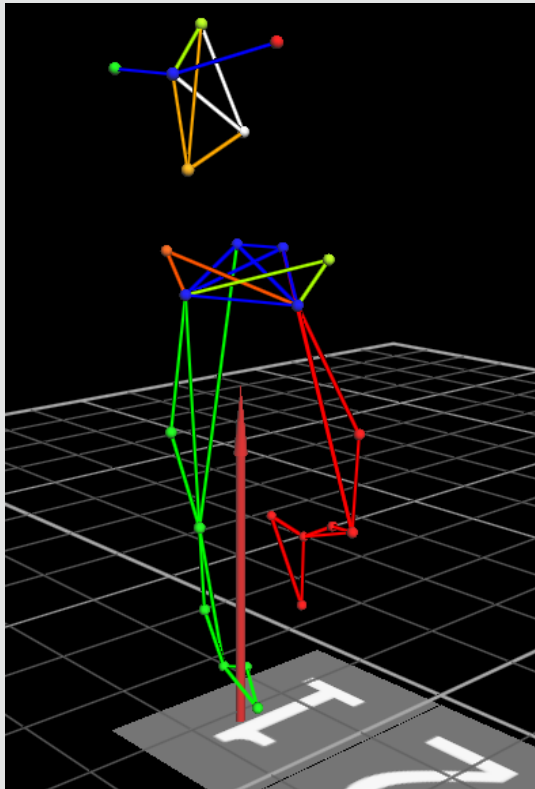
Trunk external rotation

Hip internal rotation

Hip flexion

Discussion

Cluster 1



Hip internal rotation, hip flexion

- associated with an increase in pubic symphyseal motion (Birmingham et al 2012)
- associated with femeroacetabular impingement particularly in the presence of abnormal hip morphology

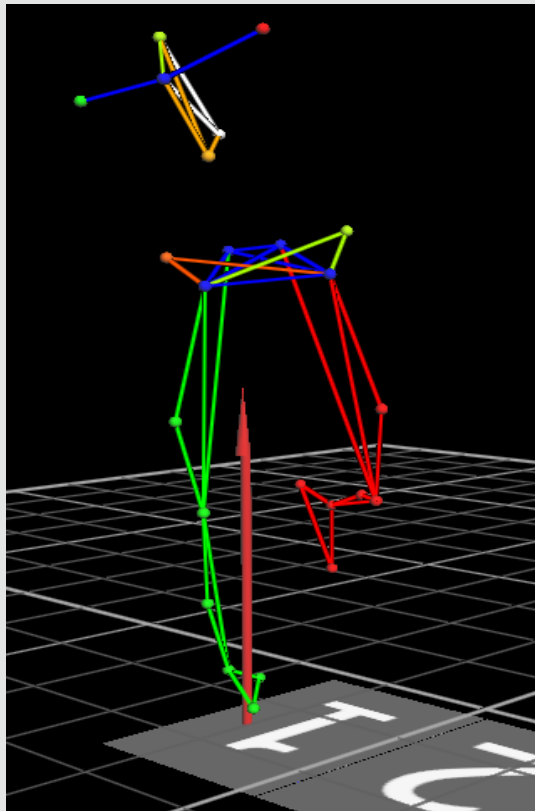


Trunk external rotation

- Likely to have an effect on the hip and groin region

Trunk Vs. Hip: $r = 0.74$, $p < 0.01$

Cluster 2

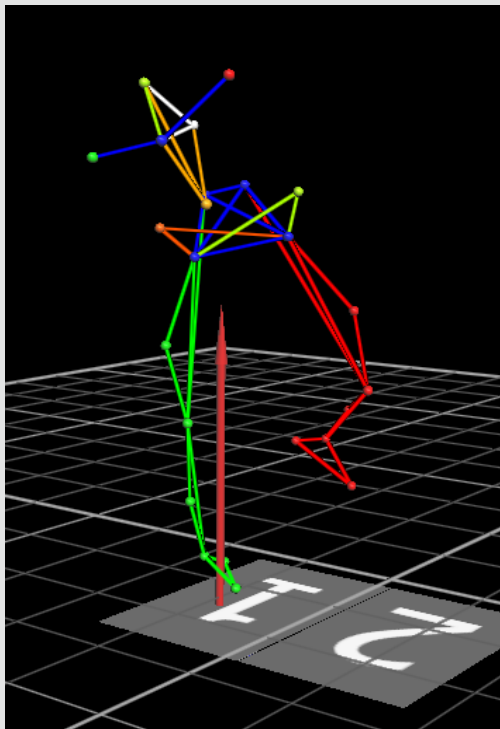


↑ Hip abduction and trunk side flexion

- Dynamic hip abduction controlled by eccentric action of the adductors
- Greater hip abduction angles appear to be exacerbated by increased trunk side flexion

Hip Vs. Trunk: $r = 0.70$, $p < 0.01$

Cluster 3

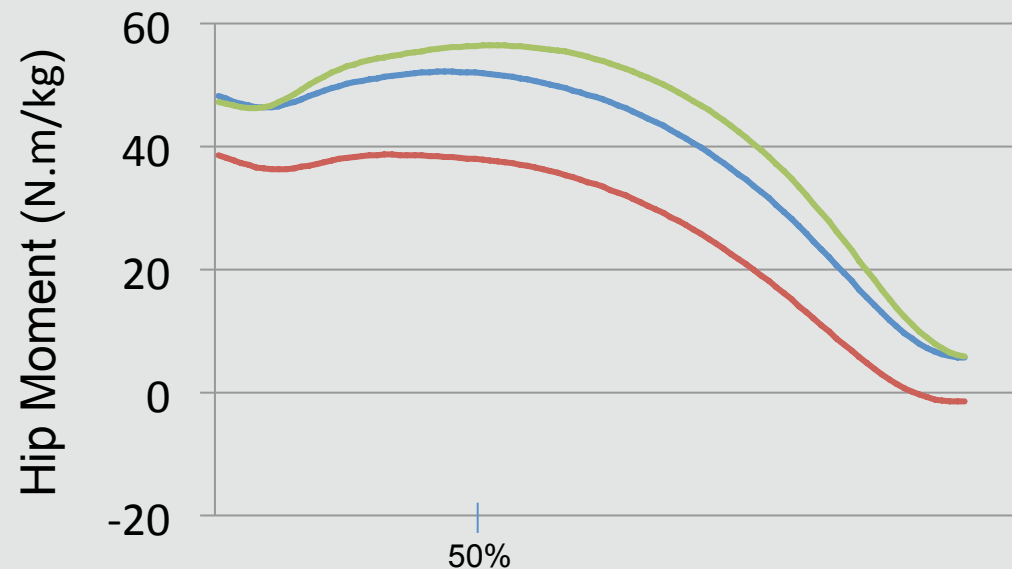


Trunk flexion, as well as



Hip abduction and trunk side flexion

Due to a reduced posterior chain utilisation/
capacity?



Conclusion

- 3 distinct movement patterns identified – biomechanical diagnoses
- 3D assessment provides additional information to tailor rehabilitation – **Groin Rehab Workshop, Pickwick Suite, 2.30pm**
- Poor trunk control effects hip and groin mechanics in dynamic movements
- Clustering analysis warranted

Future Work

Clinical relevance of the clusters

- prospective study in at risk groups (e.g. elite football players)
- rehabilitation RCT

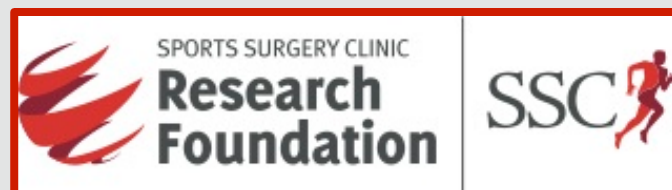
Clustering with kinematic data only

- our classifications could potentially be identified in typical sports medicine practises with 2D cameras
- possible to accurately cluster groin patients based on two dimensional video?

Acknowledgements



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