

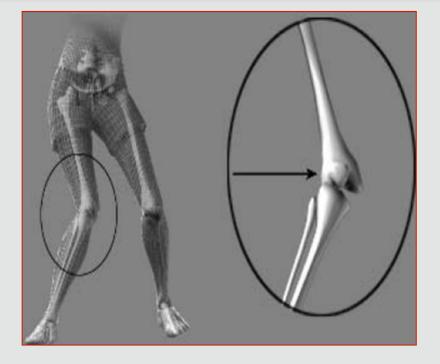
The Use of 3D Motion Capture in ACLR and Athletic Groin Pain Rehabilitation

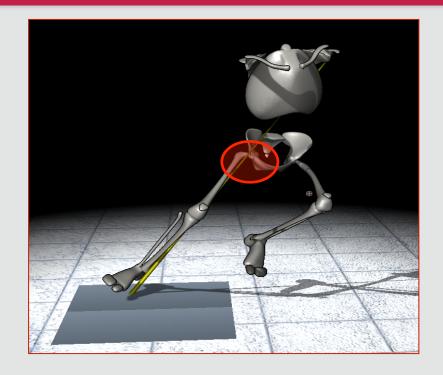
Brendan Marshall PhD











- Background
- SSC testing battery

- Research findings
- Rehabilitation

ACL Injury Epidemiology





of total injuries in football (Ekstrand J., 2014)



ACL injury every 2 seasons in a pro football squad



months before team training in pro football



risk of re-injury or contralateral injury (Shelbourne et al., 2014; Paterno et al. 2010)



non contact (Agel et al. 2005)

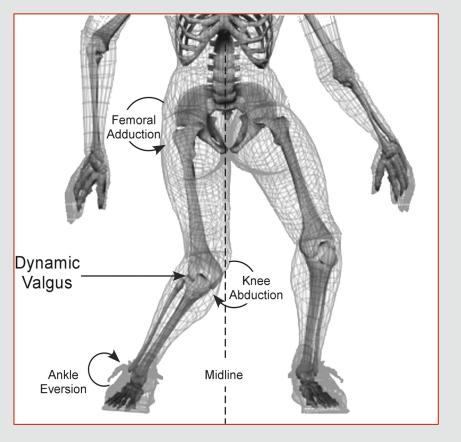
ACL injury mechanism



Of all non contact ACLs:

70% change of direction cutting (Cochrane et al. 2006)

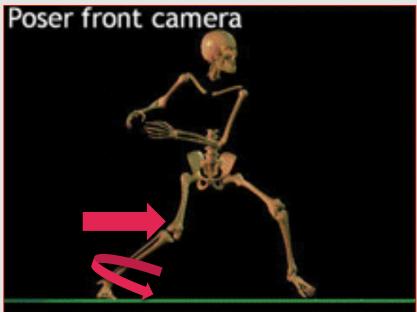
24% landing (Walden 2014)



Biomechanical Risk Factors





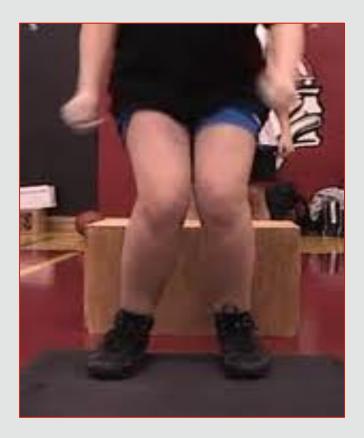


- ACL injury ~40 ms after initial contact
- Knee flexion
- Knee valgus
- Tibial internal rotation

Koga et al. 2010

Biomechanical Risk Factors





Drop Jump

Knee abduction moment during landing predicts ACL injury risk in female athletes (Myer 2005)

205 athletes pre-screened and tracked

9 had ACL rupture, they had:

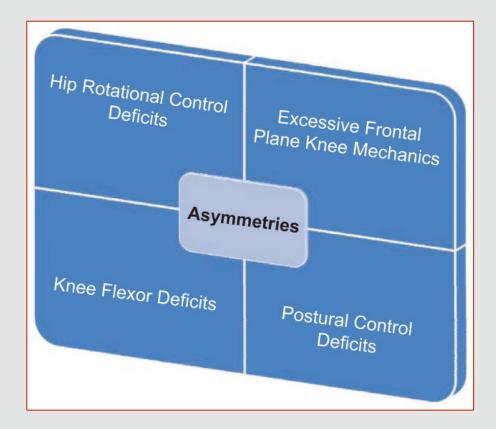
2.5 times greater knee valgus moment

20% higher ground reaction force



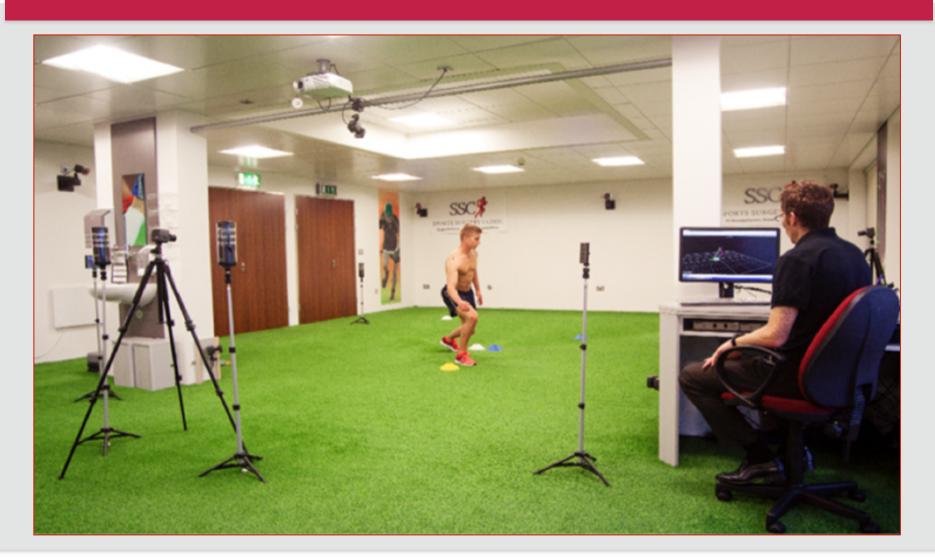


A contralateral ACL injury is strongly related to modifiable postsurgical risk factors (Hewett et al. 2013)



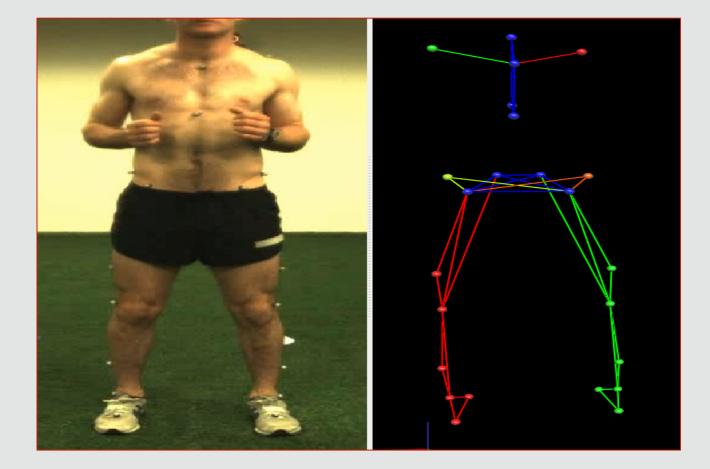
SSC 3D Motion Capture







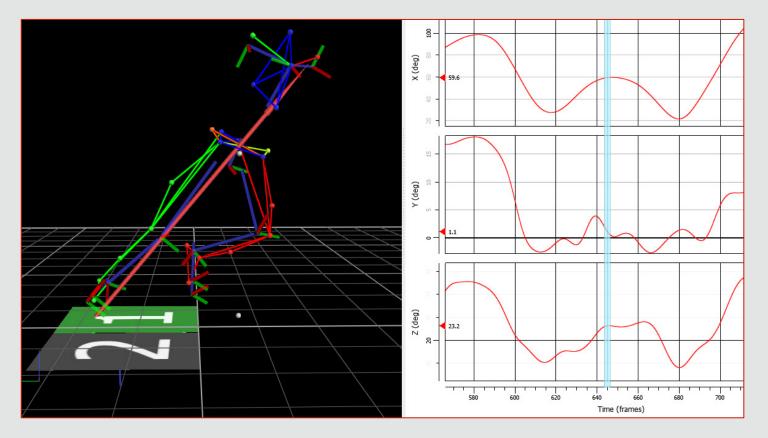






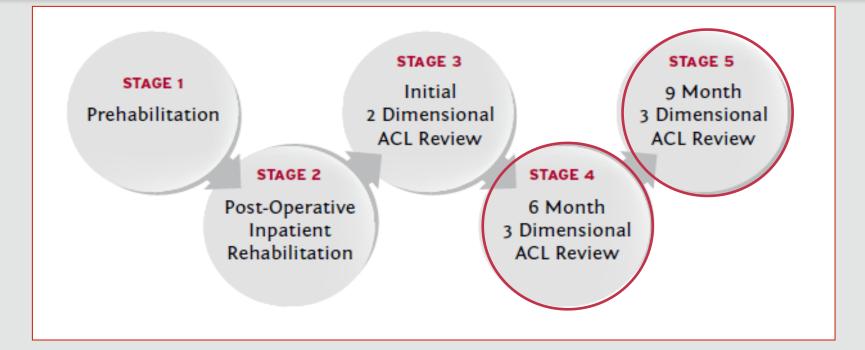


Capturing and evaluating the kinematics (angles) and kinetics (forces) of movement



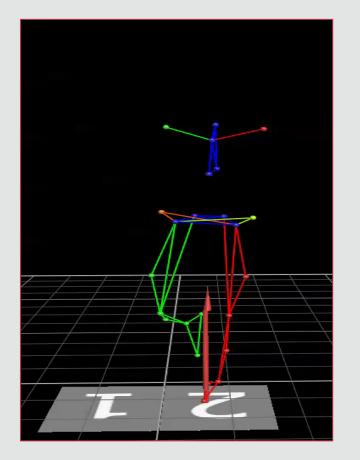
ACL Rehab Pathway





- 3D Testing
- Isokinetic testing
- Physio review
- Surgeon review





Jump ability is an important contributor to performance in field sports (Torres-Unda et al., 2013; Gabbet et al., 2011)

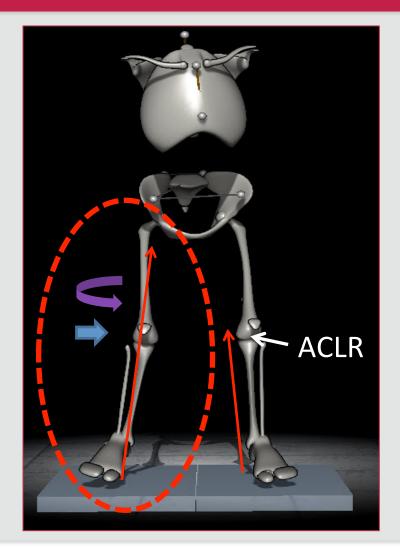
Excellent insight into power output r = 0.82 (Marshall and Moran. 2015)

Relationship with jump height Ankle power: r = 0.32Knee power: r = 0.33Hip power: r = 0.61

Vertical jump

Landing – Contralateral injury risk





n = 30, 6 month post ACLR

60% landed with contralateral limb first17% involved limb first

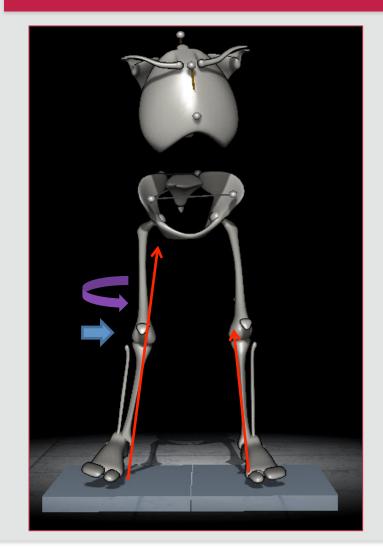


- Ground Reaction Force 20%
- Knee valgus angle 90%
 - Knee valgus moment 54%
- Knee internal rotation 31%

p < 0.05

Landing – Contralateral injury risk



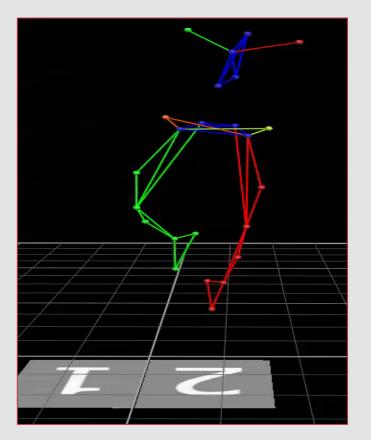


Adapted strategy to 'protect' the operated side, increasing the risk of contralateral injury

Implication:

Don't neglect the contralateral side when rehabilitating





Single-legged landings are a common mechanism of ACL injury(Kimura et al., 2012)

Landing technique influences: ACL loading Anterior knee pain

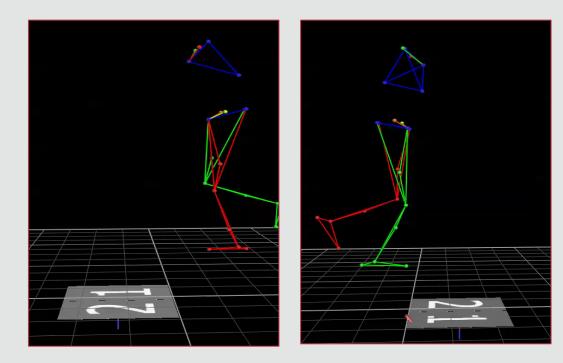
Drop landing

Landing Technique and ACL Loading



Laughlin et al. 2011 Journal of Biomechanics

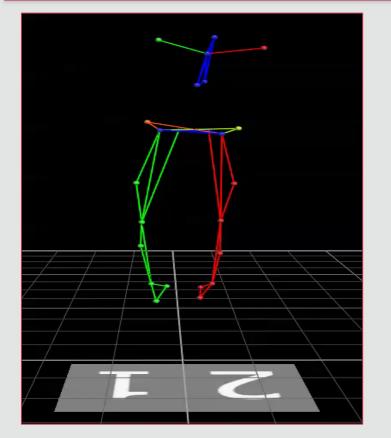
Participants were asked to perform 'stiff' and 'soft' landings



Soft landings:







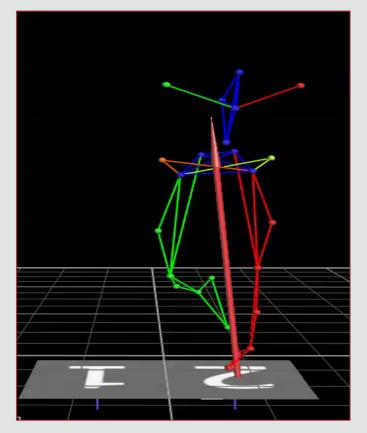
Knee abduction moment during landing predicts ACL injury risk in female athletes (Myer 2005)

Single and double leg version

Useful as a performance measure

Drop Jump





Multi-planar landing activity particularly stressing frontal plane control (Hickey et al. 2009)

Trunk control

Poor neuromuscular control of the trunk a predictor of ACL injury (Zazulak et al. 2007)

Excessive lateral trunk flexion increases knee internal valgus moments during single-leg landing (Kimura et al. 2014)

Hurdle Hop





A challenging test with a clear performance outcome

However, quality of movement control is often overlooked (Paterno et al 2010)

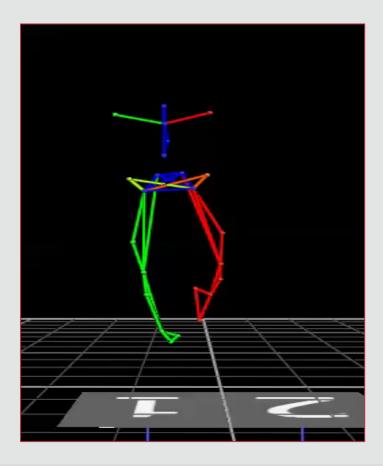
Is movement control distinct from movement performance?

Maximal Hop

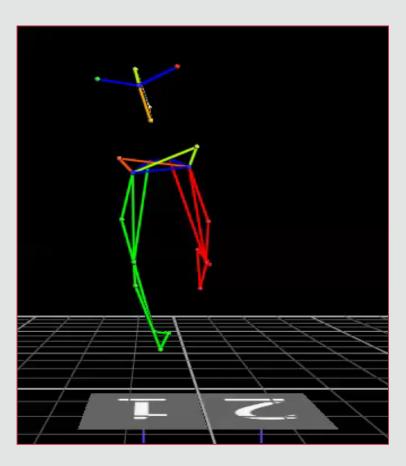
Hop for Distance Study



• Good control: n = 16



• Poor control: n = 14



Hop for Distance Study



No significant (P > 0.05) difference in jump distance

Good control (n = 14)	Poor control (n =16)	Difference
171.3 ± 25.0cm	168.8 ± 23.8cm	2.5cm (P = 0.79)

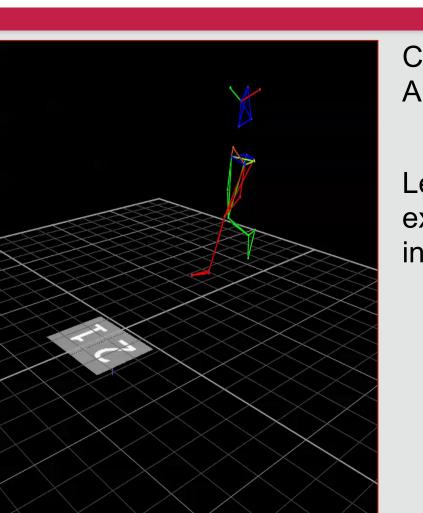


Power generation and movement control are distinct qualities

Implication:

Important to assess dynamic movement control as a distinct return to play criteria

An overreliance on performance outcome may result in a return to play with deficient control and an increased injury risk (Myer et al 2005, Hewett et al. 2013)



Cut



Cutting is a common mechanism of ACL injury (Kristianslund et al. 2013)

Lee et al. (2014) - ACLR patients exhibited greater knee abductor and internal rotator moments





Movement in response to a sudden stimulus may elicit different and more sport specific movement patterns (O'Connor et al. 2009)

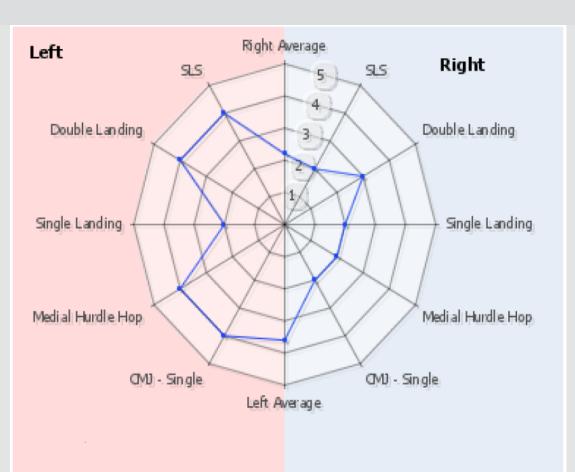
6 and 9 Month Testing





6 and 9 Month Testing





Power	CMJ (Height) (CM)									
Power	Double	Left	Right	LSI						
3 Months	0	16	8	52						

Strength	Isokinetic - Quad (Nm)										
Strength	Left	Right	% BW	LSI							
3 Months	201	218	87	95	43						

ROM	Extension (Degrees)									
KOM	Left	Right	Difference							
3 Months	15	8	-7							

ACLR Rehabilitation

ACL Periodisation																															
Year	Year																														
Block	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3			Block 4			Bio				Block					ck7			Bloc				Block						
Weeks	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 B 5-0	9 10 11 12 9-12		13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 13-16 17-20 21-24									25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 25-28 29-32 33-36											5						
Phase Theme	Mow	ement	Strength	Strength - Power - Mechanics								1	Power & Specific Canditioning																		
Overview	Range - Movement - I	Neuromaecule - Control	Movement - Hypertrophy - Upper Limb		**	pertrophy - Lin Mechanics	•#			- Linear Conditi		Powe	r-Multi	pression - Direction - hograssion							Power - Multi & Unear - Sport Specific Training & High Intentity Conditioning Conditioning					·					
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Strength Testing			Movement Competencies & Anatomical Adapt	3 Mom	Microsenant Competencies & Higgerbrighty (WK28) (WK28)				6 Mon	3RM (WK 28)			Power Texts (WK 32)		342)	Power Texts (WK 36)		9 Mon													
Strength Themes		Strength Themes		2				2	rength	Them	н.				2	Strength Themes					185				2						
Range of Motion			м	ĩ		L									Ĩ	Г											Ĩ				
Neuromascular Control			м	E.		м				ι		L		I	L			L			L		1								
Hypertrophy			м	8						M					8											8					
Strength				-						H I			н		_			M.		м		м									
Power		Liamp-Land/ Reactive	Liamp-Land/ Reactive		Ua	ep-Land/ Rea	divə	Ue	mp-Law	d/ Reac	Dva		kaactive i ungth Tri									tive, Speed Strangth aded & Travefer Specific			ler ill. Spa						
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Conditioning		Conditioning							Condit	tioning					1	Г					Condit	ioning	1								
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Bilte			M Aerobic		н	HAarobic Interval				ent 👘			MHIT		MHIT				L Repo	rt:Sprin	e e		u	8x			LH				
Strength/Power & Bike	3	3	3-1	1		3-1			3-2		3-2		1-2		2-2		2-2		1		2	3			2	3			2-3		
Run Mechanics & Conditioning													2		1		1	2			1	ł			2						
Notes	Movement Competency Established - Pain Free Range of Motion	Jamp Land Added - Movement Competency, Single Lag Control & Hip Stratagy	Bile Program Added - Jump Land Moving from Double Legito Single Leg		Hype Blice Co	ear Drills Adds stropity Stren reditioning Inc Competencia	rih -	on' Stre	Track - L ergth De	nique Ru Light Ski evelopm Differen	k- et	Directó	ion Added	ng - Mult d-Strengt <snl r<br="" v="">ICM</snl>		0	enal Stre N L v R D sted Spe sterval C	Warrenz ed Stran	with-	Forme	intensi r Streng Mulit D Develo	th Emp inection	dasis-			i & Power Conditioni Ing -					

ACLR Rehabilitation



Training Blocks 1-3

Strength Testing			Movement Competancies & Anatomical Adapt
Strength Themes		Strength Themes	
Range of Motion	н	н	м
Neuromuscular Control	н	н	м
Hypertrophy			м
Strength			
Power		L Jump-Land / Reactive	L Jump-Land / Reactive

Sample training exercises:

balance (eyes closed), goblet squat (high box), below knee dead lift

ACLR Rehabilitation



Training Blocks 4-6

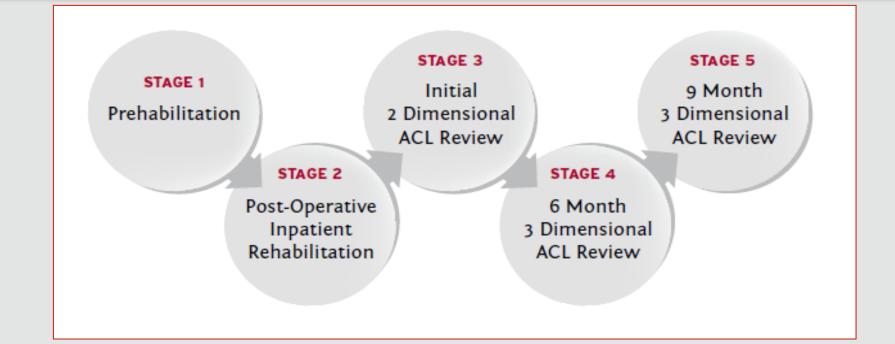
Strength Testing	Movement Competancies & Hypertrophy	8RM (WK 20)	5RM & Power Tests (WK 24)						
Strength Themes	Strength Themes								
Range of Motion	L								
Neuromuscular Control	м	L	L						
Hypertrophy	н	М							
Strength		Н	Н						
Power	L Jump-Land / Reactive	L Jump-Land / Reactive	M Reactive & Speed Strength Transition						

Sample training exercises:

Leg press, front squat, box jump (hold), single leg rebound jumps

ACL Rehab Pathway

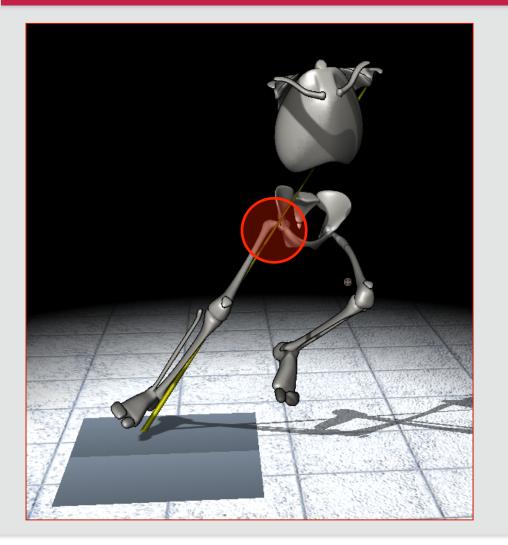




Efficient return to chosen sport Symptom free return to performance Reduce the risk of re-injury

3D Motion Capture and Groin Pain Rehabilitation



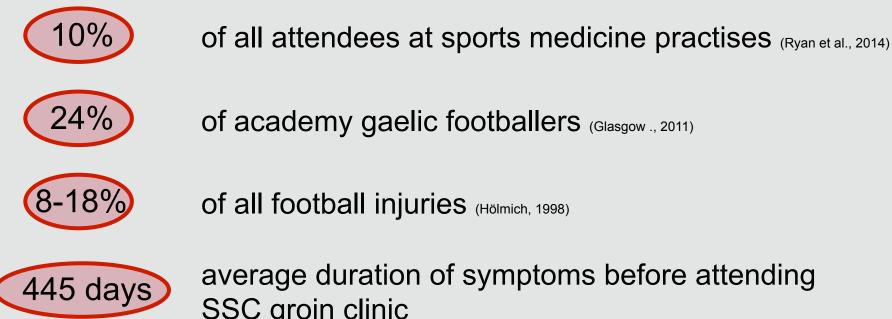


Overview

- Background
- SSC testing battery
- Research findings

Epidemiology





average duration of symptoms before attending SSC groin clinic

Behind only fracture and joint reconstruction in lost playing time (Brooks 2005)





disturbed stabilisation of the hip and pelvis

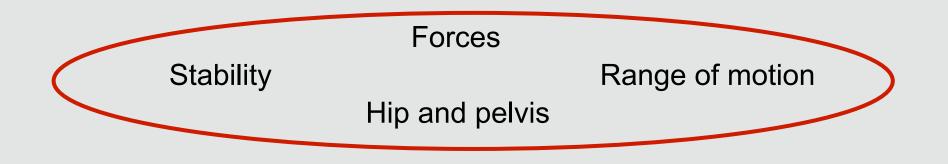
abnormal distribution of forces in the region complex aetiology

restricted hip range of motion

(Holmich 1999; Cowan 2004)

(Pizzari 2008; Rabe 2010)

(Verrall 2005a; Verrall 2007a)







Rapid change-of-direction/cutting associated with groin injury (Holmich et al. 2014)

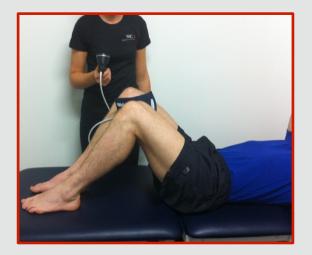




Traditional groin pain assesment:







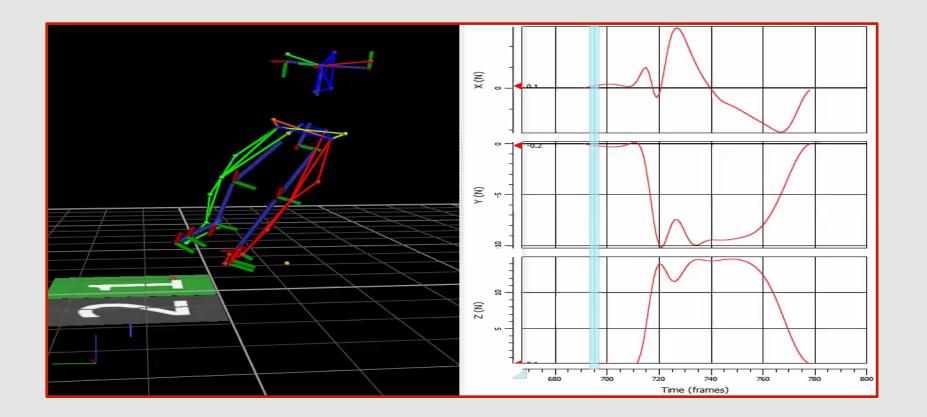
Lack of Specificity

J Strength Cond Res. 2014 Oct;28(10):2845-51. doi: 10.1519/JSC.000000000000463.

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

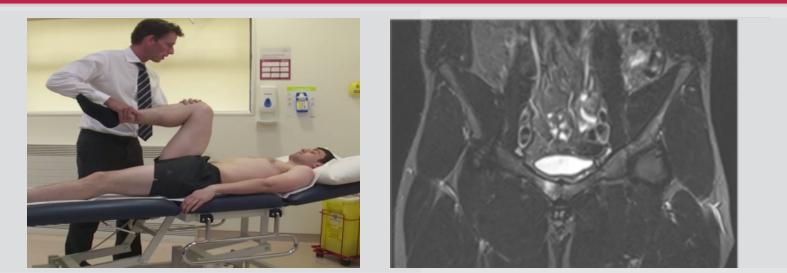
Marshall BM¹, Franklyn-Miller AD, King EA, Moran KA, Strike SC, Falvey EC.



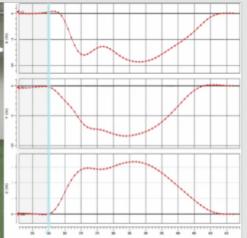


SSC – Groin Clinic





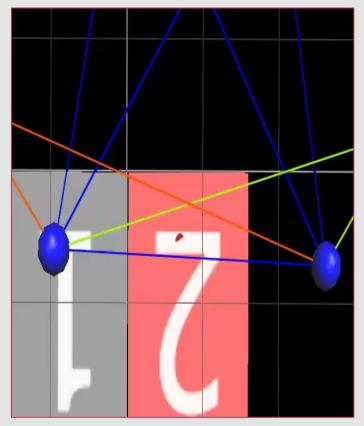






Groin Testing Battery





Examination of function in a predominantly sagital plane movement

Lumbopelvic control

Drop landing

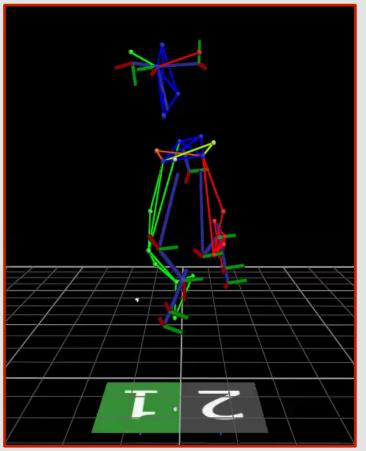
Example Rehab Exercise





Groin Testing Battery





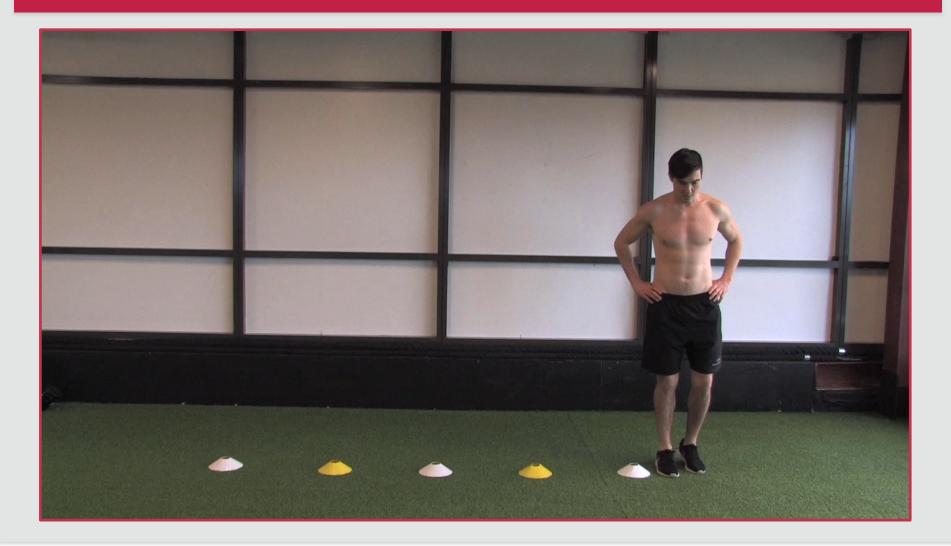
Hurdle Hop

Multi-planar landing activity particularly stressing frontal plane function (Hickey et al. 2009)

More excessive lateral trunk flexion influences frontal plane moments at more distal joints (Kimura et al. 2014)

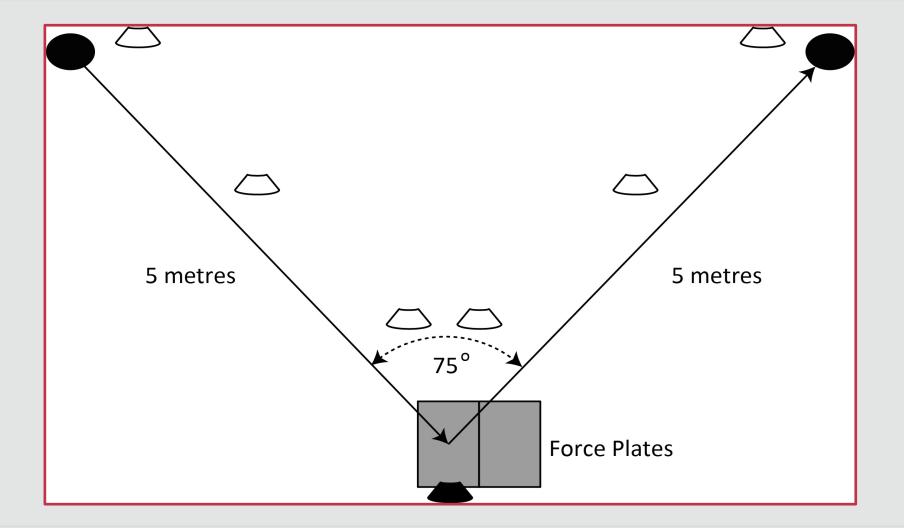
Example Rehab Exercise





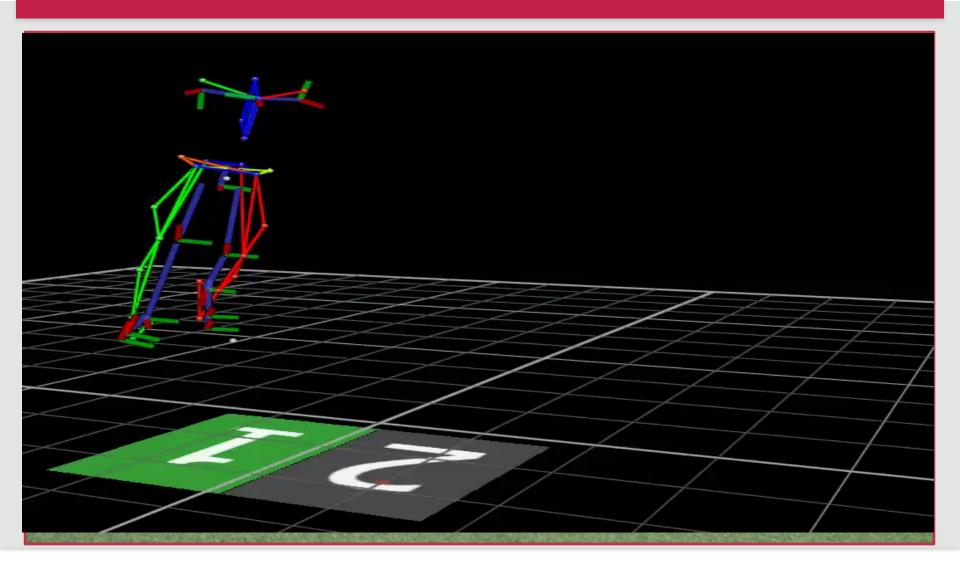
Groin Testing Battery - Cut





Groin Testing Battery - Cutting

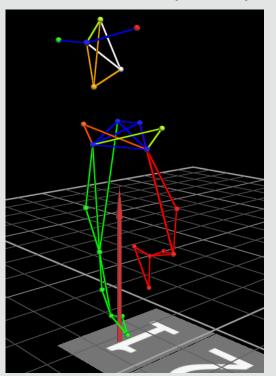




Toward a Biomechanical Diagnosis



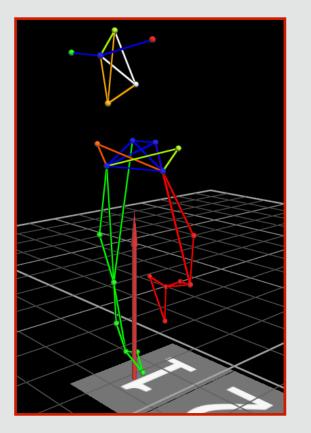
Cluster 1 (40%)



Trunk external rotation Hip internal rotation Hip flexion



Cluster 1

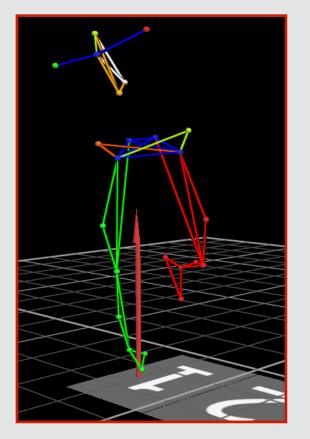


Hip internal rotation, hip flexion

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



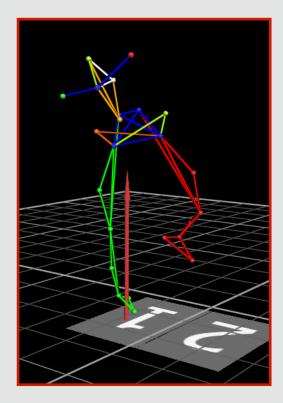
Cluster 2



- Hip abduction and trunk side flexion
- Dynamic hip abduction controlled by eccentric action of the adductors



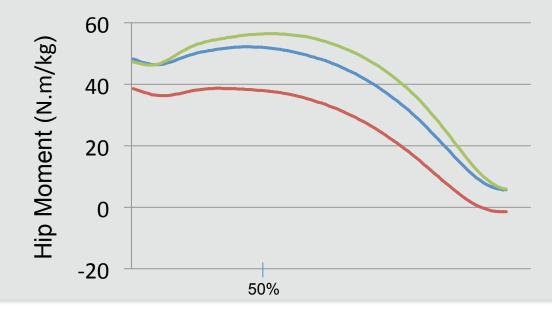
Cluster 3



Trunk flexion, as well as

Hip abduction and trunk side flexion

Due to a reduced posterior chain utilisation/ capacity?







- 3 distinct movement patterns identified biomechanical diagnoses
- 3D assessment provides additional information to tailor rehabilitation

Groin Testing Battery - Indecision

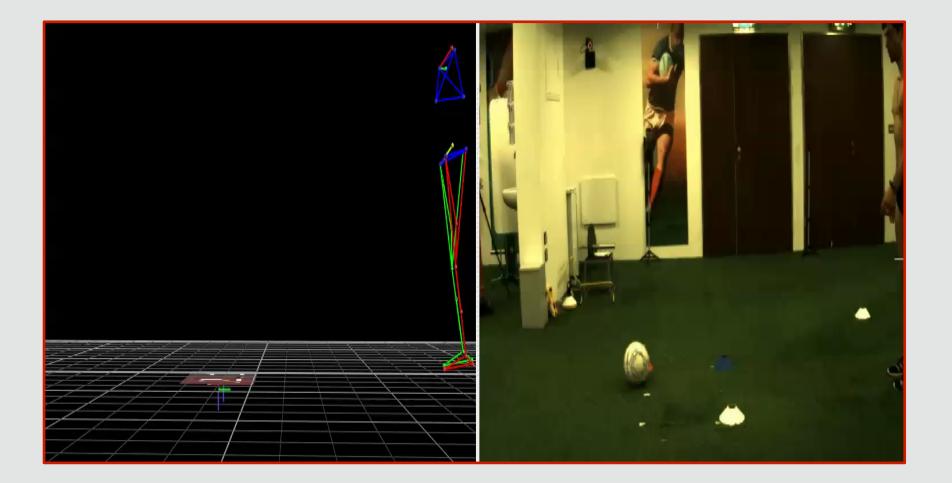




Movement in response to a sudden stimulus may elicit different and more sport specific movement patterns (O'Connor et al. 2009)

Groin Testing Battery - Kicking





Rehabilitation



Level 1 – Lumbopelvic Control and Strength

- Level 2 Power and Linear Running
- Level 3 Multidirectional and Sports specific

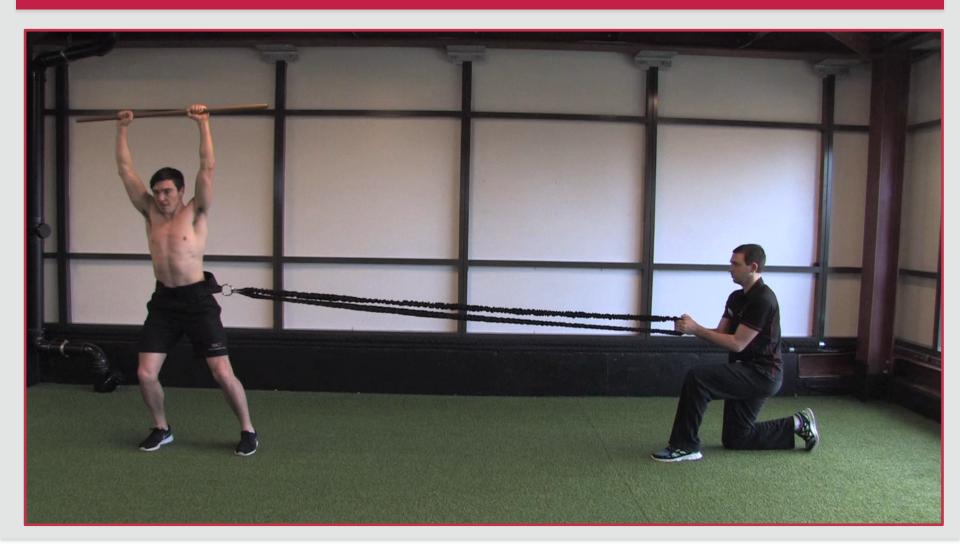
Rehabilitation – Dead Lift





Rehabilitation



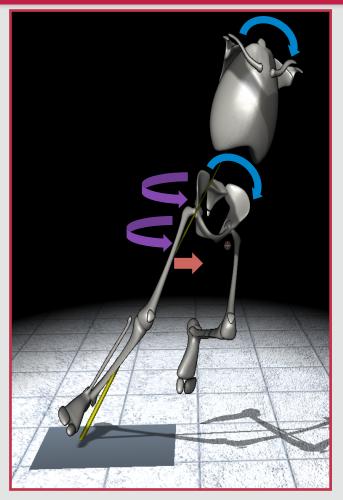


Post Rehab Changes





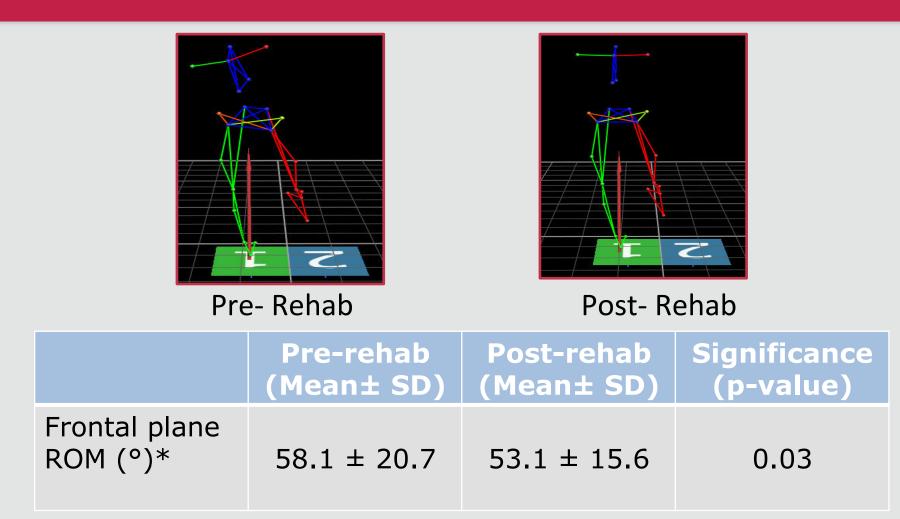
Pre Rehab



Post Rehab

Frontal Plane Kinematics Post Rehab





* Composite of thorax, pelvis, hip, knee and ankle





Poor control of the hip and pelvis, and an abnormal distribution of forces in the region, are associated with AGP (Almeida 2013, Cowan 2004, Holmich 1999)

3D analysis assists diagnosis and rehabilitation

Testing battery selected to ensure:

Efficient return to chosen sport

Enhance performance

Reduce the risk of re-injury

Acknowledgements





Dr Éanna Falvey, Dr Andy Franklyn-Miller, Enda King, Dr Kieran Moran, Dr Chris Richter, Dr Siobhán Strike, Shane Gore

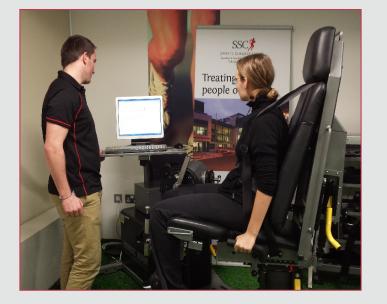


@benny_marshall

@SSCSantry

Isokinetic Strength Testing





Isokinetic Testing

Athletes have demonstrated muscle strength deficits up to 2 yrs post surgery which is a risk factor for further injury (Aune, et al 2000; Bowerman et al. 2006)

Oberlander (2013) – ACLR patients compensated for knee strength deficiencies by using a more flexed trunk on landing

Systematic Review – BJSM 2015



Key findings:

No clear standardised strength evaluation protocol following ACLR

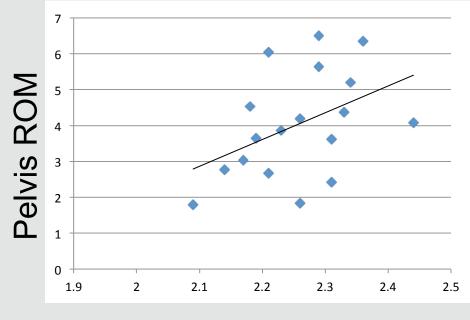
No consensus on an appropriate RTS strength criteria following ACLR

Proposed protocol : 5 reps of concentric knee extension and flexion at 60º/s.

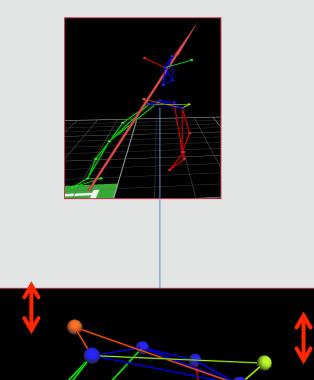
Marshall, Franklyn-Miller, Moran, Strike, King & Falvey. JSCR, 2014



Pelvis frontal plane ROM (Ecc phase)



Cutting Time (s)



ACLR Rehabilitation



Training Blocks 7-9

Strength Testing	3RM (WK 28)	Power Tests (WK 32)	Power Tests (WK 36)
Strength Themes	Strength Themes		
Range of Motion			
Neuromuscular Control	L	L	L
Hypertrophy			
Strength	м	м	м
Power	M Reactive + Speed Strength Loaded	H Reactive, Speed Strength Loaded & Transfer	H Reactive, Speed Strength Loaded, Transfer & Sport Specific

Sample training exercises:

Step up, nordics, jump squat, RDL, broad jumps, drop jumps





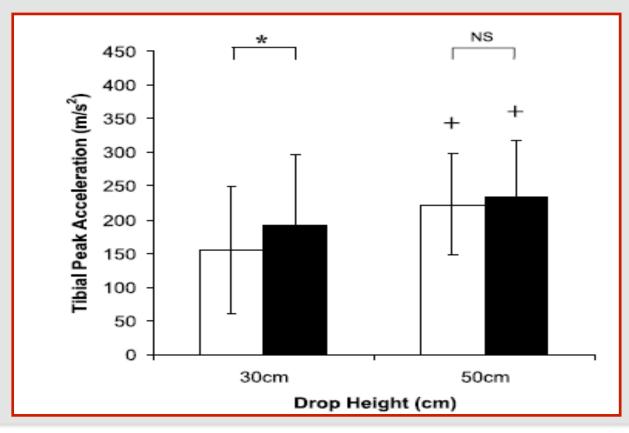
The single leg squat (SLS) is a common test used to assess neuromuscular control (Chmielewski et al. 2007)





Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2006 Oct;38(10):1836-42.

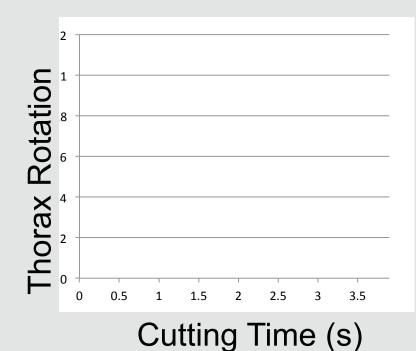
Effect of fatigue on tibial impact accelerations and knee kinematics in drop jumps. Moran KA¹, Marshall BM.

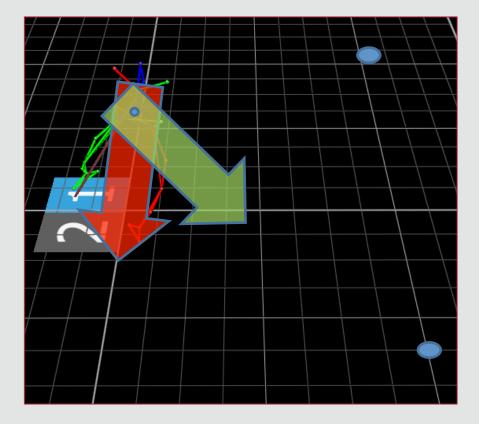


Marshall, Franklyn-Miller, Moran, Strike, King & Falvey. JSCR, 2014



Peak thorax rotation





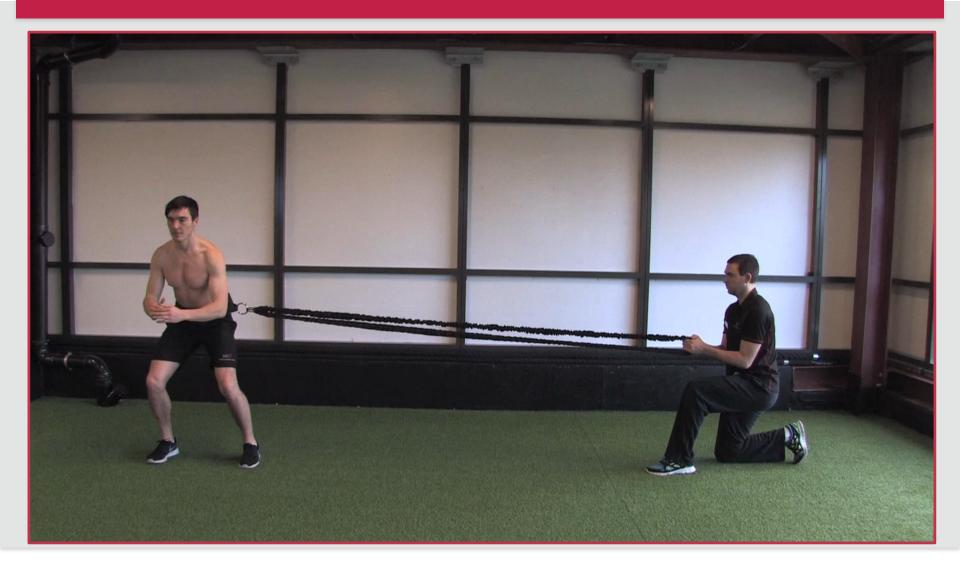
Rehabilitation – Linear Running





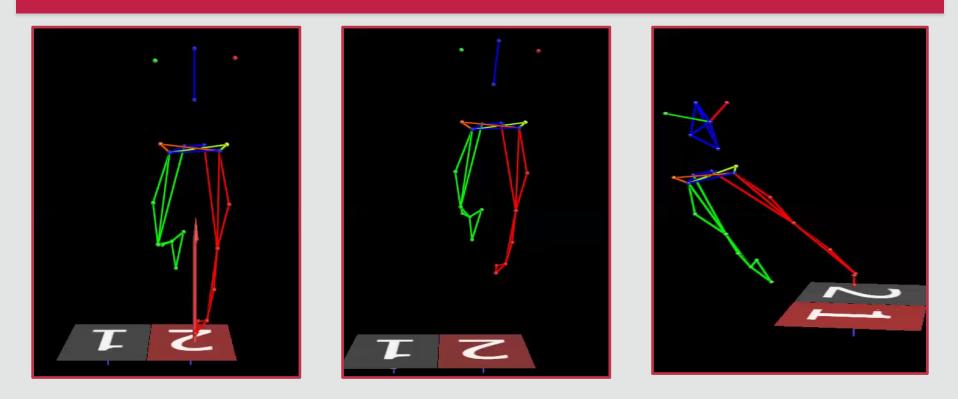
Rehabilitation





Marshall et al. 2015 JSR





SLS

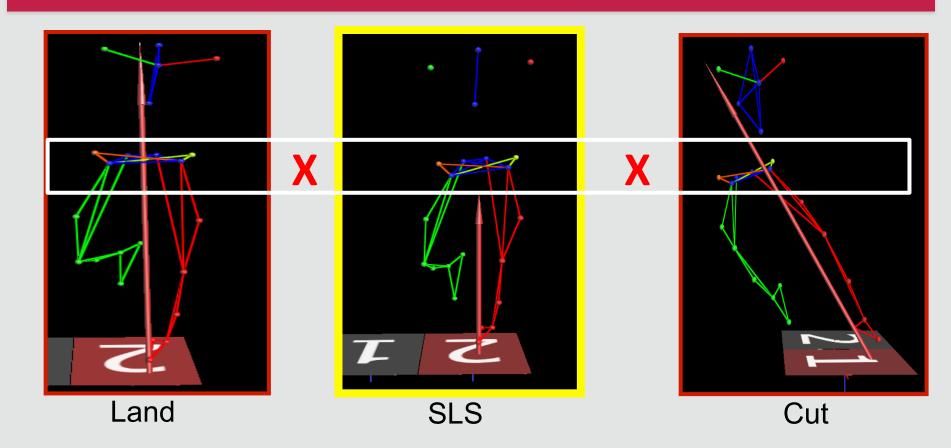
Landing

Cutting

Can a SLS provide an insight into movement control and loading in more dynamic sporting tasks?

Marshall et al. 2015 JSR

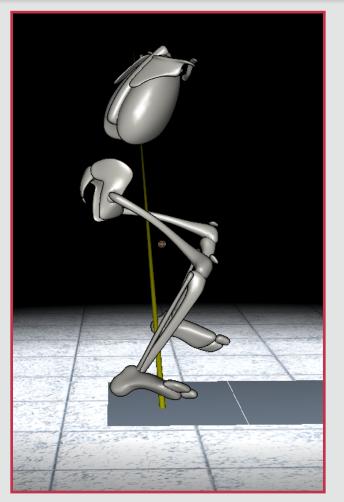


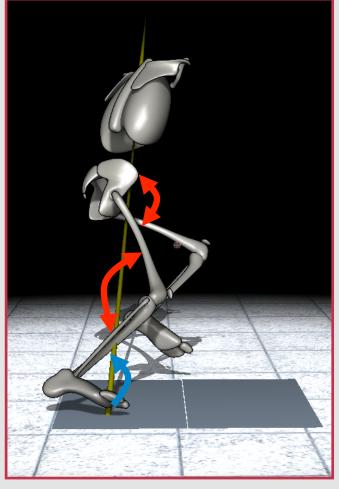


No significant correlations between the SLS and Land or Cut for: pelvis or hip angles or moments of force

Post Rehab Changes







Pre Rehab

Post Rehab