

Specialists in Joint Replacement, Spinal Surgery Orthopaedics and Sport Injuries

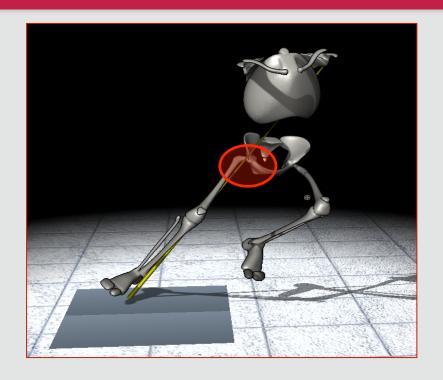
The Use of 3D Motion Capture in ACLR and Athletic Groin Pain Rehabilitation

Brendan Marshall PhD



Overview





- Background
- SSC testing battery

- Research findings
- Rehabilitation

ACL Injury Epidemiology





- 1 ACL injury every 2 seasons in a pro football squad
- 6.5 months before team training in pro football
- 6-27% risk of re-injury or contralateral injury (Shelbourne et al., 2014; Paterno et al. 2010)
- 75% non contact (Agel et al. 2005)

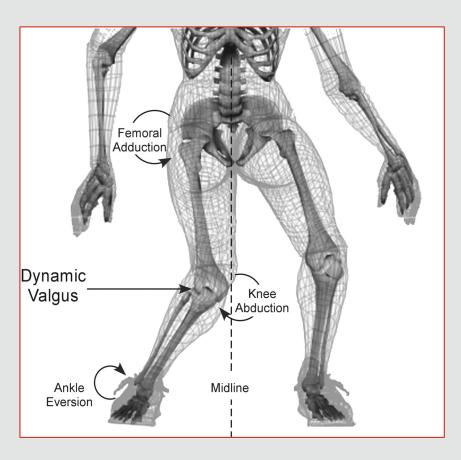
ACL injury mechanism



Of all non contact ACLs:

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

24% landing (Walden 2014)

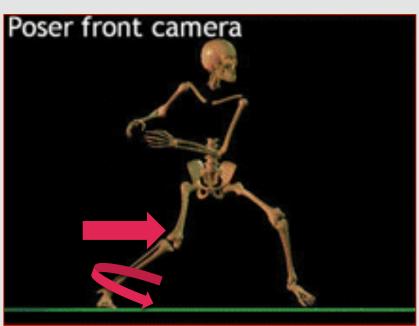


Biomechanical Risk Factors



ecialists in Joint Replacement, Spinal Surger Orthopaedics and Sport Injuries

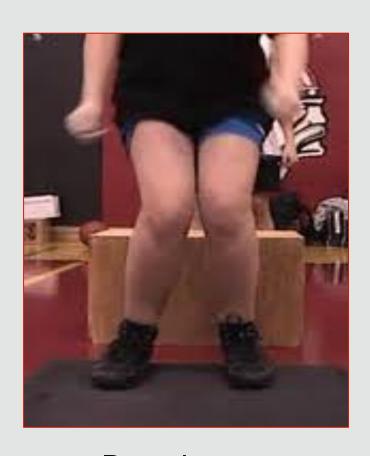




- ACL injury ~40 ms after initial contact
- Knee flexion
- Knee valgus
- Tibial internal rotation

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:

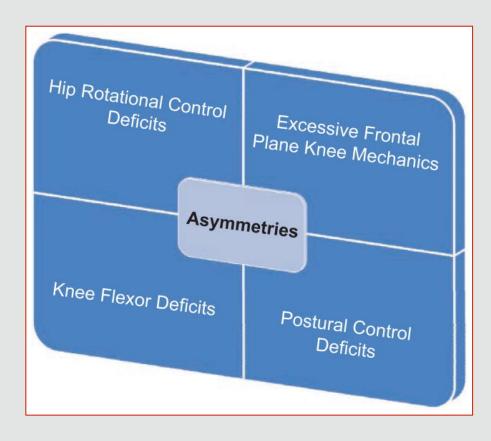
2.5 times greater knee valgus moment

20% higher ground reaction force





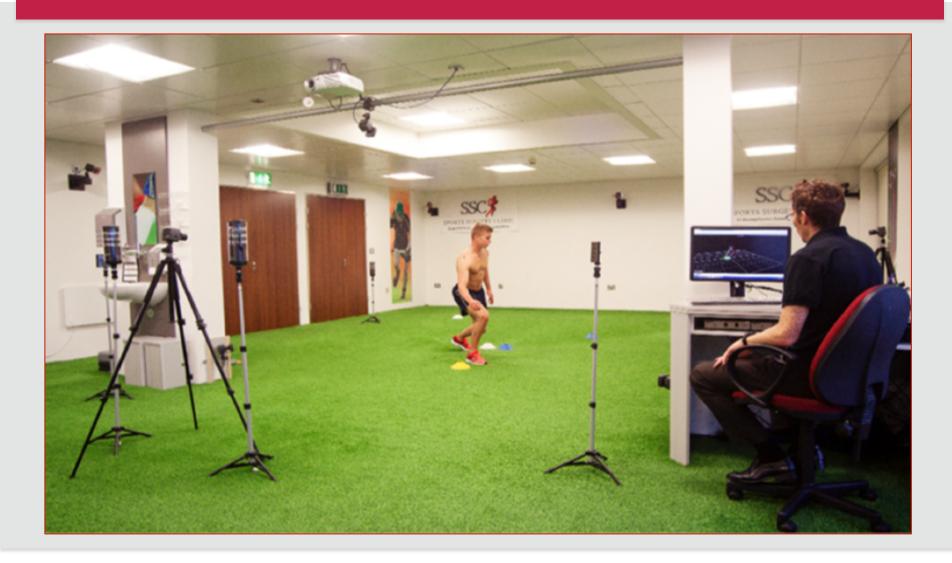
A contralateral ACL injury is strongly related to modifiable postsurgical risk factors (Hewett et al. 2013)



SSC 3D Motion Capture

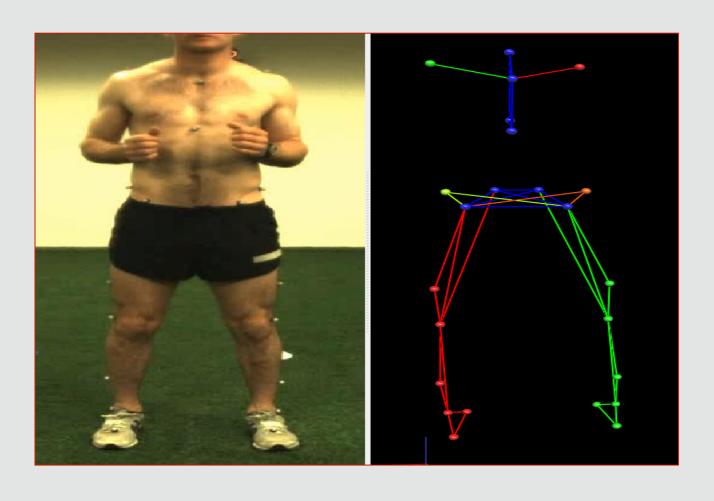


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3D Marker Set

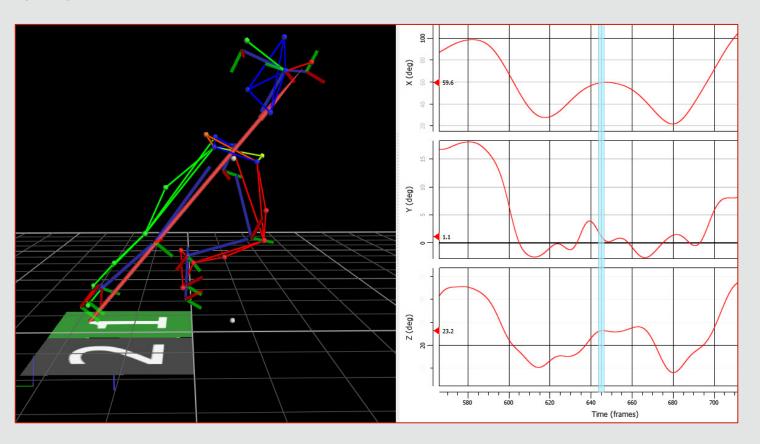




3D Motion Capture



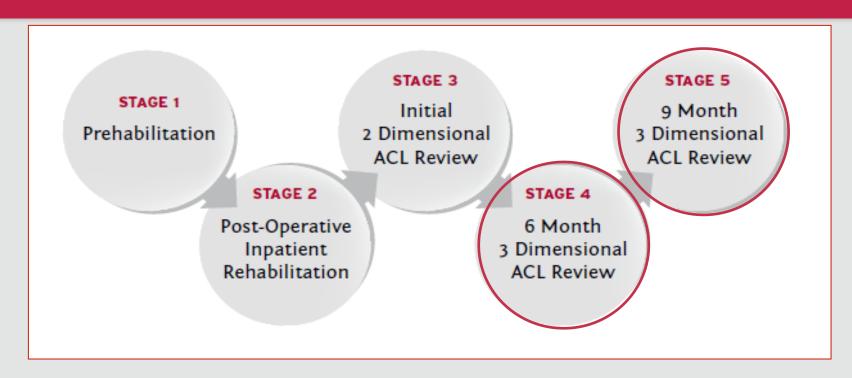
Capturing and evaluating the kinematics (angles) and kinetics (forces) of movement



ACL Rehab Pathway

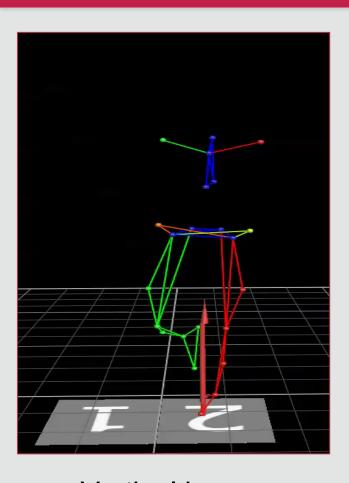


Orthopaedics and Sport Injuries



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





Vertical jump

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 = 0.32

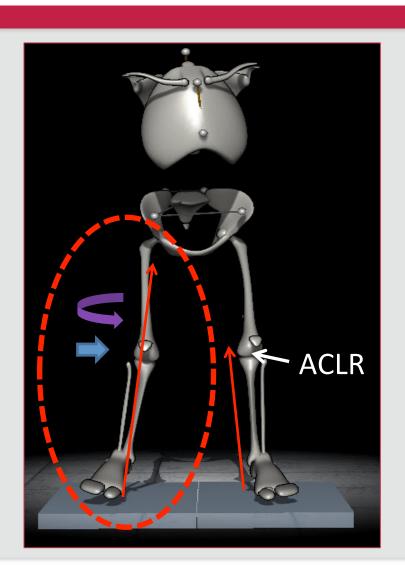
Knee power: r = 0.33

Hip power: r = 0.61

Landing – Contralateral injury risk



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n = 30, 6 month post ACLR

60% landed with contralateral limb first 17% involved limb first

Ground Reaction Force 20%

Thee valgus angle 90%

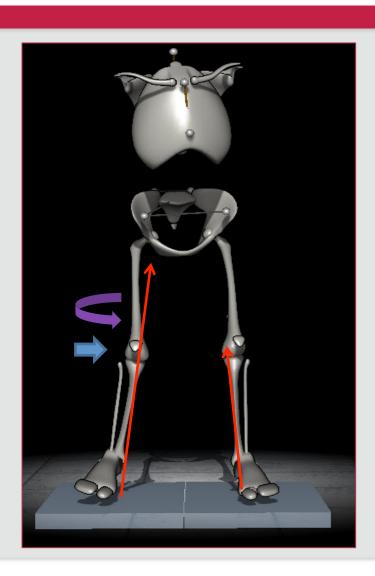
Knee valgus moment 54%

The Knee internal rotation 31%

p < 0.05

Landing – Contralateral injury risk



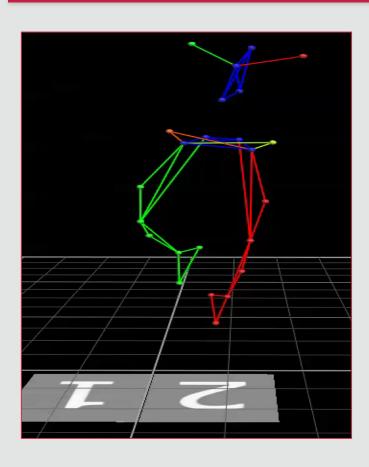


Adapted strategy to 'protect' the operated side, increasing the risk of contralateral injury

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

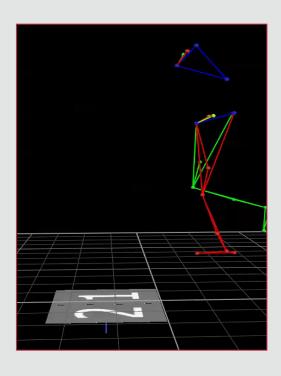
Drop landing

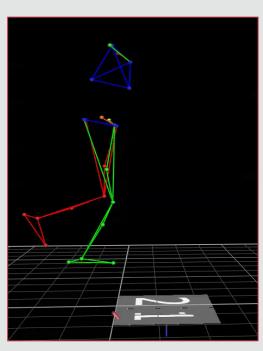
Landing Technique and ACL Loading



Laughlin et al. 2011 Journal of Biomechanics

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



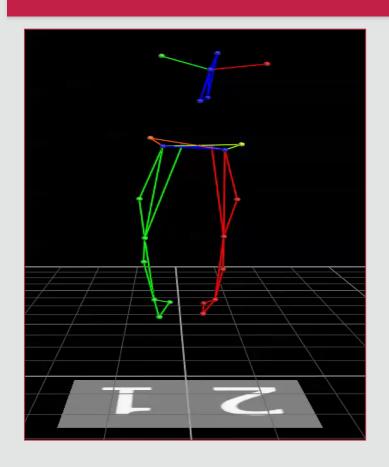


Soft landings:



ACL force (11%)





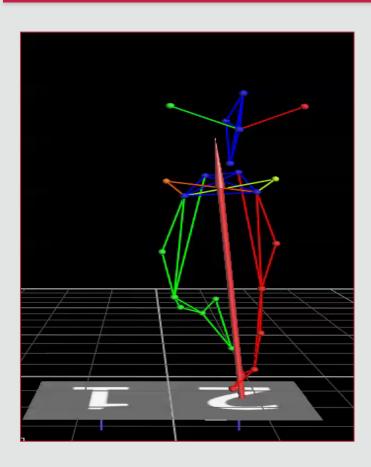
Drop Jump

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

Single and double leg version

Useful as a performance measure





Trunk control

Poor neuromuscular control of the trunk a predictor of ACL injury

Multi-planar landing activity particularly

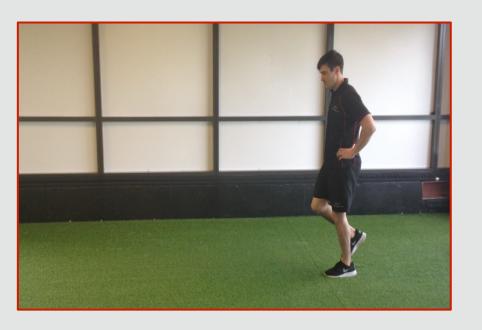
stressing frontal plane control (Hickey et al. 2009)

(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)

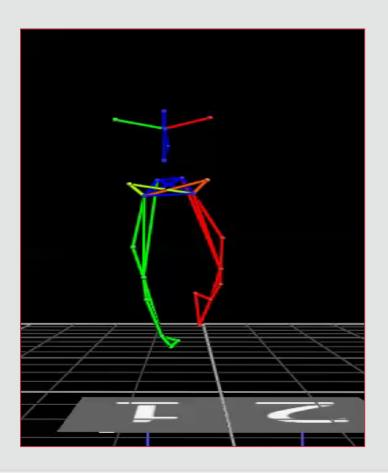
Is movement control distinct from movement performance?

Maximal Hop

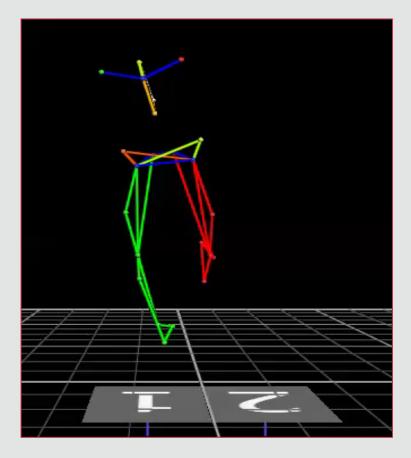
Hop for Distance Study



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)

Hop for Distance Study



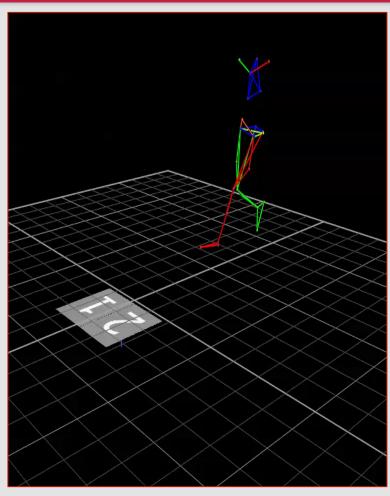
Power generation and movement control are distinct qualities

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)





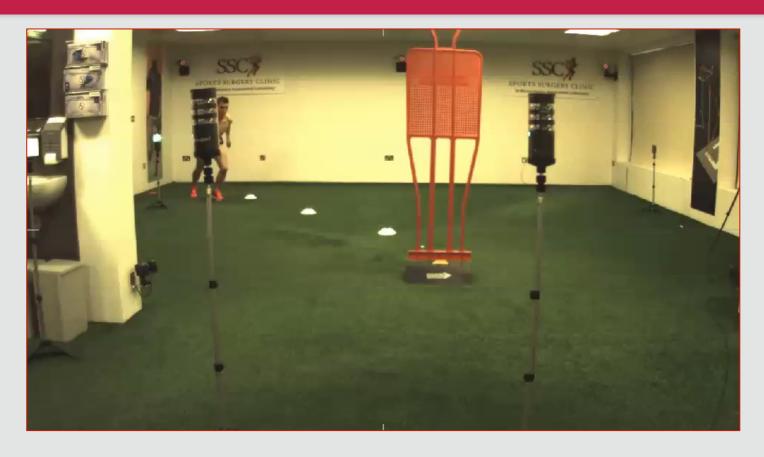
Cutting is a common mechanism of ACL injury (Kristianslund et al. 2013)

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

Cut



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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





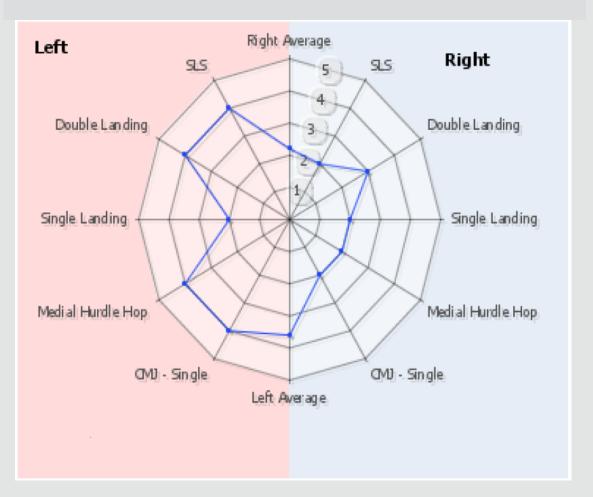




6 and 9 Month Testing



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

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

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

ACLR Rehabilitation

ACL Periodisation																																																					
Year																																																					
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Run Mechanics & Conditioning				1							2				2			2		Ţ		2		1																													
Notes	Movement Competency Established - Pain Free Range of Motion	Jump Land Added - Movement Competency, Single Leg-Control & Hip Strategy	Bits Program Added - Jump Land Moving from Double Lag to Single Lag		Linear Drills Added - Hypertrophy Strength - Brise Conditioning Incresses Fower Competencies Build		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Blike Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		Hypertrophy Strength - Bike-Conditioning Incresses		ertrophy Strength - on Track - Light Skills		kills - Direction Added - Strength ment Accumulate <5% L v R		dh	Į,	Bilateral Strength Excellent 0% L v R Differences - Loeded Speed Strength- Interval Conditioning		s - Fower Strength Emphasis- th - Mulit Direction				

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						
Hypertrophy	Н							
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



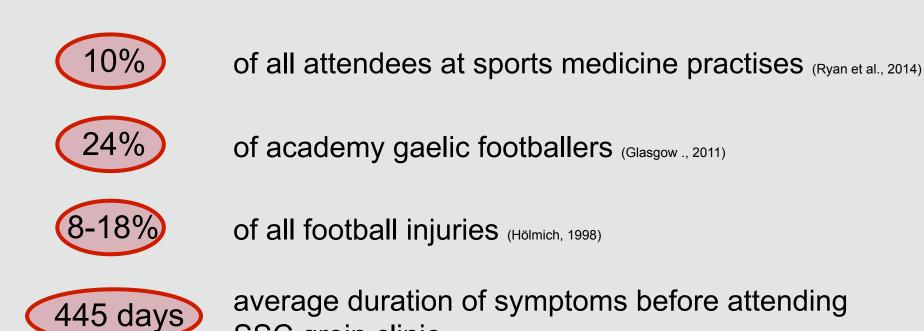


Overview

- Background
- SSC testing battery
- Research findings

Epidemiology





Behind only fracture and joint reconstruction in lost playing time

SSC groin clinic

Biomechanical factors



disturbed stabilisation of the hip and pelvis

(Holmich 1999; Cowan 2004)

abnormal distribution of forces in the region complex aetiology

(Pizzari 2008; Rabe 2010)

restricted hip range of motion

(Verrall 2005a; Verrall 2007a)

Stability

Forces

Hip and pelvis

Range of motion

Cutting



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

(Holmich et al. 2014)





Traditional groin pain assesment:







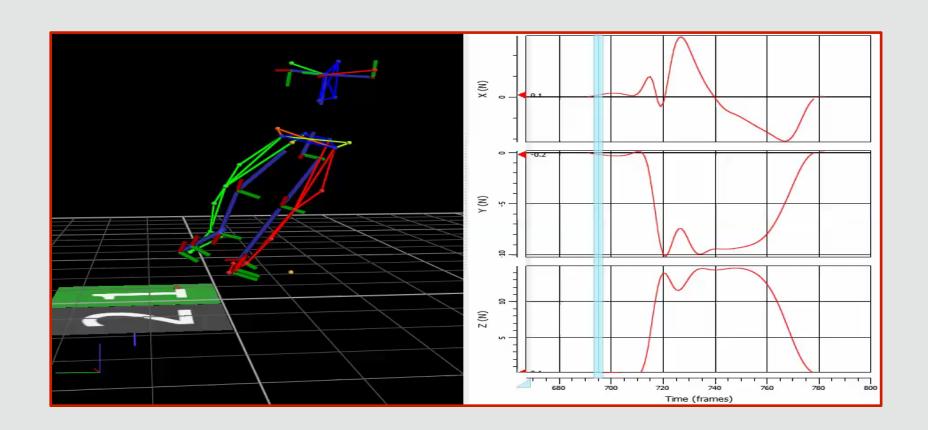
Lack of Specificity

SSC SPORTS SURGERY CLINIC

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.

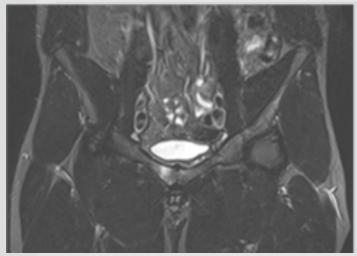
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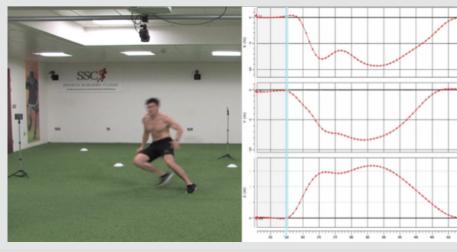


SSC – Groin Clinic





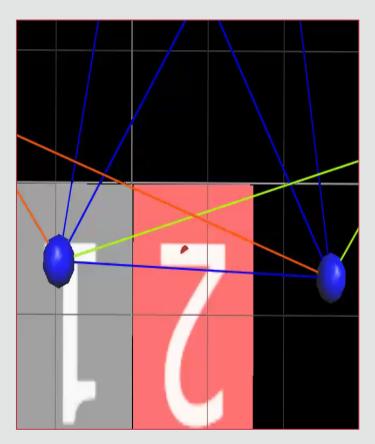






Groin Testing Battery





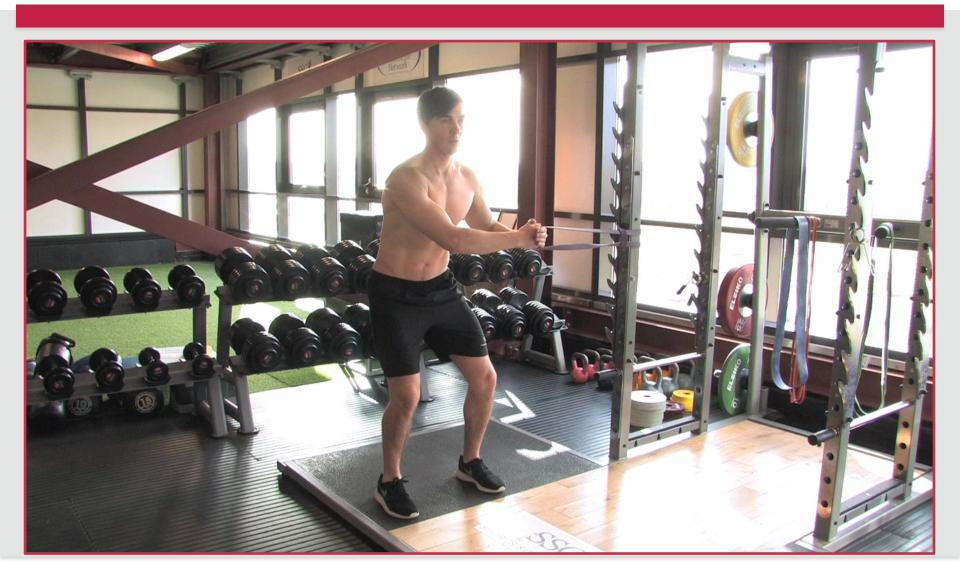
Examination of function in a predominantly sagital plane movement

Lumbopelvic control

Drop landing

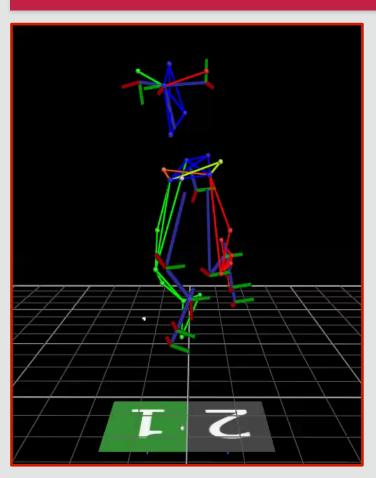
Example Rehab Exercise





Groin Testing Battery





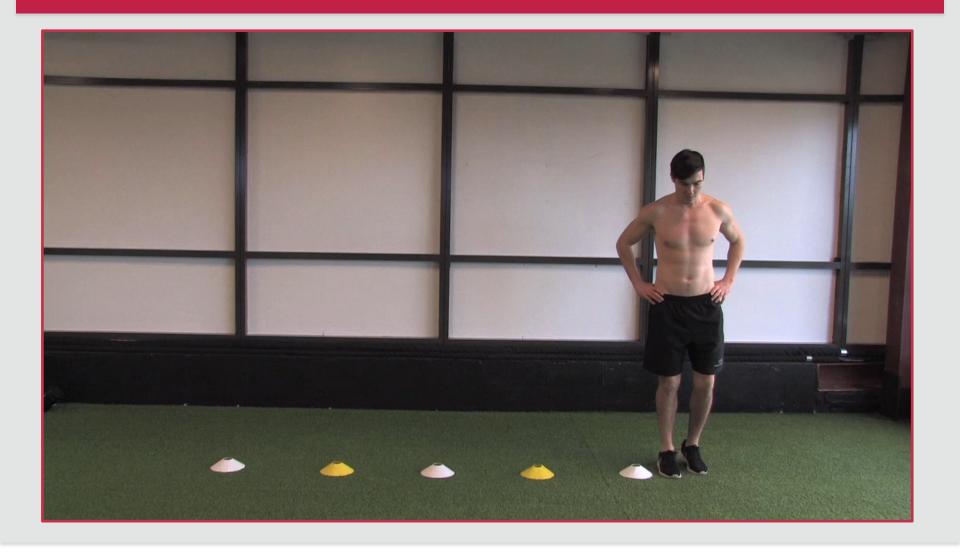
Multi-planar landing activity particularly stressing frontal plane function (Hickey et al. 2009)

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

Hurdle Hop

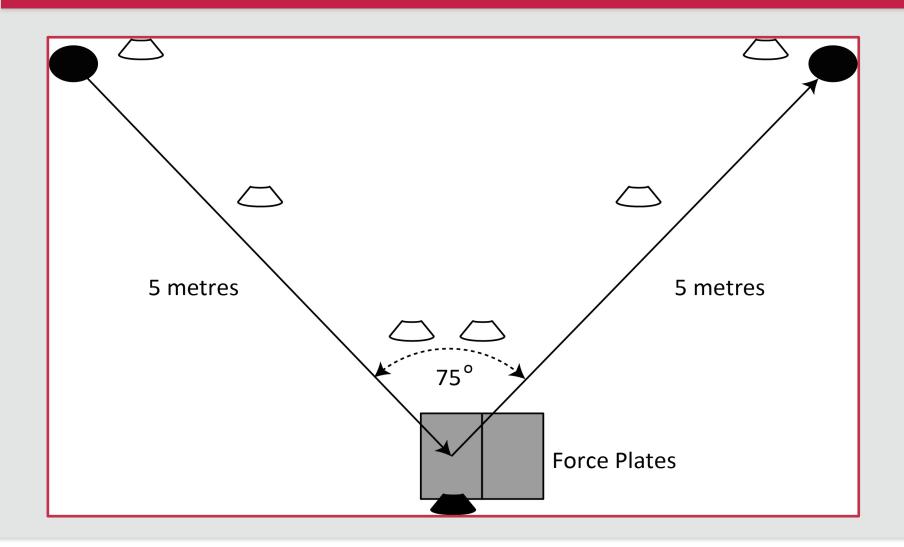
Example Rehab Exercise





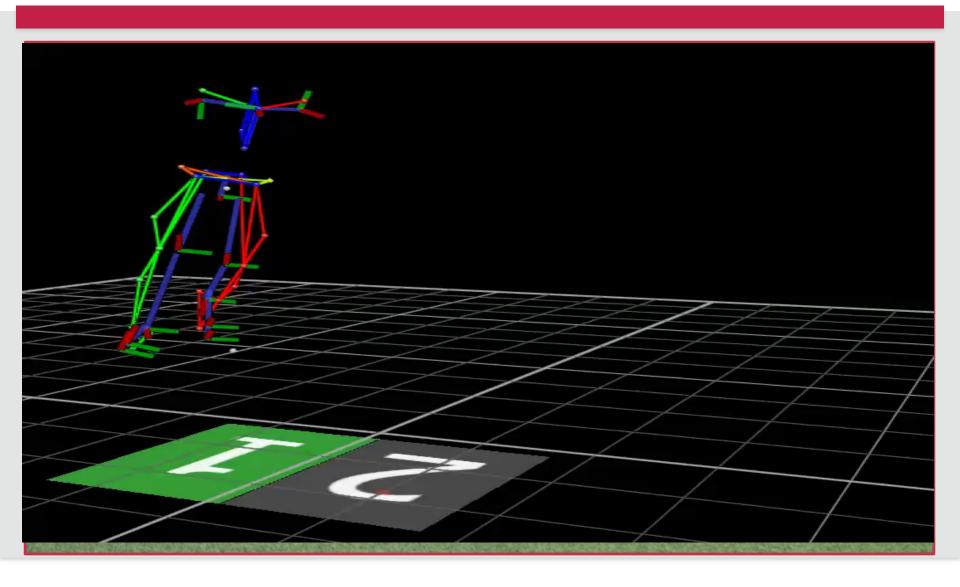
Groin Testing Battery - Cut





Groin Testing Battery - Cutting



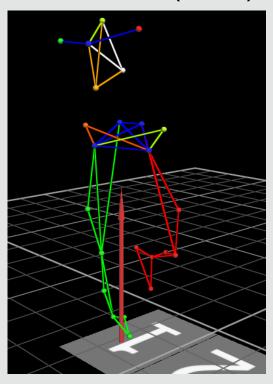


Toward a Biomechanical Diagnosis



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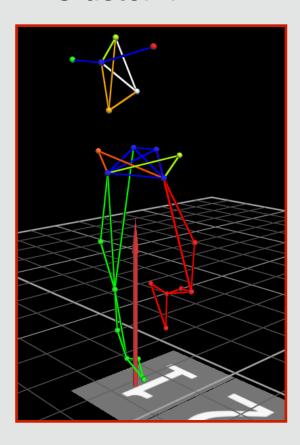
Cluster 1 (40%)



Trunk external rotation
Hip internal rotation
Hip flexion

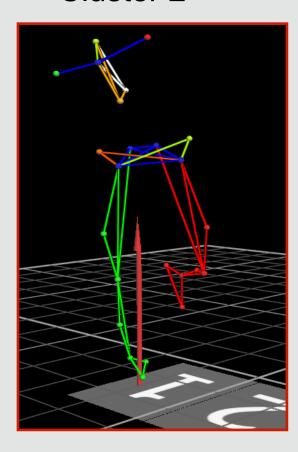


Cluster 1



- 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

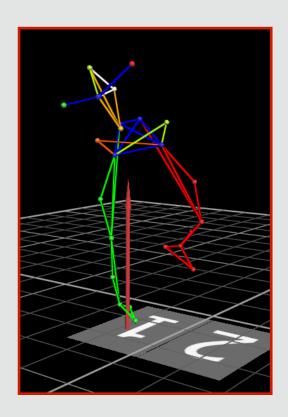
Cluster 2



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



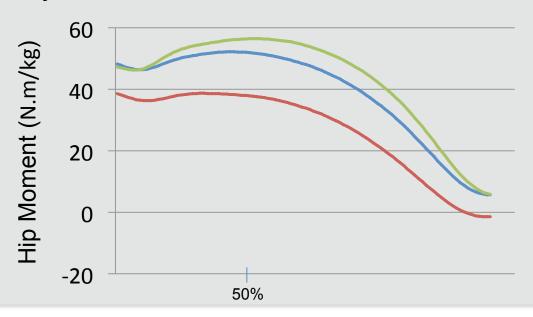
Cluster 3





Thip abduction and trunk side flexion

Due to a reduced posterior chain utilisation/ capacity?



Toward a Biomechanical Diagnosis



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

Groin Testing Battery - Indecision



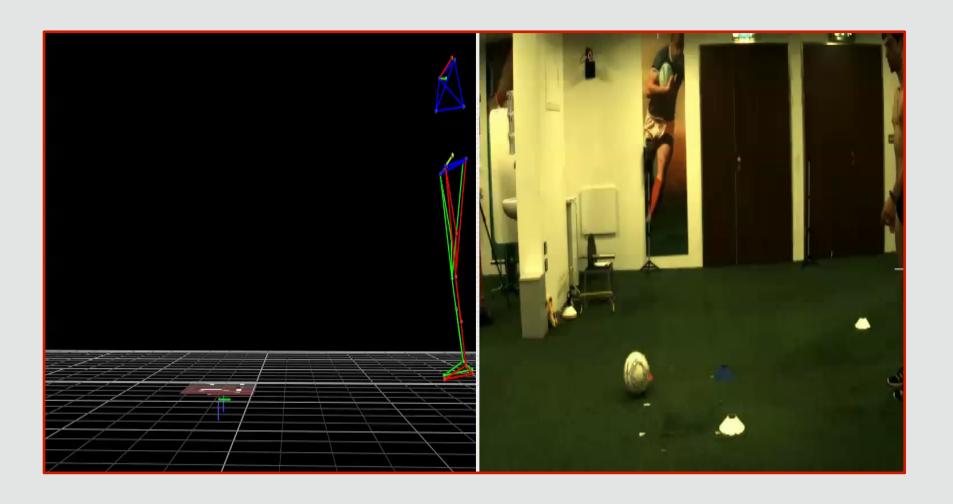
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Movement in response to a sudden stimulus may elicit different and more sport specific movement patterns (O'Connor et al. 2009)

Groin Testing Battery - Kicking





Rehabilitation



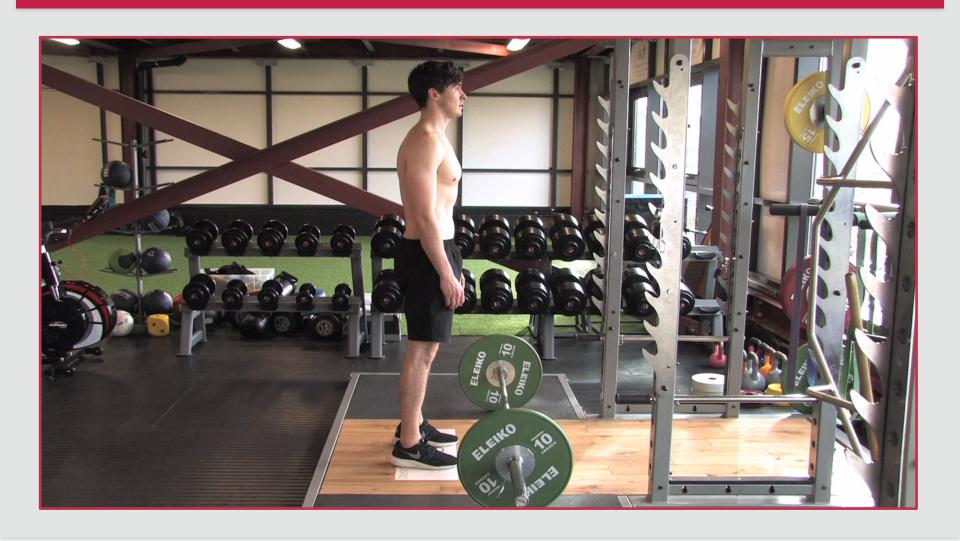
Level 1 – Lumbopelvic Control and Strength

Level 2 – Power and Linear Running

Level 3 – Multidirectional and Sports specific

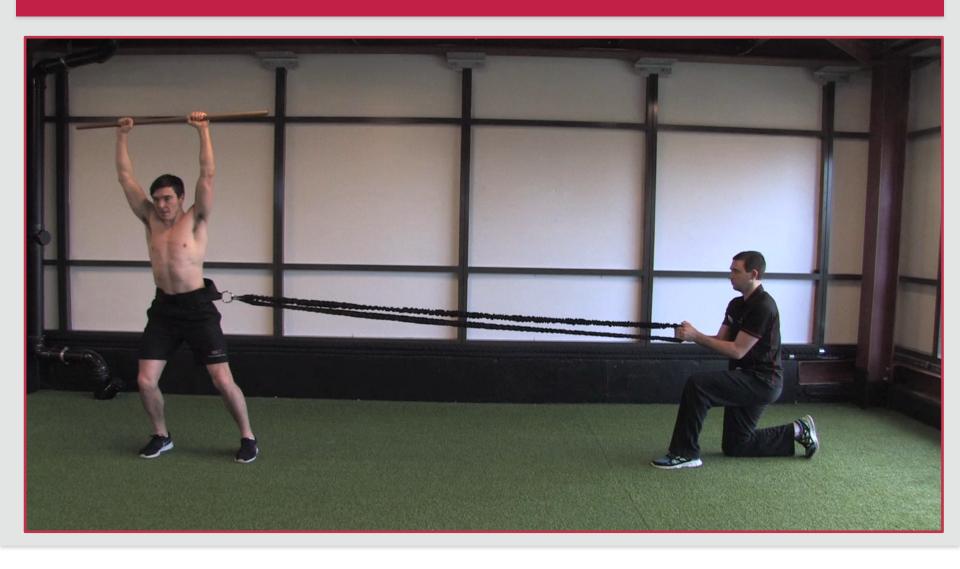
Rehabilitation - Dead Lift





Rehabilitation



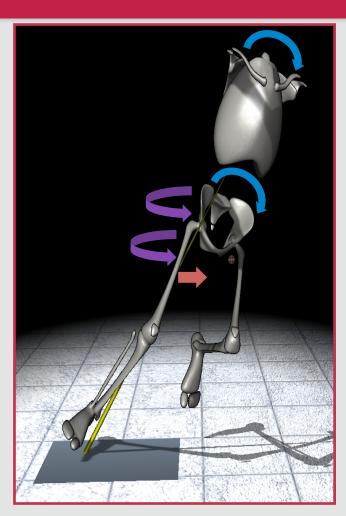


Post Rehab Changes





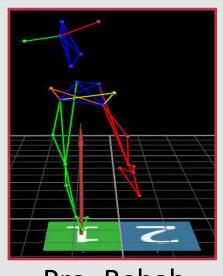
Pre Rehab



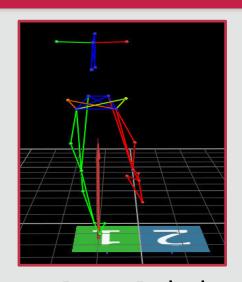
Post Rehab

Frontal Plane Kinematics Post Rehab





Pre-Rehab



Post-Rehab

	Pre-rehab (Mean± SD)	Post-rehab (Mean± SD)	
Frontal plane ROM (°)*	58.1 ± 20.7	53.1 ± 15.6	0.03

^{*} Composite of thorax, pelvis, hip, knee and ankle

Conclusion



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

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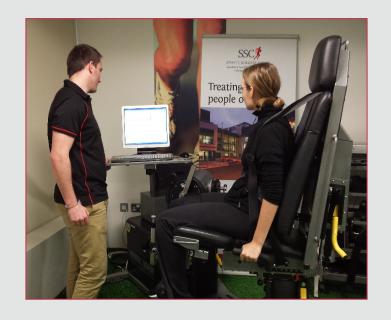


@benny_marshall

@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

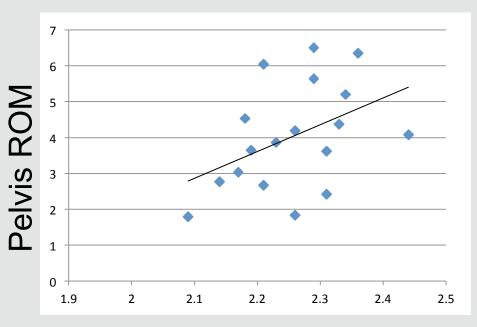
Proposed protocol:

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

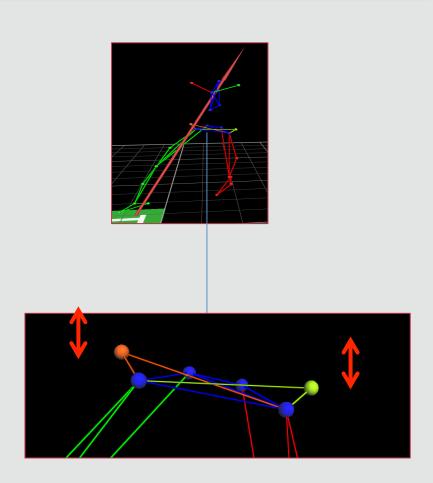
Marshall, Franklyn-Miller, Moran, Strike, King & Falvey. JSCR, 2014



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

Single Leg Squat



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



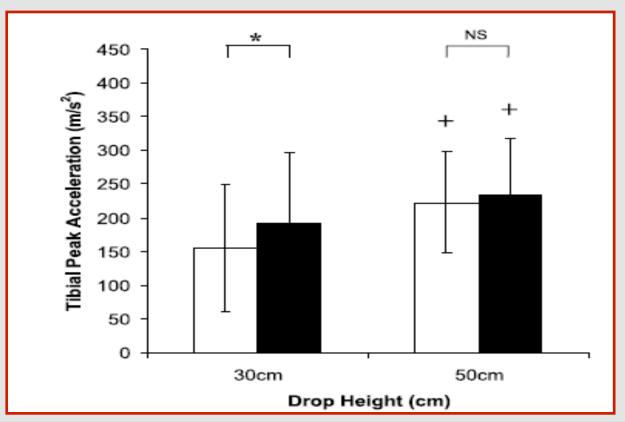


Effect of Fatigue



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

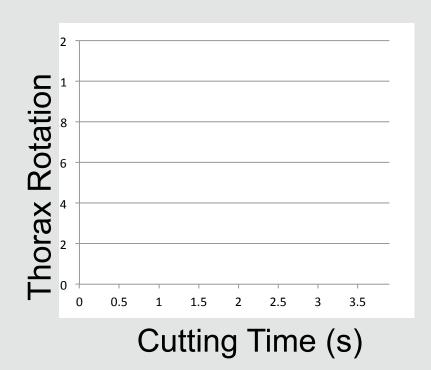
Effect of fatigue on tibial impact accelerations and knee kinematics in drop jumps. Moran KA¹, Marshall BM.

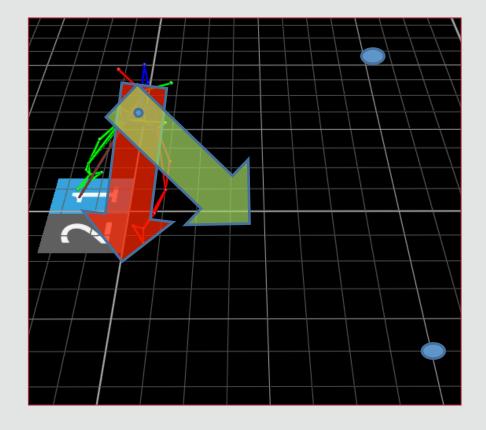


Marshall, Franklyn-Miller, Moran, Strike, King & Falvey. JSCR, 2014



Peak thorax rotation





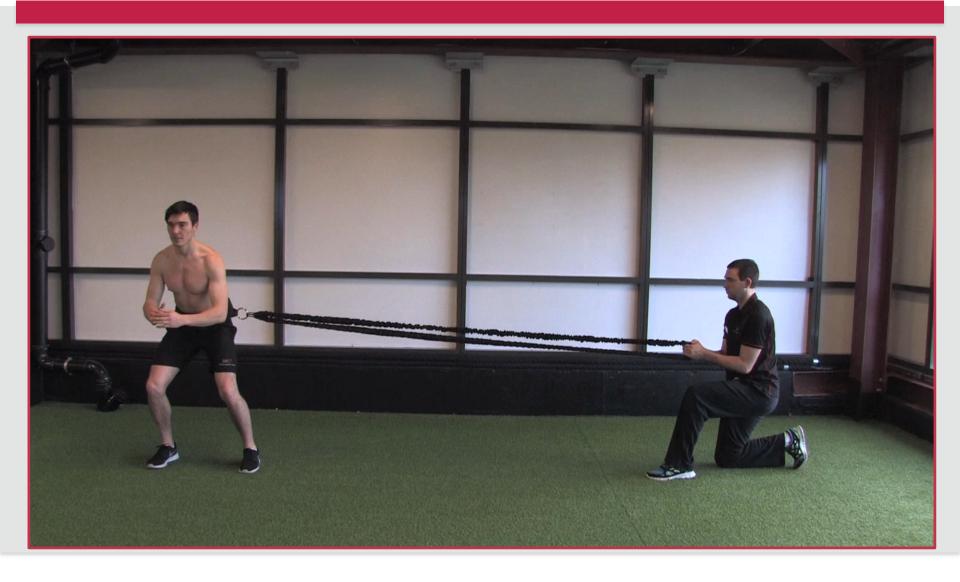
Rehabilitation – Linear Running





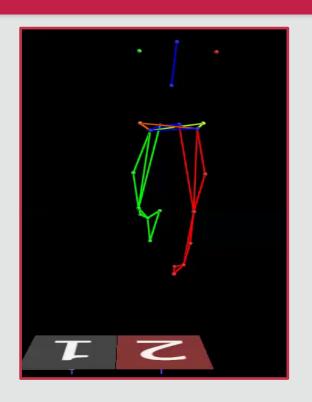
Rehabilitation

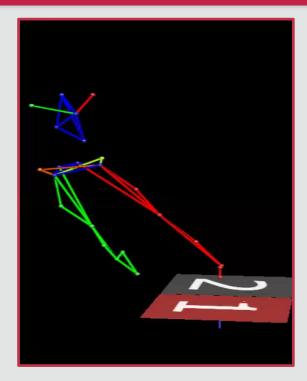




Marshall et al. 2015 JSR







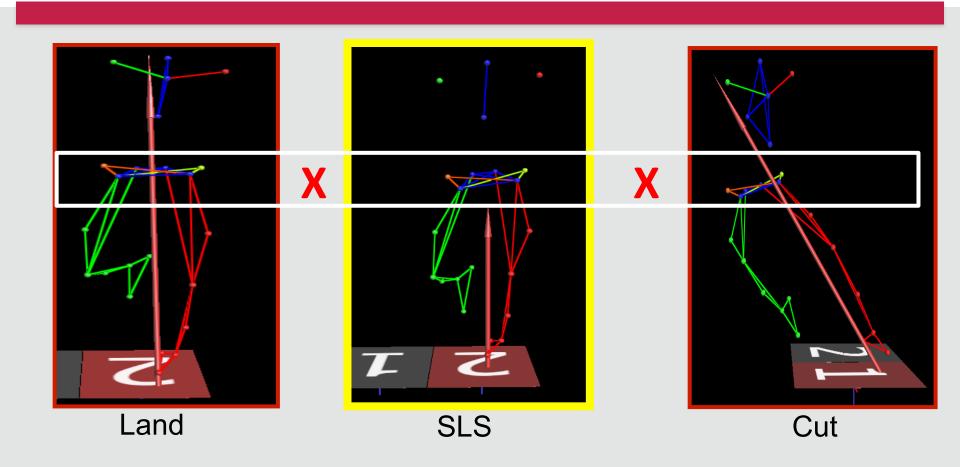
SLS Landing Cutting

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

Marshall et al. 2015 JSR



Specialists in Joint Replacement, Spinal Surger Orthopaedics and Sport Injuries



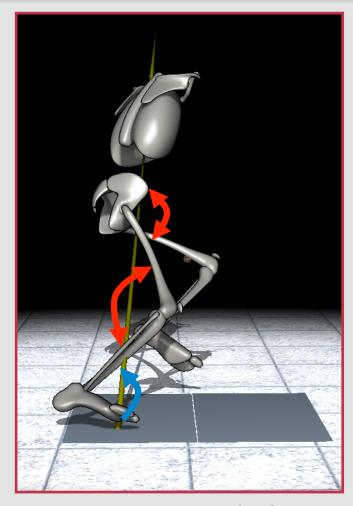
No significant correlations between the SLS and Land or Cut for: pelvis or hip angles or moments of force

Post Rehab Changes





Pre Rehab



Post Rehab