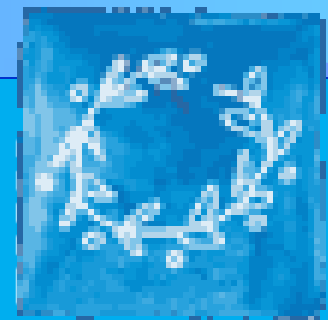




University - Perugia - Hospital



ATHENS 2004



8<sup>th</sup> International Conference  
**ORTHOPAEDICS, BIOMECHANICS,  
SPORTS REHABILITATION**

NOVEMBER 19-21, 2004

Grand Hotel Assisi - ASSISI (PERUGIA) - ITALY

**Dott Maria Conforti**

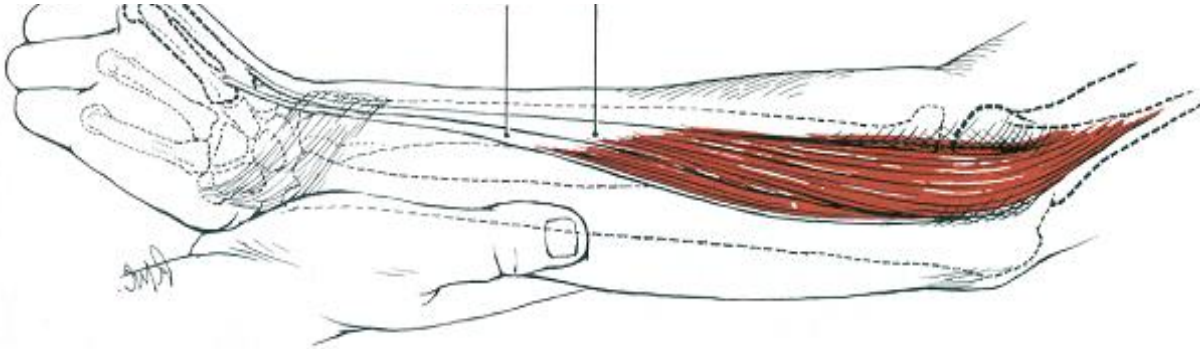
***Epicondylitis: treatment with High energy laser  
versus US and versus cryotherapy and  
outline of rehabilitation***

**Bergamo**



# **ECRB** estende il polso dal lato radiale

**Si valuta a gomito flessio per escludere l'ECRL**



**inserzioni**

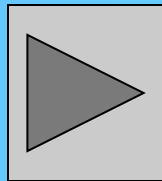


**il legamento anulare del capitello radiale**

**inserzione sull'epicondilo laterale**

**la fascia antibrachiale profonda**

**legamento collaterale radiale**



# TENNIS ELBOW



The injured players had significantly **greater activity for the wrist extensors and pronator teres muscles** during ball impact and early follow-through and excessive tension on the deep aponeurosis of the carpal and digital extensors. Novice subjects struck the ball **with the wrist flexed about 13 degrees**, while moving their wrists further into flexion and eccentrically contract their wrist extensor muscles throughout the stroke. In the **backhand tennis** stroke extensor carpi radialis brevis contract himself eccentrically as a result of racquet-ball impact, has over-exertion and the tendon suffer frictions during the movements combined of the forearm in pronation, extension with in partnership bending of the wrist

Clin Sports Med. 1995 Jan; 14(1): 47-57. The biomechanics of tennis elbow. An integrated approach. Roetert EP, Brody H, Dillman CJ, Groppe JL, Schultheis JM. United States Tennis Association, Key Biscayne, Florida, USA.

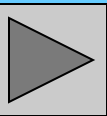


## Staffetta (4x100) stile libero



Swimming is an excellent sport for people of all age groups but can produce **overuse injuries**. Early diagnosis is essential before the resistant stage is reached: a swimmer with shoulder pain cannot 'swim it out'. Swimmers have different tolerances to high levels of activity but injuries can be reduced if attention is paid to technique, preliminary warm up and stretching exercises.

[Aust Fam Physician. 1984 Jul; 13\(7\): 499-502. Swimmers' injuries.McLean ID.](#)



# EPICONDILITE



Lateral epicondylitis ("tennis elbow")

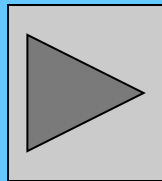


**Ambulatorio di Traumatologia  
e Medicina dello Sport e di Bergamo**

**Sport Life di Brescia**

**Medical Sport di Prato e Pistoia**

**3 sui 48 Centri I.A.L.T.**



# REPORTS

**Clinical Evidence** ([www.clinicalevidence.com](http://www.clinicalevidence.com)) is a compendium of the best available evidence on common and important clinical questions

The full content of Clinical Evidence is available online ([www.clinicalevidence.com](http://www.clinicalevidence.com)); topics are up dated every eight months.

## **Extracts from Concise Clinical Evidence**

### **Tennis elbow**

Willem Assendelft, head of department of guideline development and research policy<sup>1</sup>, Sally Green, senior lecturer<sup>2</sup>, Rachelle Buchbinder, senior lecturer<sup>2</sup>, Peter Struijs, resident in orthopaedic surgery<sup>3</sup>, Nynke Smidt, senior researcher<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dutch College of General Practitioners, Utrecht, Netherlands, <sup>2</sup> Institute of Health Services Research, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, <sup>3</sup> Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands, <sup>4</sup> Institute for Research in Extramural Medicine, Amsterdam

Correspondence to: W Assendelft [p.assendelft@nhg-nl.org](mailto:p.assendelft@nhg-nl.org)

### **Laser therapy: test checked of the effects of the low intensity Nd:YAG laser irradiation on side epicondylitis.**

Basford JR, Sheffield CG, Cieslak KR.

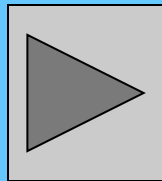
Reparto di Medicina Fisica e Riabilitazione, Clinica di Mayo e Fondazione, Rochester, MN 55902, Stati Uniti. [basford.jeffrey@mayo.edu](mailto:basford.jeffrey@mayo.edu)

BMJ 2003;327:329 (9 August), doi:10.1136/bmj.327.7410.329

### **Low level laser versus placebo in the treatment of tennis elbow.**

Vasseljen O Jr, Hoeg N, Kjeldstad B, Johnsson A, Larsen S.

Trondheim Fysikalske Institutt, Norway. Scand J Rehabil Med. 1992;24(1):37-42

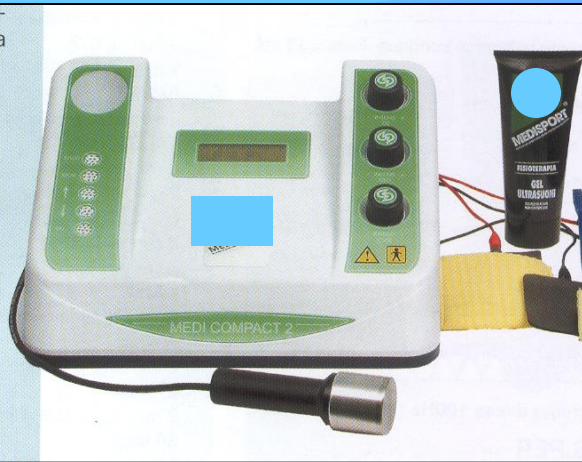


# Multicenter Study

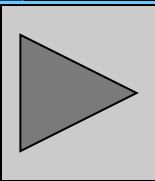
20 con CRIOTERAPIA



20 con US



20 con LASERTERAPIA Nd:YAG cw



# CASISTICA

## SUBJECTS AND METHODS

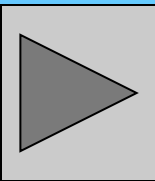
60 athletes among which , swimmers, canoeists, tennis players and apprentices tambourine e squash and 1 musician, from 27 to to 45 years old average of 39.4 years ,36 males and 24 femals tendinite-entesite dell'Estensore Comune Dita e dell'Estensore Radiale Breve Carpo con sintomatologia datante da almeno 3 mesi ecograficamente diagnosticate, 80 % lato dominante

Non inflammatory angiofibroblastic tendinosis.

80%tennis elbow on the dominant side

Controlli a 10-30-60 e 90 giorni

I pazienti erano tenuti a riposo funzionale per 2 settimane



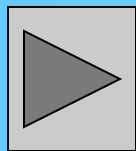


# VERIFICA dei PARAMETRI

soprattutto quelli legati al trasferimento di energia al paziente:

Sono stati monitorati i seguenti parametri:

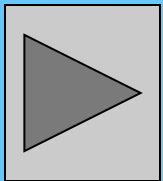
1. Per la **sorgente laser** è stata misurata la potenza del fascio laser sulla pelle (Watt)
2. Per la **crioterapia** è stata misurata la temperatura del flusso d'aria fredda al suo centro e alla distanza di 3 cm dall'ugello
3. Per l' **ultrasuono** non è stato possibile fare una misura della potenza ultrasonica emessa. La misura indiretta della corrente di risonanza convertibile in potenza utilizzando le tabelle di conversione della piezotite sono state giudicate troppo imprecise.





La **scelta dei protocolli** per le tre terapie è stata concordata in sede di policentrica nel rispetto delle indicazioni date dai costruttori e dalle indicazioni suggerite dal trattato di Medicina Fisica e Riabilitazione della UTET a cura di Giorgio Valobra Volume 2 ediz. 2000.

In particolare per il protocollo relativo al laser ad alta energia è stato **approvato dalla I.A.L.T.**



# METODO di VALUTAZIONE

**ANAMNESI e ESAME OBBIETTIVO e STRUMENTALE**

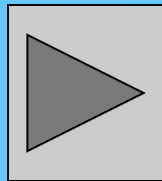


**SCALA del DOLORE:V.A.S.**

**FORZA della PRESA PALMARE**



**FLESSO-ESTENSIONE del GOMITO CON isocinetica a 60 - 180 °**



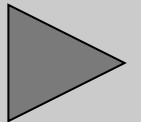
# ESAME OBBIETTIVO E ANAMNESI



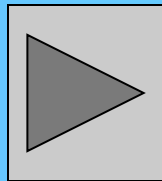
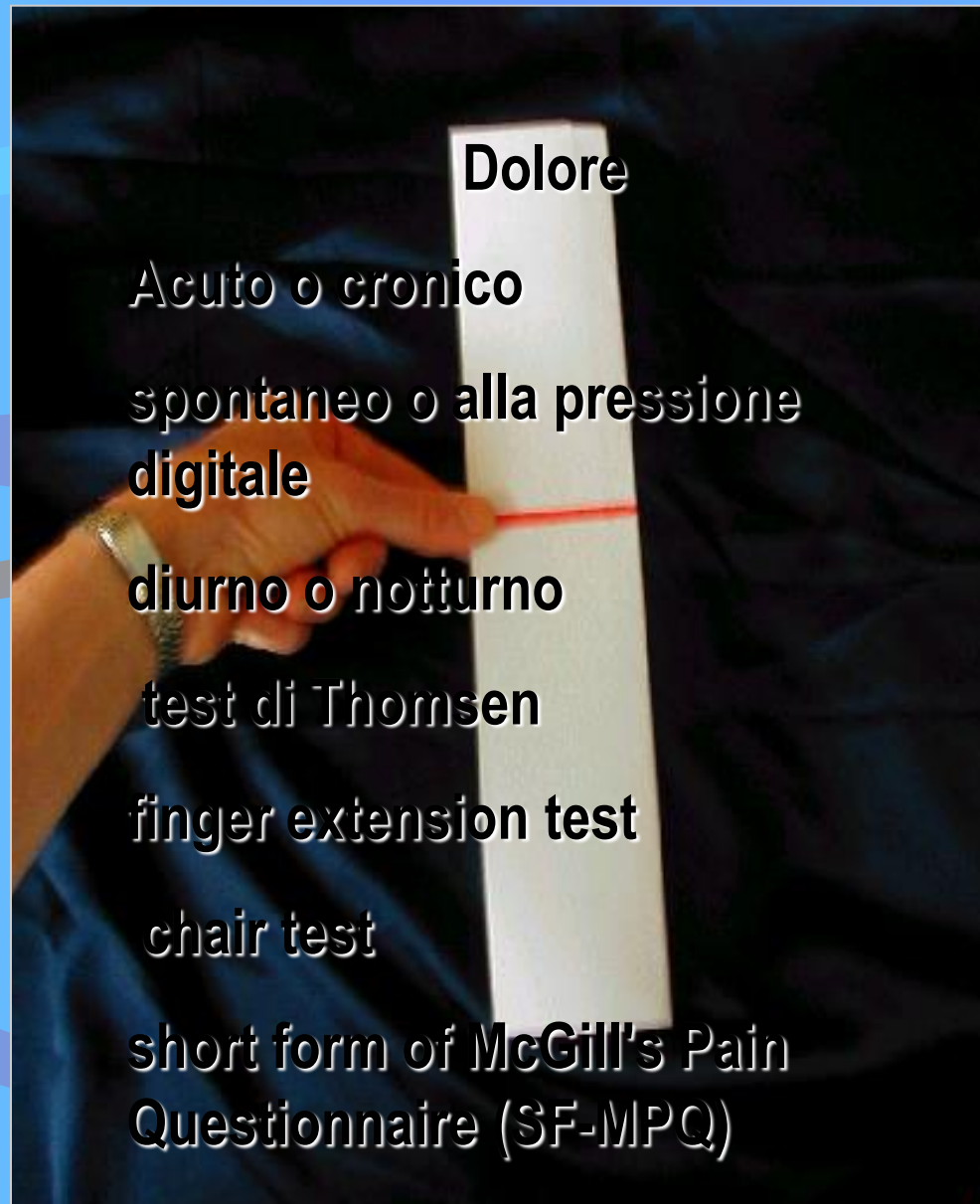
**Lassità congenite**

**Recidive con precedenti trattamenti**

**Sport e livello agonistico**

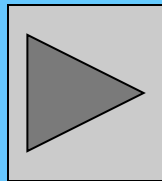


# LEVEL of PAIN

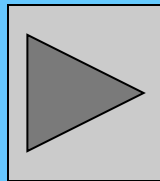


# GRIP STRENGTH

With hand dynamometer



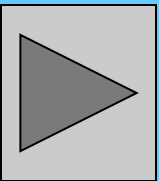
# VALUTAZIONE e ALLENAMENTO ISOCINETICO



# Protocols



areas of elbow abnormality are specific, including the ECRB-EDC complex laterally, the pronator teres, flexor carpi radialis medially, and triceps posteriorly.





## Cold Air t -30°

- Trattamento di breve durata  
T < 3 min
- Portata di flusso 200 lt/min (4)
- Distanza : 2 - 3 cm con ugello 0,5 cm Ø fino a ottenere vasocostrizione o dolore urente
- 10 sedute di ≈3 min , da ripetere 3 volte
- 5 alla settimana

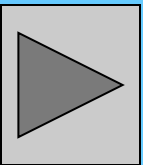


**Local decrease in free nerve ending sensitivity** The analgetic effect of cold air stream is superior to ice bag and cold N<sub>2</sub> -gas for local cooling of joint tissue

**Increases the threshold for nerve firing** Soon after application, the elevated pain thresholds partially decrease again, presumably related to the local microcirculation

**Slows synaptic activity**

Allows **disruption of pain-spasm-pain** cycle via analgesia



# ULTRASONOTERAPIA

$\delta P = 2 \text{ W/cm}^2$

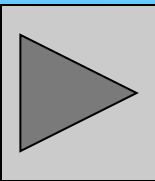
a massaggio sulla  
zona algica

modalità di emissione  
continua

10 sedute di 10 min

5 alla settimana

FREQUENZA DI  
OSCILLAZIONE della  
testina 1 MHz



# LASER THERAPY

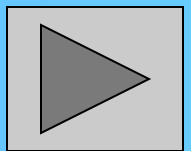


## TRIGGER POINTS (TPs)

Alte densità di potenza sul paziente  
qualche Watt/cm<sup>2</sup> (da 2 a 4 W/cm<sup>2</sup>)

Fino a raggiungere  
la soglia termica in pochi secondi

T.S.T. di circa 6-8 sec  
per i punti trigger miofasciali  
densità di energia trasferite  
da 40 a 60 Joule/cm<sup>2</sup>



# SCANNER

DIAMETRO del Fascio LASER  $\Phi_f = 2,0 \text{ cm}$

AREA del Fascio LASER ( $A_f = 3,5 \text{ cm}^2$ )

POTENZA del Fascio LASER

$P = 10,0 \text{ Watt}$

$\delta P = 3 \text{ W / cm}^2$

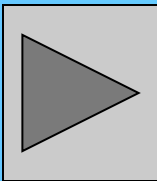
$\delta E = 120 \text{ J / cm}^2$

MODALITA' trattamento : scansione manuale

MODALITA' di emissione : CW

AREA da TRATTARE: variabile da soggetto a soggetto

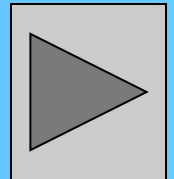
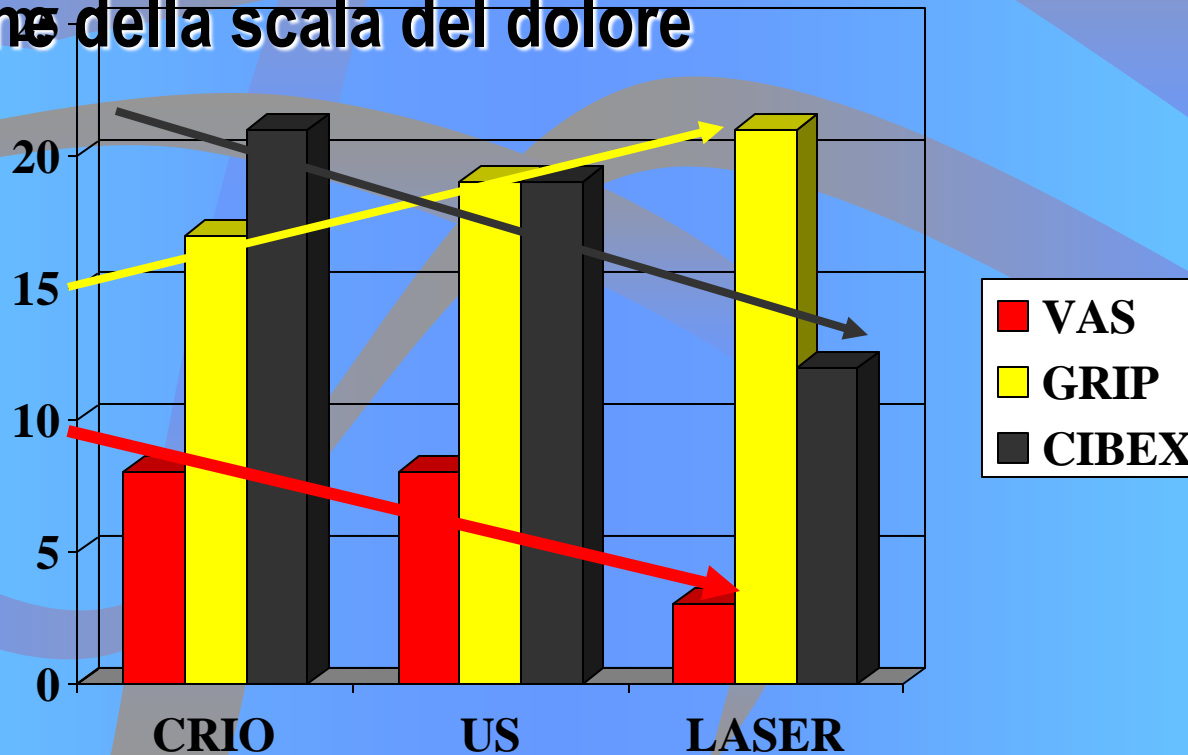
10 sedute , 5 alla settimana



# Risultati dopo 2 settimane di terapie fisiche

E' stata valutata la media aritmetica dei risultati sui singoli pazienti, scartati il risultato peggiore e il migliore relativo a:

1. Forza palmare
2. Valutazione isocinetica alla flessione-estensione
3. Valutazione della scala del dolore



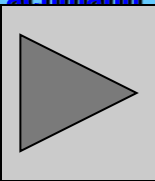
# PHYSIOTHERAPY

rehabilitative resistance exercise with progression

Valutiamo, a questo punto, la biomeccanica articolare di polso, gomito, e spalla ricordando che ogni restrizione funzionale a questi livelli può essere la causa predisponente dell'insorgenza e del mantenimento della patologia stessa, effettueremo ogni normalizzazione necessaria al ripristino della corretta funzionalità dell'arto superiore attraverso tecniche manuali e strumentali

**We appraise, to this point, the articular biomechanics of wrist, elbow, and shoulder remembering that every functional restriction to these levels can be the cause predisponente of the onset and the maintenance of the same pathology, we will effect every necessary normalization to the restoration of the correct functionality of the superior limb through manual and strumental techniques**

Br J Sports Med. 1987 Dec; 21(4): 150-3. Racquet sports--patterns of injury presenting to a sports injury clinic.MD, Lachmann SM.Sports Injury Clinic, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.



# Elbow Rehabilitation Protocol

## *Wrist Extension Stretch*

1. Hold wrist as shown
2. Bend the wrist until you feel a stretch
3. Hold for 8 to 10 seconds
4. Repeat this stretch 10 times



## *Wrist Flexion Stretch*

1. Hold wrist as shown
2. Bend the wrist until you feel a stretch
3. Hold for 8 to 10 seconds
4. Repeat this stretch 10 times

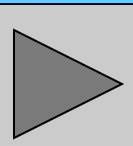


## *Wrist Extension*

1. Sit with arm supported as shown
2. Hold \_\_\_ lb weight in hand
3. Curl wrist slowly upward
4. Hold for 8 to 10 seconds, then lower slowly
5. Complete exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetitions

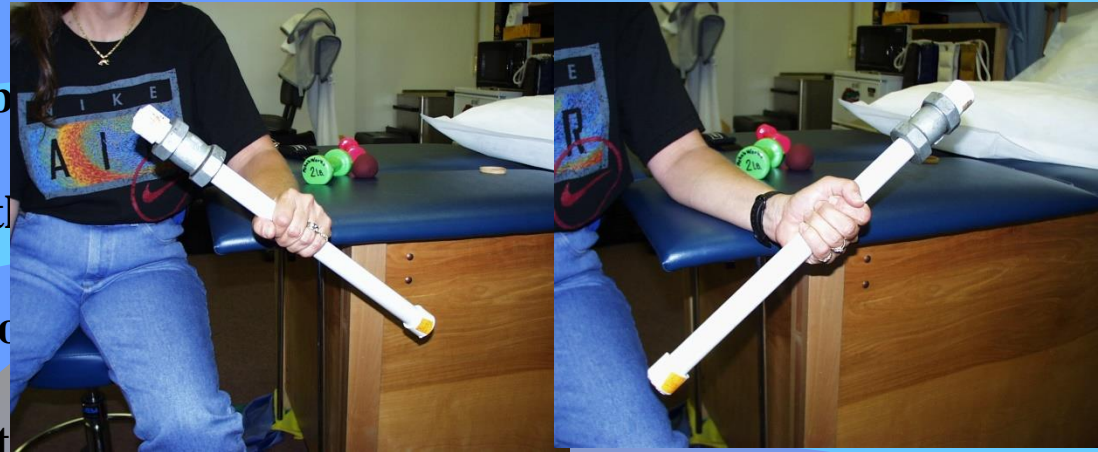
## *Wrist Flexion*

1. Sit with arm supported as shown
2. Hold \_\_\_ lb weight in hand
3. Curl wrist slowly upward
4. Hold for 8 to 10 seconds, then slowly lower wrist
5. Complete exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetitions



## **Pronation**

1. Support arm on table
2. Hold weight (PVC, hammer, or dumbbell) in hand as shown
3. The further out you hold the weight the harder the exercise
4. Let the weight turn your palm face down
5. Hold there for 5 seconds
6. Slowly bring the weight to an upright 90 degree position
7. Repeat exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetition



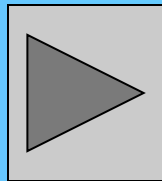
## **Supination**

1. Support arm on table
2. Hold weight (PVC, hammer, or dumbbell) in hand as shown
3. The further out you hold the weight the harder the exercise
4. Let the weight turn your palm face up
5. Hold there for 5 seconds
6. Slowly bring the weight to an upright 90 degree position
7. Repeat exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetition



## **Gripping**

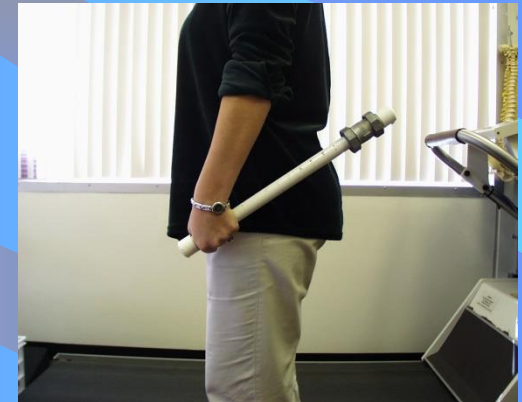
1. Hold a stress ball, a racquet ball, or something soft in your hand as shown
2. Squeeze as firmly as you can
3. Hold for 5 second
4. Repeat exercise for 3 sets of 10 repititions





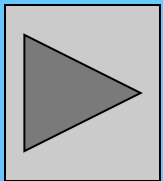
## ***Radial Deviation***

- 1. Stand holding a weight (PVC, hammer, dumbbell)**
- 2. The further out you hold the object, the harder the exercise**
- 3. Raise weight upward as shown in pictures in pictures**
- 4. Hold for 5 seconds and then lower slowly**
- 5. Repeat exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetitions**



## ***Ulnar Deviation***

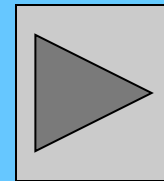
- 1. Stand holding a weight (PVC, hammer, dumbbell)**
- 2. The further out you hold the object, the harder the exercise**
- 3. Raise weight upward as shown in pictures**
- 4. Hold for 5 seconds and then lower slowly**
- 5. Repeat exercise for 3 sets of 10 repetitions**



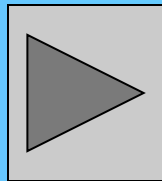
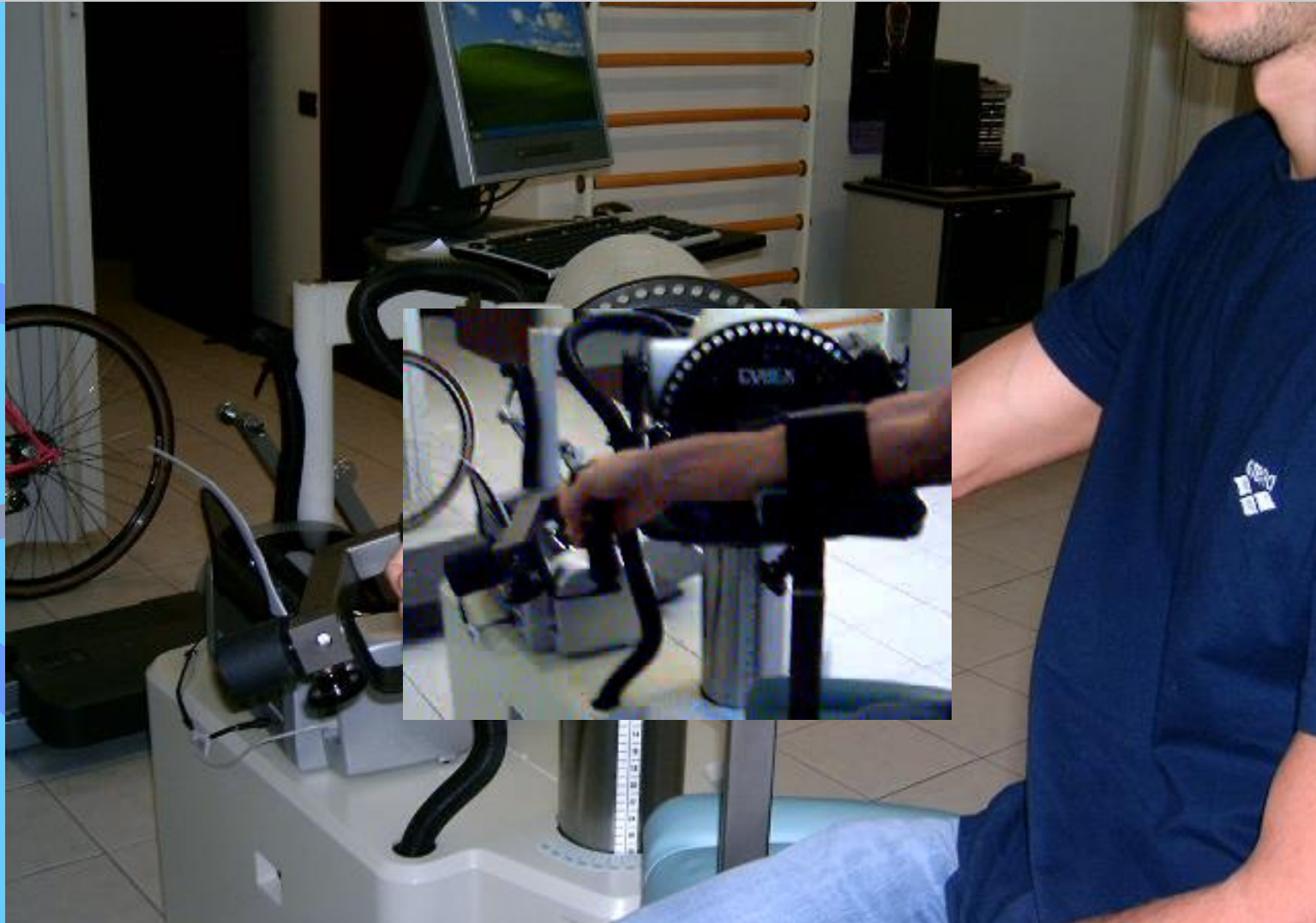
# Esercitazioni con CARRUCOLA ,ELASTICI,PALLA



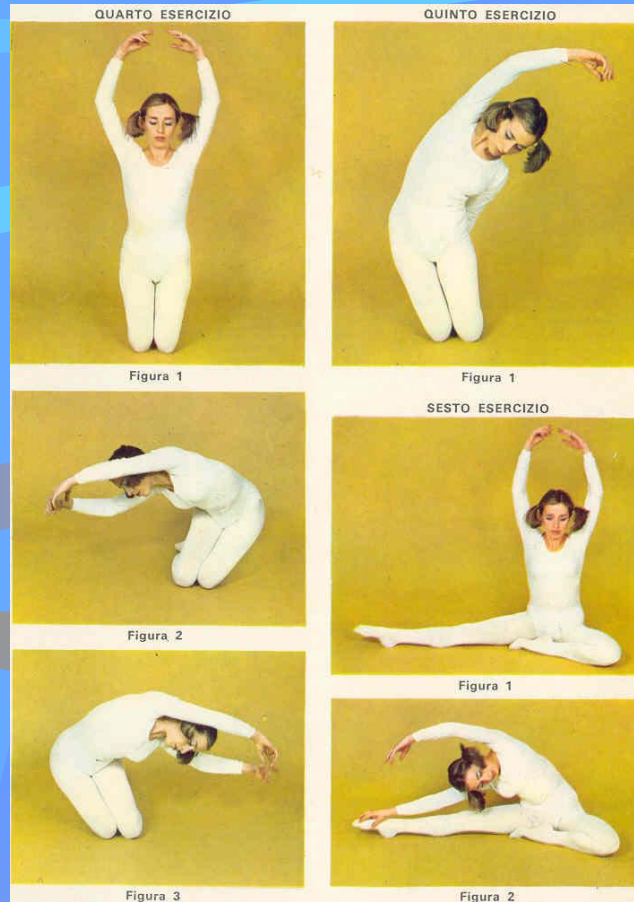
**Aumentando pesi,resistenza  
e velocità .....dalla catena  
cinetica chiusa alla aperta.....  
Fino alla ripresa del gesto atletico**



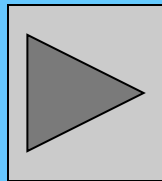
**ALLENAMENTO ISOCINETICO** anche di adduzione abduzione polso, ecc.....e movimenti di adduzione flessione intrarotazione –abduzione estensione extrarotazione della spalla

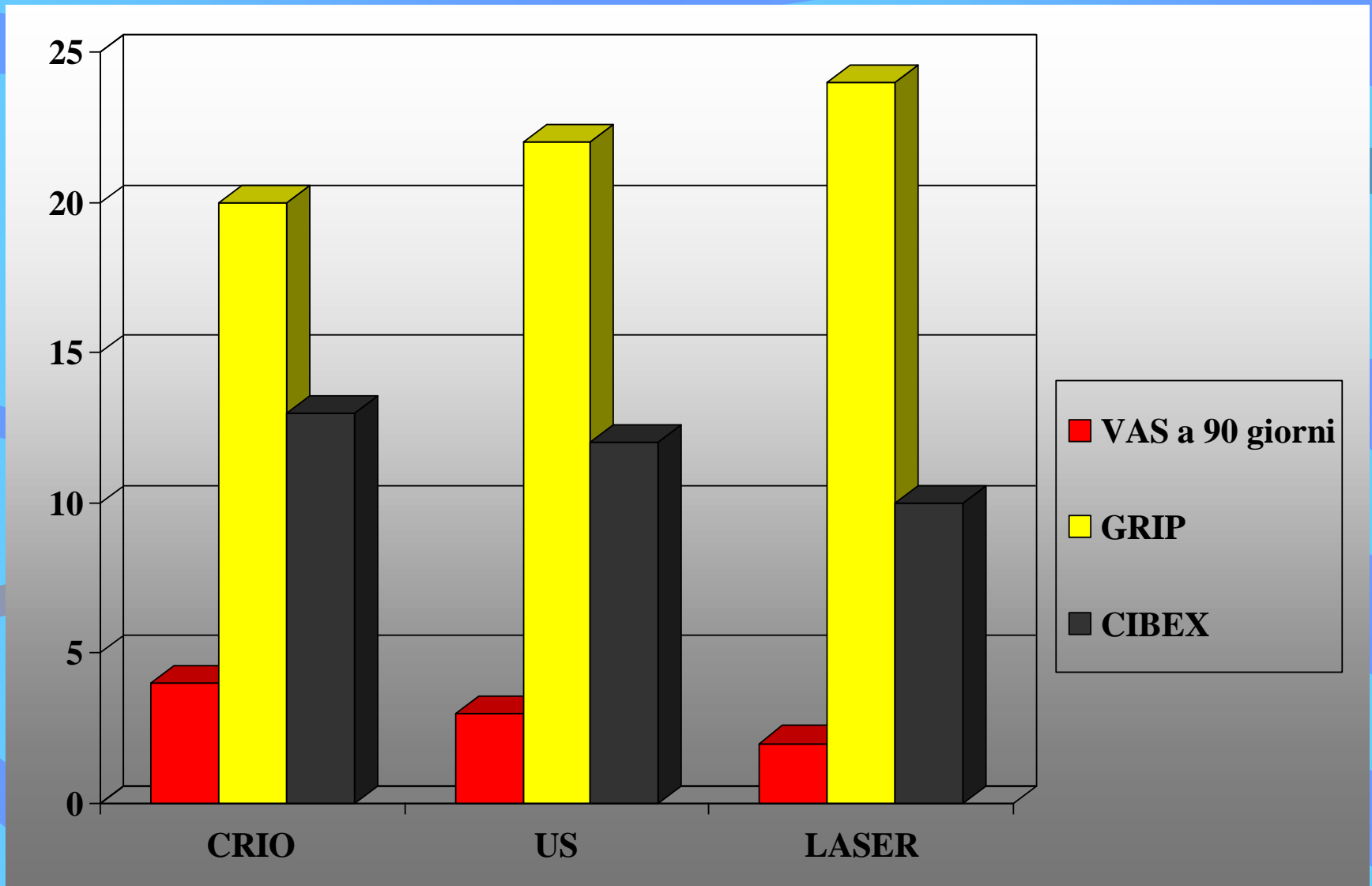


# Transversus Abdominis muscle

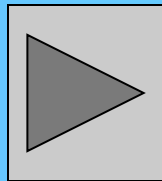


**Although this muscle is not considered to be paraspinal, it has particularly important implications in the maintenance of spinal stability**





**CONTROLLI LONGITUDINALI a 30 60 90 GIORNI**



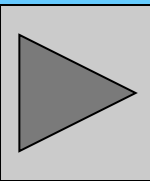
# CONCLUSIONI



E' stata valutata la media aritmetica dei risultati sui singoli pazienti, scartati il risultato peggiore e il migliore su : forza palmare, valutazione isocinetica della flessione-estensione del gomito e VAS. **L'effetto biostimolante della laserterapia innesca attivazione dei processi di guarigione del tessuto dolente e questo supporta il dato che i risultati erano più rapidi e stabili.**

la crioterapia sembra utile nel paziente in condizioni acute, applicando il getto d'aria per pochi minuti, e, se ritenuto necessario applicando **un bendaggio** che limiti le escursioni articolari più dannose.

**Per avere stabilità di risultati occorre anche un valido programma riabilitativo con uso anche di potenziamento isocinetica eccentrico**





**Grazie !!**

