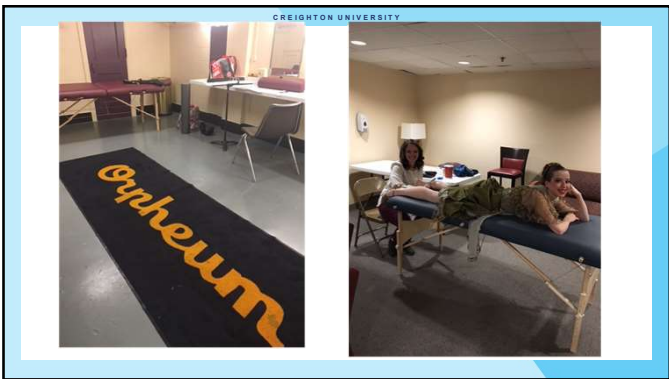




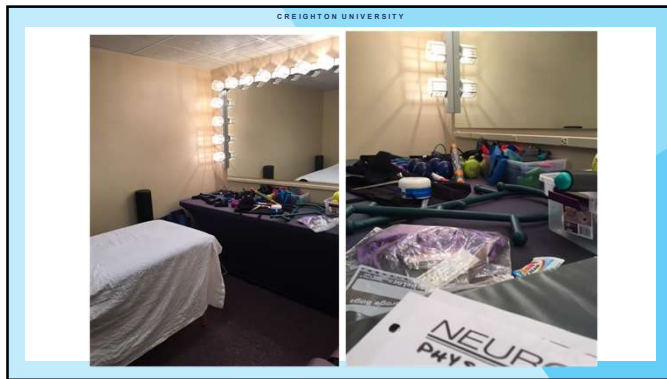
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4

Objectives

- Following this presentation, the participant will
 - 1. Discuss common causes of posterior ankle pain related to overuse.
 - 2. Discuss etiology, clinical presentation and physical therapy management of posterior ankle pain health conditions.
 - 3. Identify dance specific considerations for identifying and treating these diagnoses.

5

Injury Distribution in Dancers

• Incidence:

- Amateur:
 - 0.99 (M) to 1.09 (F) injury/1000 hours
 - 75% overuse (M and F)
- Professional:
 - 1.06 (M) and 1.46 (F) injuries/1000 hours
 - 64% (F) and 50% (M) overuse

Injury Distribution

■ Foot/Ankle ■ Hip ■ Knee ■ Back

Smith et al 2015, Gamboa 2008

6

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So focusing on overuse issues...

7

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Common Foot/Ankle Dance Injuries

- Ankle sprains
- Achilles tendinopathy
- Ankle impingement
- FHL tendinopathy
- CAI
- Stress fx

8

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So focusing on posterior causes...

9

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Posterior Pain.. The Likely Suspect

- Achilles tendinopathy
 - Limited and painful DF
 - Pain with PF
 - Pain midsubstance vs. insertional



10

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PEACE and LOVE

- Immediately after injury, do no harm and let PEACE guide
 - Protect
 - Elevate
 - Avoid anti-inflammatory modalities
 - Compress
 - Educate
- After the first days have passed, soft tissues need LOVE
 - Load
 - Optimism
 - Vascularity
 - Exercise



11

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Achilles Tendinopathy: PT Management

- Strengthening
 - Progressive
 - Isometrics (Cook 2016)
 - Eccentric loading (Sussmilch-Leitch et al 2012)
 - Heavy load, slow speed (concentric/eccentric) (Beyer 2015)
- Dosage
 - Varying recommendations
 - 2x/day vs. 2x/week
 - "As tolerated" vs. "protocol" (Stevens and Tan 2014)
 - 12 week duration
 - 3 days rest after heavy loads

12

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Posterior Impingement

- Structures compress between tibia and calcaneus in PF
- Caused by repetitive and forceful plantarflexion
- Common post ankle sprain



13

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Posterior Impingement



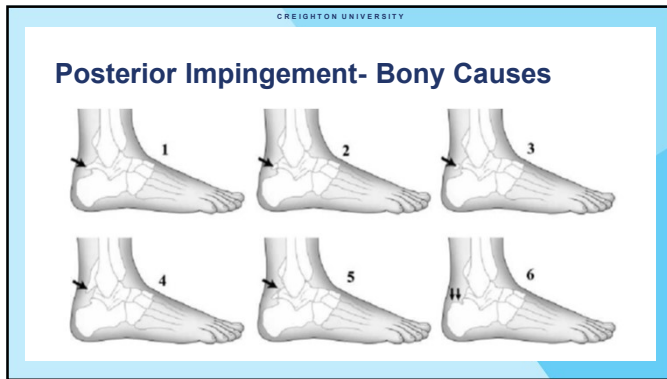
14

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Posterior Impingement- Soft Tissue Causes

- Flexor hallucis longus
- Joint capsule
- Posterior ligaments
- Cysts

15



16

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Posterior Impingement- Os Trigonum

- Secondary ossification center of the talus or non-union fracture of the Steida process
- 7-10% of general population
 - 50% of those are bilateral
- 19 retired professional dancers
 - 47% ankles had hypertrophic lateral talar process, but no pain

So probably not the os itself that is causing pain...

Hamilton 1982, Malone 1990, Lawson 1985, Van Dijk 2000

17



18



19



20

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Posterior Impingement- Clinical Presentation



- Posterolateral or Posteromedial joint line pain and tenderness
- Pain with active and passive plantarflexion
 - Possible decrease in ROM
 - Possible inversion compensation
- Posterior Impingement test

21

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Posterior Impingement Physical Therapy Management

- Decrease pain/swelling
- Promote normal mobility and mechanics
- Strengthen foot intrinsic muscles and ankle muscles
- Proprioception
- Graded return to activity

Google Images

22

Medical Management

- Corticosteroid or Lidocaine Injection
- Surgical Resection

	Complication rate	Nerve injury rate	Return to Sport
Posteromedial (open)	3.9%-7%	1.6%	
Posterolateral (open)	14.7%	12.9%	11.9 weeks
Arthroscopic	4.8%	3.7%	6.0 weeks

Carreira et al, Lopez et al, Ribbans et al 2015, Guo et al 2010

23

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Flexor Hallucis Longus Tendinopathy

- Dancer's tendinitis
- 3 stress sites
 - Fibro-osseous tunnel
 - Henry Knot
 - Between sesamoids
- Repetitive motion of tendon gliding
- Possible degenerative changes

Google Images

24



25

**FHL Tendinopathy
Clinical Presentation**

- Posterior/medial ankle pain
- Pain with active ankle plantarflexion more than passive
- Pain with resisted great toe flexion/ankle plantarflexion
- Thomasen Sign/FHL stretch test

26

FHL Stretch Test

A B C

Three photographs labeled A, B, and C, showing the FHL stretch test. In A, a hand is pulling the great toe upwards. In B, the foot is in a plantarflexed position. In C, the foot is in a plantarflexed position with the great toe being pulled upwards.

27

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FHL Tendinopathy Physical Therapy Management



- PEACE and LOVE
- FHL strengthening/stretching
- Intrinsic foot strengthening
 - Short foot vs. Toe curl
- Biomechanics assessment

28

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FHL Tendinopathy Medical Management

- Corticosteroid injection
- Surgical resection of nodule or tendon sheath
 - Return to sport 3-5 months

Michelson and Dunn 2005, Kolettis 1996

29

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Physical Therapy and the Dancer

- Minimize time away from dance without compromising healing
- Taping preferred over Bracing
- Incorporate functional dance positions
- Proximal strengthening
- Progressive return



30

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Questions?

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31

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32

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33



34



35

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Patient Case

- 26 y.o female ballet dancer
- R posterior/lateral ankle pain
- Current Sx: 2 week history, insidious onset of sharp pain with pointing the toe, releve and repetitive jumps
- Previous Hx: similar symptoms 2 years ago, recurrent R ankle sprains
- Currently unable to dance on pointe, relief from ice, elevation and NSAIDs

36

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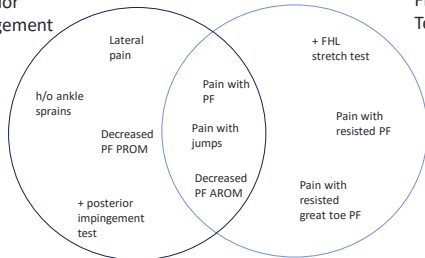
Patient Case

- AROM PF: 92° L, 80° R (painful)
- PROM PF = AROM PF
 - Hard end feel, painful with overpressure
- DF ROM normal, but painful when passive great toe dorsiflexion added
- Pain with resisted ankle and great toe plantarflexion, MMT limited by pain. No pain or weakness with other resisted tests.
- Tender to Palpation just posterior to lateral and medial malleoli, lateral > medial. No swelling noted.

37

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Posterior
Impingement



FHL
Tendinopathy

38
