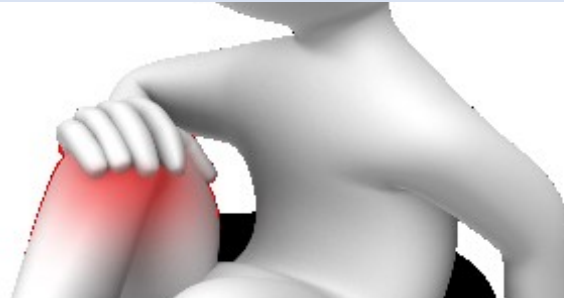




A proximal progressive resistance training program **targeting strength and power** is feasible in people with patellofemoral pain



Dr Christian Barton

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Co-authors: Danilo de Oliveira Silva, Brooke Patterson, Prof Kay Crossley, Tania Pizzari, Guilherme Nunes



The 'Best Practice Guide to Conservative Management of Patellofemoral Pain': incorporating level 1 evidence

Christian John Barton,^{1,2}
Dylan Morrissey^{1,5}

2016 Patellofemoral pain consensus statement from the 4th International Patellofemoral Pain Retreat, Manchester. Part 1: exercise, taping and orthoses and combined interventions

Kay M Crossley,¹ Marienke van Middelkoop,¹
Natalie J Collins,⁵ Michael Skovdal Rathleff¹

2018 Consensus statement on exercise therapy and physical interventions (orthoses, taping and manual therapy) to treat patellofemoral pain: recommendations from the 5th International Patellofemoral Pain Research Retreat, Gold Coast, Australia, 2017

Natalie J Collins,^{1,2} Christian J Barton,^{2,3} Marienke van Middelkoop,⁴
Michael J Callaghan,⁵ Michael Skovdal Rathleff,⁶ Bill T Vicenzino,¹ Irene S Davis,⁷
Christopher M Powers,⁸ Erin M Macri,^{9,10} Harvi F Hart,^{2,11} Danilo de Oliveira Silva,^{2,12}
Kay M Crossley²

RICHARD W. WILLY, PT, PhD • LISA T. HOGLUND, PT, PhD • CHRISTIAN J. BARTON, PT, PhD
LORI A. BOLGLA, PT, PhD • DAVID A. SCALZITTI, PT, PhD • DAVID S. LOGERSTEDT, PT, PhD
ANDREW D. LYNCH, PT, PhD • LYNN SNYDER-MACKLER, PT, ScD, FAPTA • CHRISTINE M. MCDONOUGH, PT, PhD

Patellofemoral Pain

Clinical Practice Guidelines Linked to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health From the Academy of Orthopaedic Physical Therapy of the American Physical Therapy Association

J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2019;49(9):CPGI-CPG95. doi:10.2519/jospt.2019.0302

Exercise is the cornerstone of treatment

Successful outcome at 1 year = 41 – 67% (Collins 2008; van Linschoten, 2009)
Favorable outcomes at 5-8 years = 43% (Lankhorst 2016)





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Proximal muscle rehabilitation is effective for patellofemoral pain: a systematic review with meta-analysis

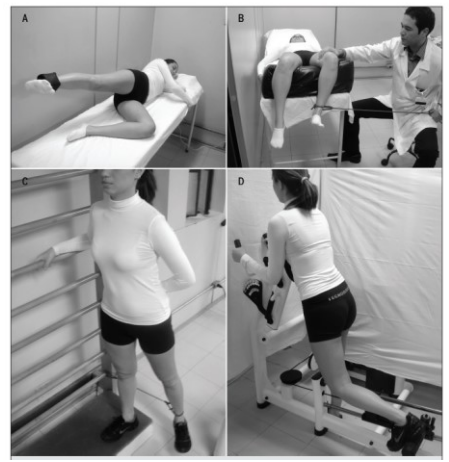
Simon Lack,¹ Christian Barton,^{1,2,3,4} Oliver Sohan,¹ Kay Crossley,⁵ Dylan Morrissey^{1,6}

How can we implement exercise therapy for patellofemoral pain if we don't know what was prescribed? A systematic review

Sinead Holden,^{1,2} Michael Skovdal Rathleff,^{1,3} Martin Bach Jensen,¹ Christian J Barton⁴

Hip and knee focused exercise seems to help

Hip targeted more beneficial in short term



What prescription principles?



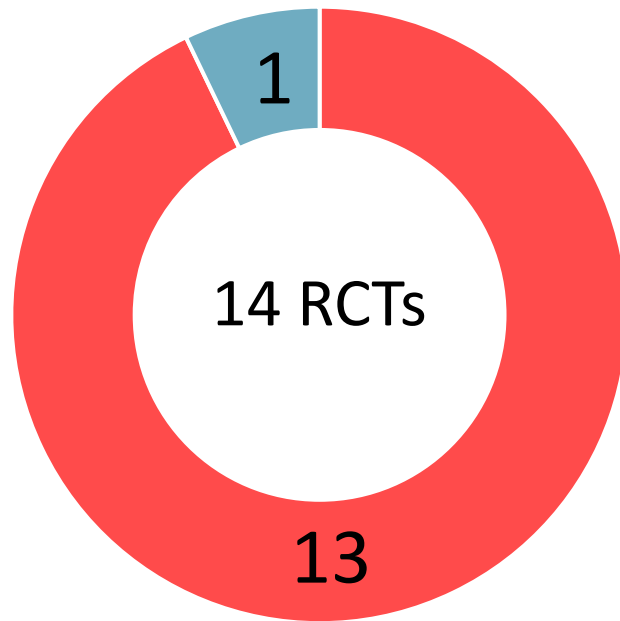


Proximal muscle rehabilitation is effective for patellofemoral pain: a systematic review with meta-analysis

Simon Lack,¹ Christian Barton,^{1,2,3,4} Oliver Sohan,¹ Kay Crossley,⁵ Dylan Morrissey^{1,6}



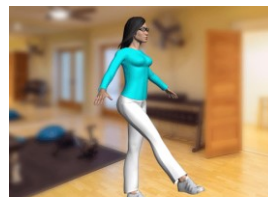
Type of exercise reported according to studies' titles



■ Neuromuscular ■ Strength ■ Endurance ■ Power ■ Undetermined



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Original research

Hip rate of force development and strength are impaired in females with patellofemoral pain without signs of altered gluteus medius and maximus morphology

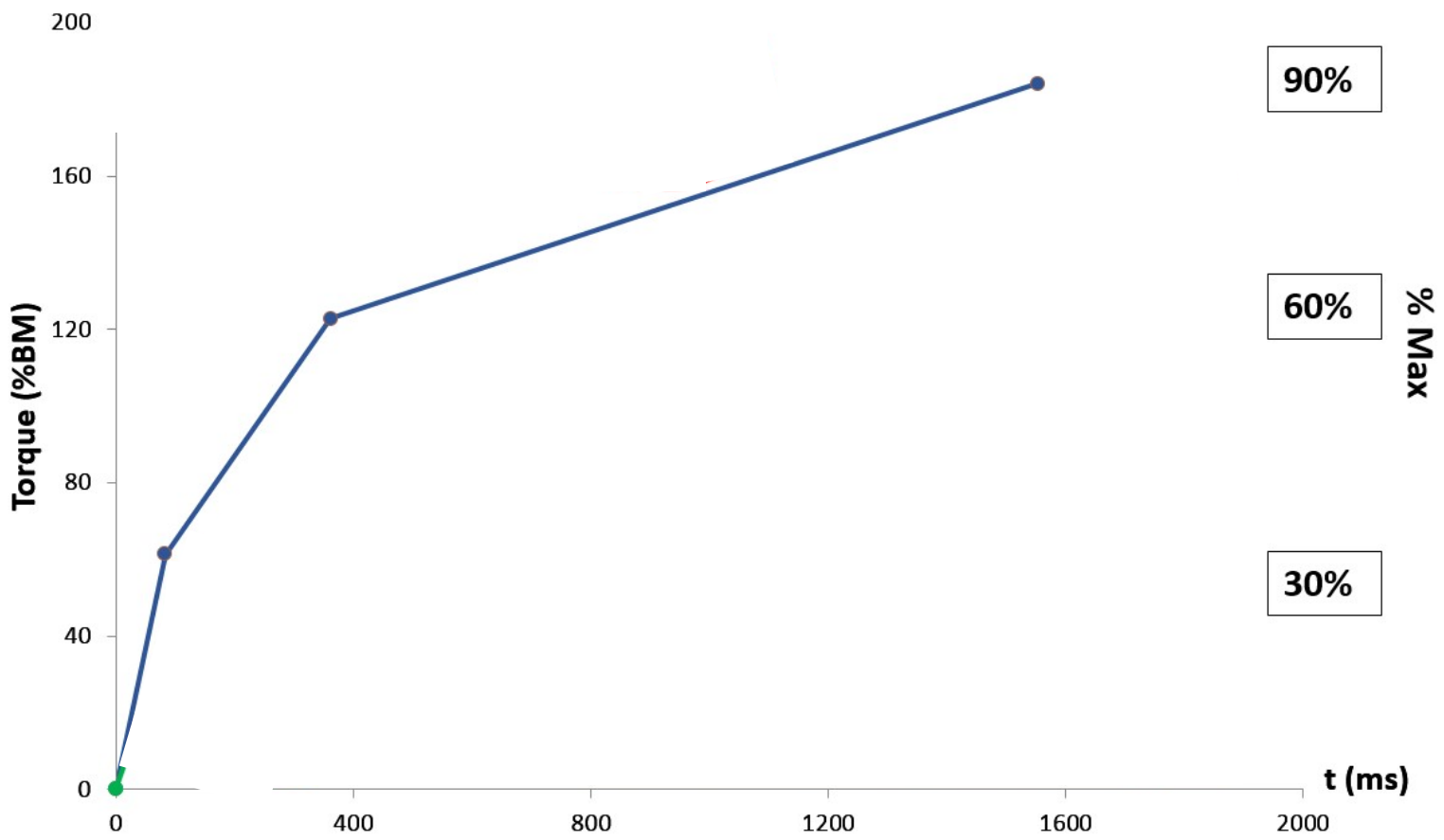


Guilherme S. Nunes^{a,b,*}, Christian John Barton^b, Fábio Viadanna Serrão^a

^a Department of Physiotherapy, São Carlos Federal University, Brazil

^b Sport and Exercise Medicine Research Centre, School of Allied Health, La Trobe University, Australia

Hip extensor rate of force development



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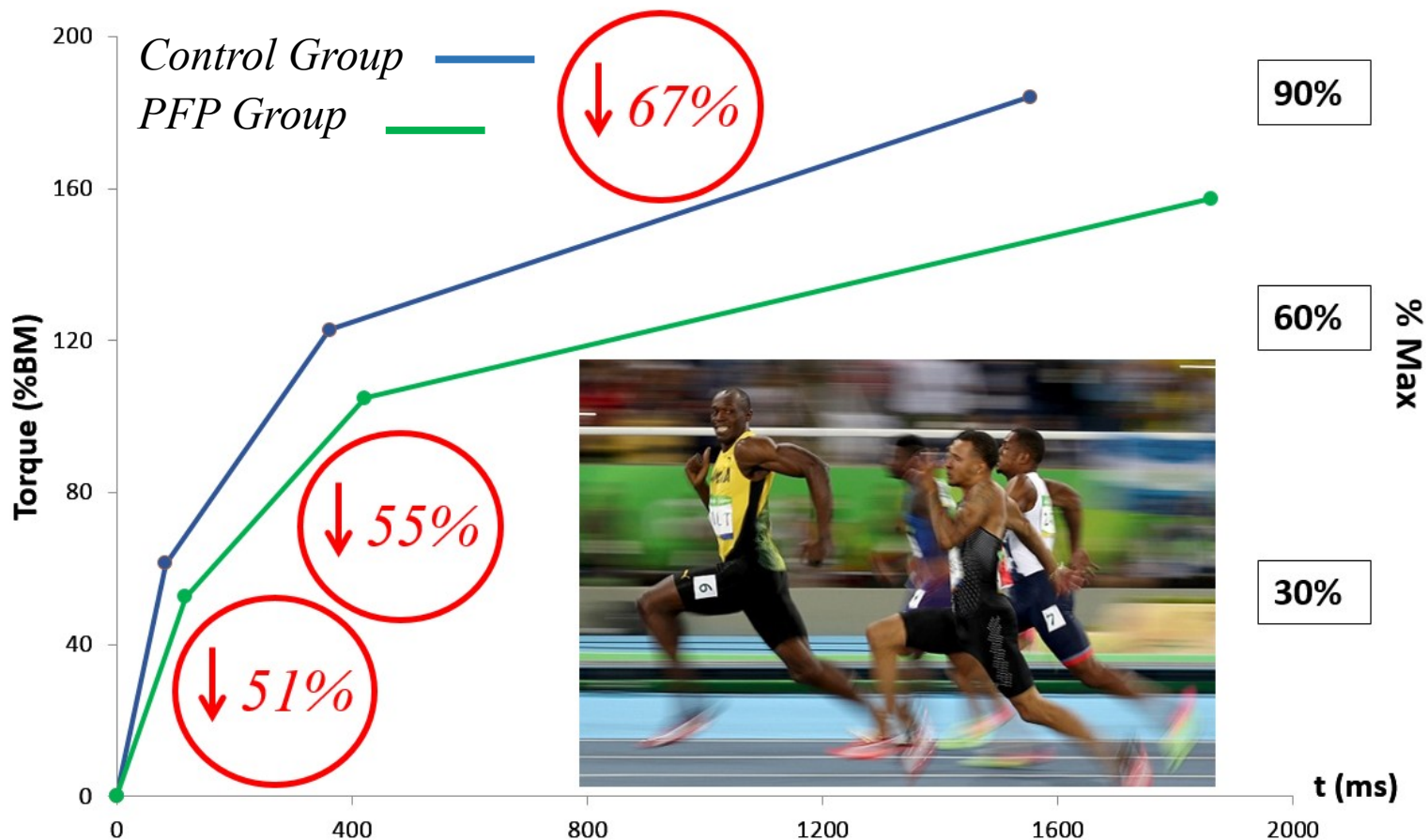


Guilherme S. Nunes^{a,b,*}, Christian John Barton^b, Fábio Viadanna Serrão^a

^a Department of Physiotherapy, São Carlos Federal University, Brazil

^b Sport and Exercise Medicine Research Centre, School of Allied Health, La Trobe University, Australia

Hip extensor rate of force development





Original Research

Clinically measured hip muscle capacity deficits in people with patellofemoral pain



Guilherme S. Nunes ^{a, b, *}, Danilo de Oliveira Silva ^{a, c}, Tania Pizzari ^a, Fábio Viadanna Serrão ^b, Kay M. Crossley ^a, Christian John Barton ^{a, d}





Original Research

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	PFP group (n=16)	Control group (n=16)	Mean difference (95% CI)	p value	Effect size (95% CI) and % of difference*
Strength (%BM)					
Isometric – hip abductors	117.9 (23.4)	149.9 (38.7)	32.0 (8.9 to 55.1)	<0.01	
Isometric – hip extensors	82.3 (33.1)	110.3 (31.0)	28.0 (4.9 to 51.1)	0.02	
10 RM – hip abductors	53.1 (13.9)	62.1 (10.3)	9.0 (0.2 to 17.9)	0.05	
10 RM – hip extensors	58.2 (14.7)	70.8 (14.1)	12.6 (2.2 to 23.0)	0.02	
Power (W/kg)					
Squat	14.2 (4.0)	18.6 (5.4)	4.4 (1.0 to 7.8)	0.01	
Hip abduction	1.9 (0.8)	2.6 (0.9)	0.8 (0.2 to 1.4)	0.02	
Hip extensors	2.9 (1.2)	4.1 (1.3)	1.2 (0.3 to 2.1)	0.01	



Original Research

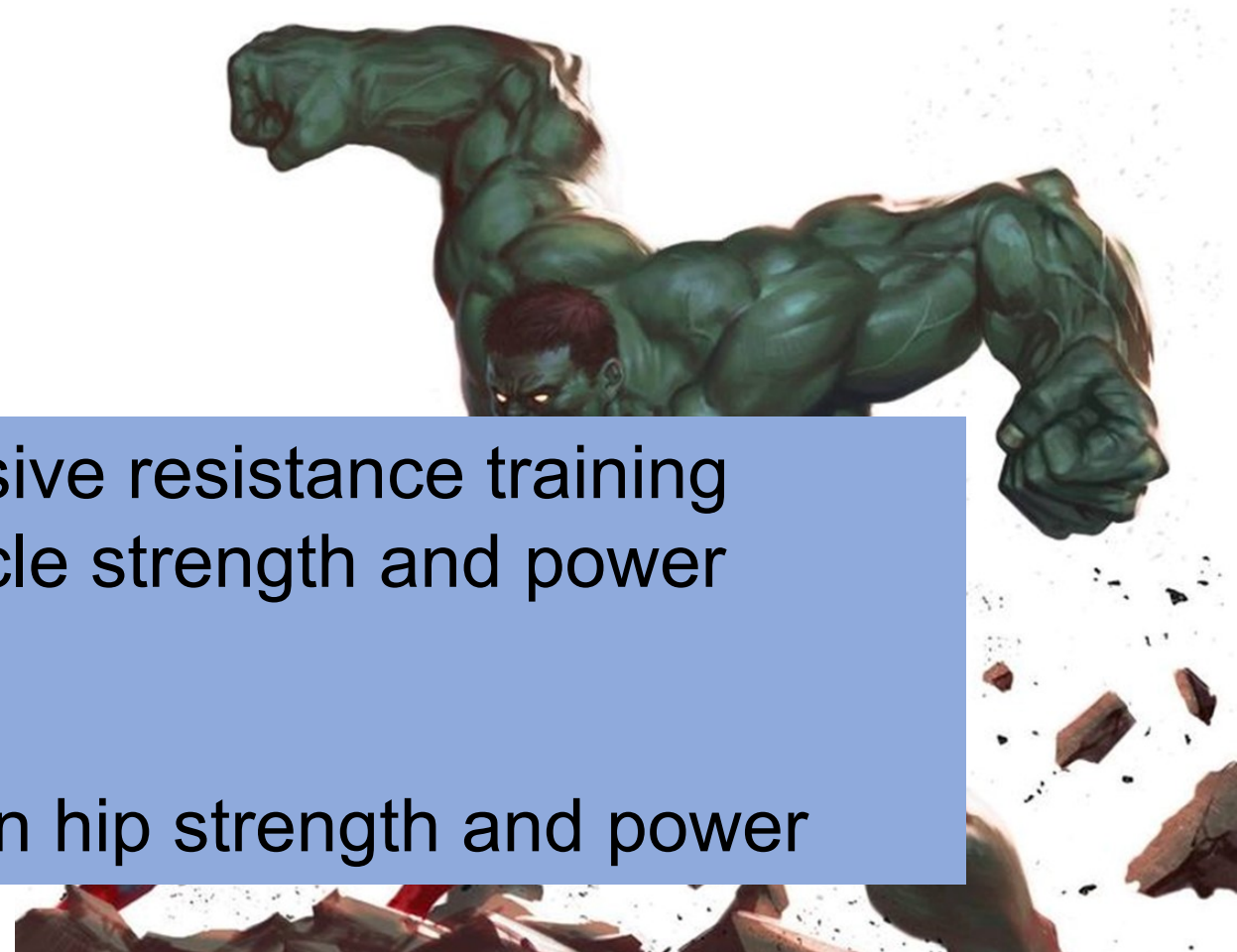
A proximal progressive resistance training program targeting strength and power is feasible in people with patellofemoral pain



Christian J. Barton^{a,b,*}, Danilo de Oliveira Silva^{a,c}, Brooke E. Patterson^a,
Kay M. Crossley^a, Tania Pizzari^a, Guilherme S. Nunes^{a,d}

Study aims

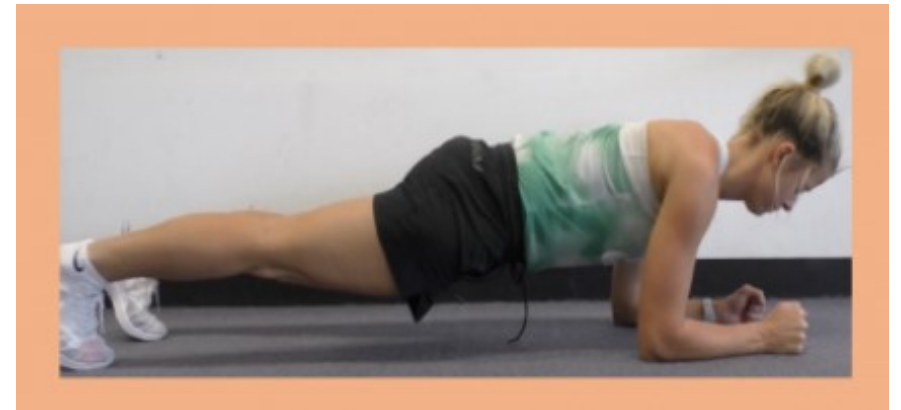
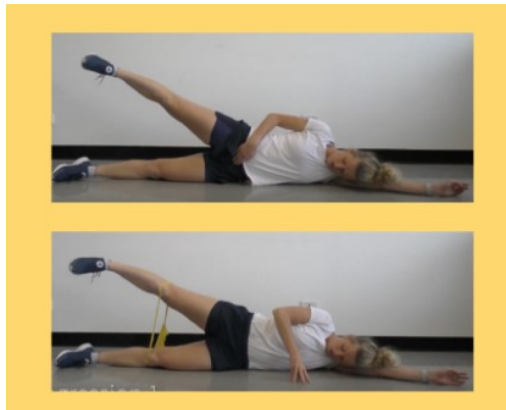
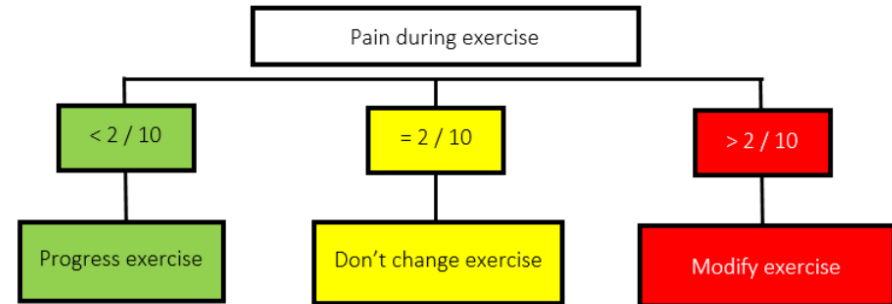
1. Feasibility of a 12-week progressive resistance training program targeting proximal muscle strength and power
2. Clinical outcomes and changes in hip strength and power



Exercise program

- 12-week (3 x per week)
- 3-5 exercises targeting hip and trunk and tailored to individual
- 5-8 physiotherapy consultations (exercise only)

GUIDANCE RELATED TO PAIN MONITORING



EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION



@TREK_group

**S
T
R
E
N
G
T
H**

**LOAD
MAGNITUDE**

**REPETITIONS
AND SETS**

**TIME UNDER
TENSION**

↑ **LOAD**
will more effectively
↑ **STRENGTH**

8-12 REPS
1-3 SETS
(3 sets are most effective)

VELOCITY
(slow-moderate)

**NOVICE TO
INTERMEDIATE**
60-70% 1RM

**ADVANCED OR
EXPERIENCED**
>80% 1RM

**REST IN-BETWEEN
SETS**
2-3 MIN

**2-10 SEC REST B/W
SETS MAY ALLOW
↑ LOADS**

**UNTRAINED
INDIVIDUALS**
START AT 1-2 SEC

↑ **TENSION TIME**
may
↑ **STRENGTH GAINS**

Reference: American College of Sports M (2009)
Garber CE, et al (2011)

Designed by @fisioterapianet

The muscles ability to move against resistance

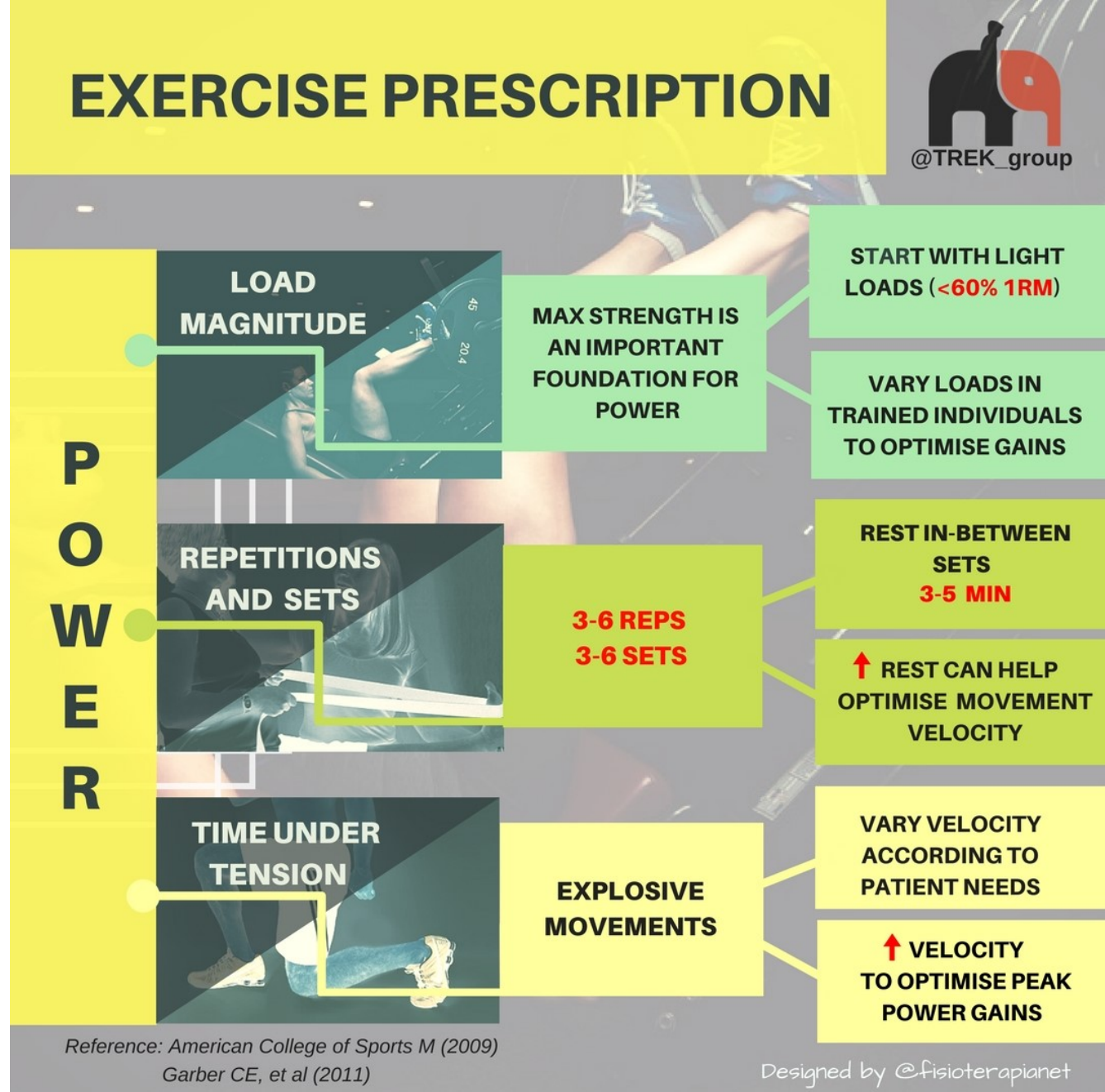
Greater resistance is needed for about 8-12 repetitions in a slower controlled manner

Generally the rest time is about 2-3 minutes between sets

How quickly a given load can be moved or force generated

Exercise against heavy resistance in an explosive manner for a low number of repetitions and 3-6 sets

An extended rest (3-5 minutes) is often needed to fully recover





Feasibility Outcomes

- Proportion of eligible participants willing to participate
- Recruitment rate
- Proportion of prescribed exercise tasks, including all sets, completed each week
- Drop outs
- Adverse events





Clinical Outcomes

- Global rating of change
- Worst pain in previous week
- Anterior knee pain scale
- KOOS – Patellofemoral
- Hip muscle capacity
(isometric strength; 10 repetition maximum; Power)





Original Research

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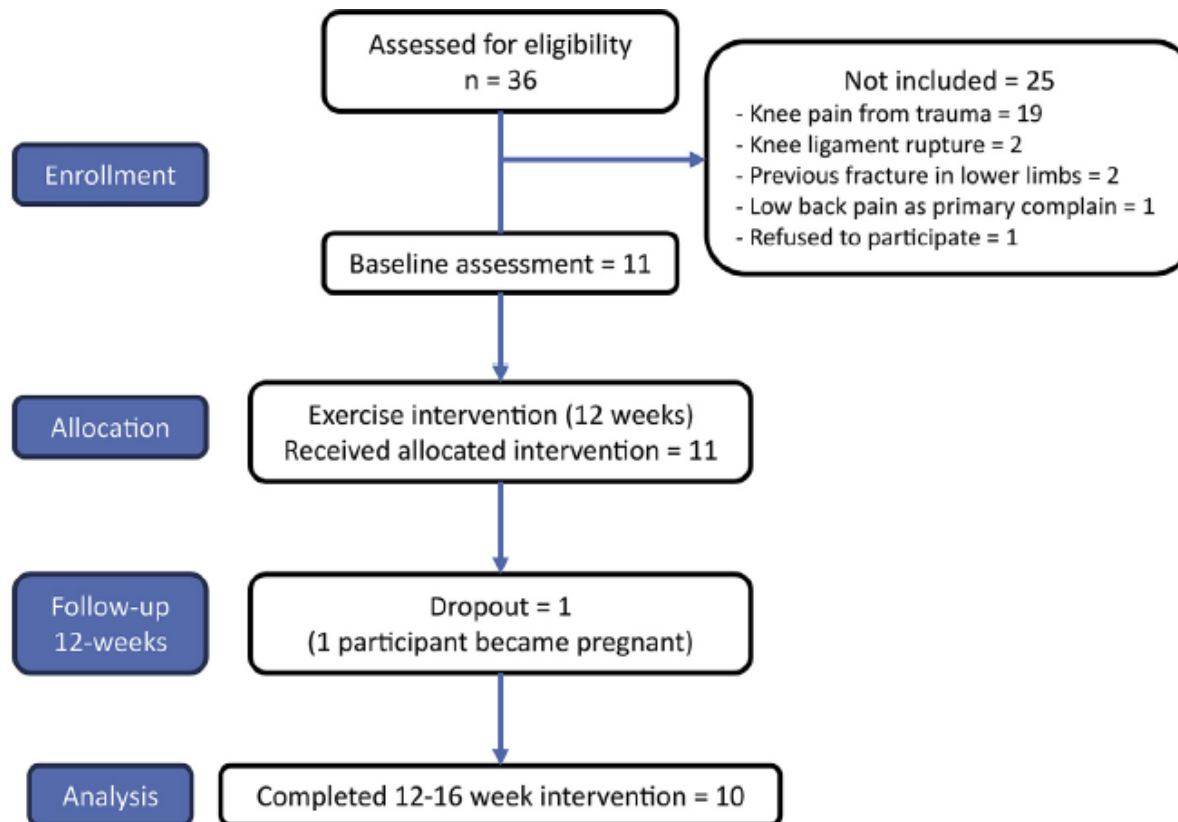
Christian J. Barton ^{a,b,*}, Danilo de Oliveira Silva ^{a,c}, Brooke E. Patterson ^a, Kay M. Crossley ^a, Tania Pizzari ^a, Guilherme S. Nunes ^{a,d}

	All sample (n = 11)	Men (n = 5)	Women (n = 6)
Age (y)	33 (10)	35 (9)	32 (11)
Height (m)	1.69 (0.13)	1.80 (0.05)	1.59 (0.09)
Body Mass (kg)	66 (16)	79 (9)	56 (12)
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.0 (3.0)	24.3 (1.5)	21.9 (3.6)

1 Adverse outcome (pain flare)

Typically progressed well
(strength 3-5 weeks; power 4-8 weeks)

Very poor exercise adherence **data** after first 3-4 weeks (Physitrack)





Original Research

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	Pre	Post	Mean difference	Effect size (95%CI)	
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	(95%CI)	Favours improvement	Favours worsening
Isometric strength					
Hip abduction	123 (20)	136 (31)	-13 (-26; -1)*	11-16%	
Hip extension	83 (34)	96 (34)	-13 (-28; 1)		
10 Repetition Maximum					
Hip abduction	54 (14)	72 (12)	-19 (-25; -12)*	34-35%	
Hip extension	55 (15)	74 (7)	-19 (-28; -10)*		
Power					
Hip abduction	2.0 (0.9)	2.5 (1.2)	-0.6 (-1.1; -0.1)*	22-28%	
Hip extension	3.0 (1.4)	3.6 (1.2)	-0.65 (-1.3; 0.00)*		



Exercise is the cornerstone of treatment

Successful outcome at 1 year = 41 – 67% (Collins 2008; van Linschoten, 2009)
Favorable outcomes at 5-8 years = 43% (Lankhorst 2016)



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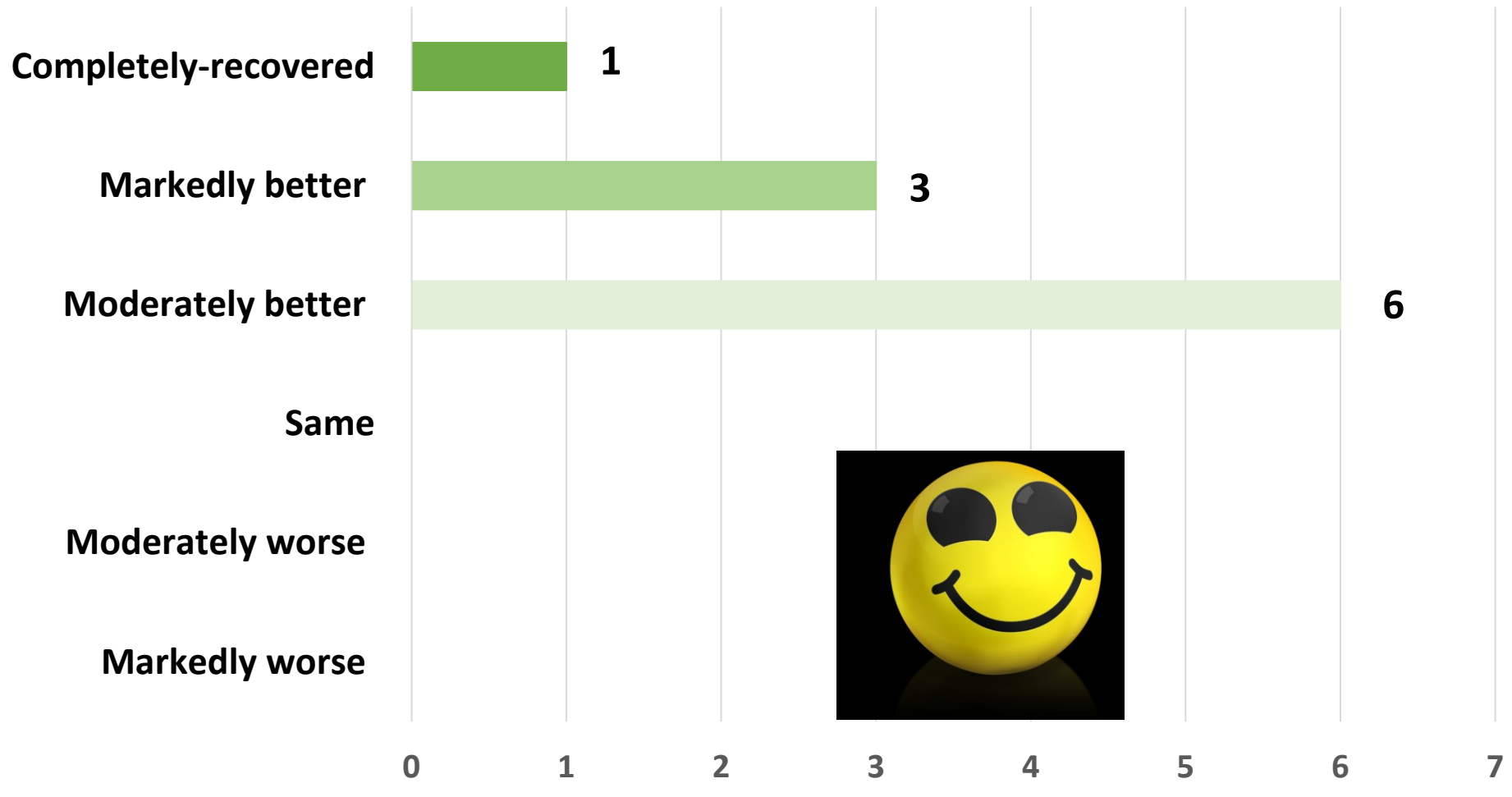
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	Pre	Post	Mean difference	Effect size (95%CI)	
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	(95%CI)	Favours improvement	Favours worsening
<i>Worst pain last week</i>	5.7 (1.57)	1.0 (1.3)	4.7 (3.7; 5.7)*		
<i>AKPS</i>	76 (12)	90 (9)	-14 (-20; -8)*		
<i>KOOS-PF</i>	74 (18)	89 (10)	-15 (-24; -5)*		
<i>Kinesiophobia</i>	34 (8)	29 (6)	5 (-1; 10)		
<i>Physical activity level</i>	3,567 (5,092)	5,944 (5,955)	-2,376 (-6,606; 1,853)		

Global scale of perceived recovery





Limitations

- Small group
- No control or comparison group
- Young adults (18-47 y/o)
- Mixed-sex cohort



TAKE HOMES

1. Prescribing strength and power is feasible
2. Moderate-large improvements in strength + power
3. Associated with large improvements in pain + function
4. Does better exercise prescription improve long term outcomes?



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Today's slides: <http://bit.ly/barton-act>



Sport and Exercise Medicine
Research Centre



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