

Real Colorado

Return to Play: It's not a date and it's not a test



SPORTS MEDICINE
CENTER
Children's Hospital Colorado

Disclosures

I have no financial disclosures





Objectives

- Participants will understand how the entire rehab process sets the stage for return to sport decision making and present the return to sport continuum
- Be able to apply an understanding of movement quality assessment into the return to sport decision making process
- Discuss the best testing strategies for different performance variables and include the importance of monitoring workload in the return to sport process
- Provide a case-based discussion to highlight the key points involved in the return to sport process





Ashigbi, Med Sci Sports Exerc 2020 Ardern Br J Sports Med 2014 Lau Br J Sports Med 2018

ACL Return to Sport Statistics

- Any Sport 81% (Ardern 2014)
- Pre-injury Level of Sport 65% (Ardern 2014)
- Competitive Level of Sport 55% (Ardern 2014)
- Elite Athletes Return- 83%
 - 5.2% Graft Rupture (Lau 2018)
- Return to Sport Re-injury Risk 1.5-37.5% (Ashigbi 2020)



The Denver Channel



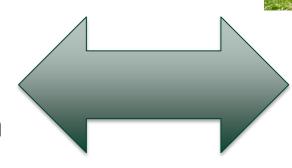


What is a success?

- 1. Return to previous level of activity
- 2. Do everything we can to minimize risk of re-tear

How?

Systematic progressions addressing biomechanical risk factors to safely prepare the athlete to be able to participate in their desired level of athletic activities



Assess readiness to return to these activities



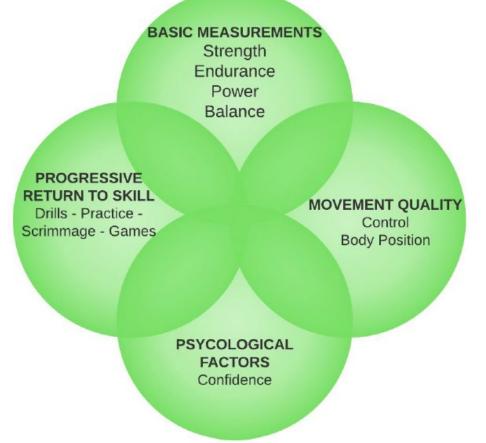
(Arden 2016, Meredith 2020)

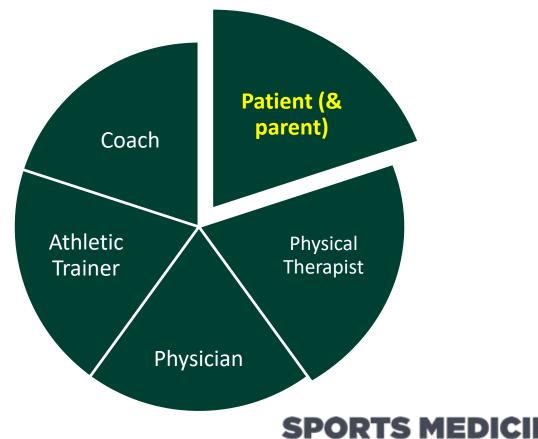




Return to Sport Decision Making

Multidisciplinary Decision









Criteria used for Return to Participation

- Time
- Clinical Examination (ROM, Effusion, laxity testing)
- Strength
- Hop Testing
- Performance Based Criteria
- Patient-Reported Outcome Measures





Isn't it about time?

Young athletes
returning < 9 months
after ACL
reconstruction



SUSAME BESCHER PEROPS - LIMITED QUESTIANS ON PT - EINCLAMBEN SENDERS, PT. PROPS

NON KARLSSON, NO. PRO - CHRISTOPPER TROBLES, SV - KRISTIAN SAMUELSSON, NO. PRO - ROLAND TROBLES, PT. PROPS

Young Athletes Who Return to Sport

Before 9 Months After Anterior

Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

Have a Rate of New Injury 7 Times

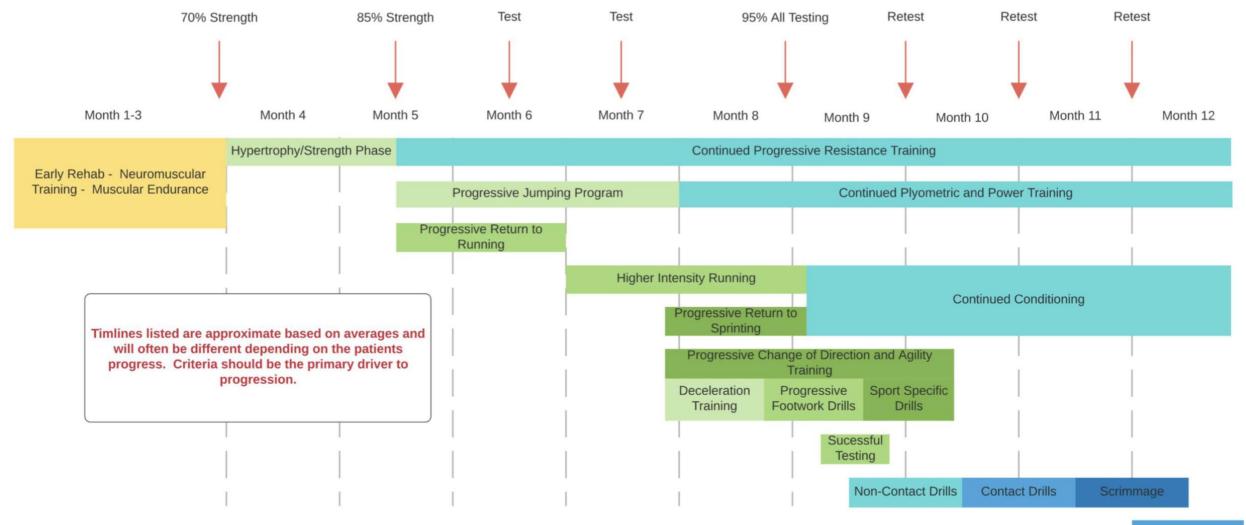
That of Those Who Delay Return

7-fold increased rate of sustaining a second ACL injury





ACL Return to Sport Timeline



Competition





Movement observation

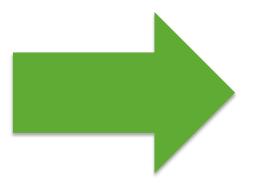
6 months post op

- 17yo female soccer player
- s/p R ACL-R quad autograft
 - Medial meniscus repair
- Assessment Measures
 - SL Squat x 1 minute= 85%
 - Iso Knee Ext HHD= 80%
 - Uni Knee Flexion 5RM = 100%
 - Isokinetic @ 60°/second
 - Quads 71%
 - Hamstrings 91%









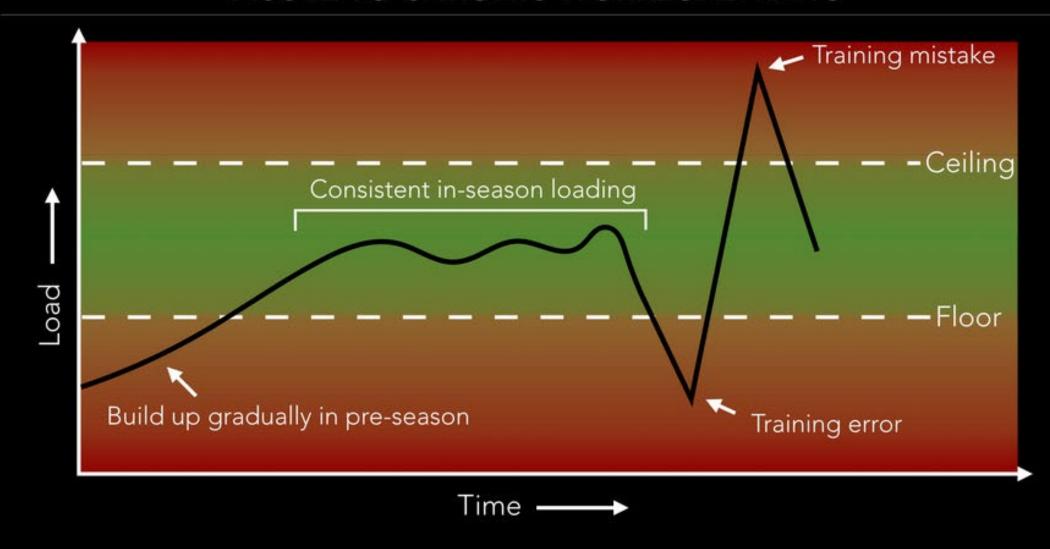
"Sorry bro I'm doing rehab"

"Oh shoot I have practice tomorrow"





ACUTE TO CHRONIC WORKLOAD RATIO





Patient Reported Outcome Measures - ACL

Activity

- PSFS
- PEDI-FABS (Fabricant 2013/24, Iversen 2016)

Subjective Knee Function

- IKDC & Pedi IKDC (Kocher 2011, Nesreddine 2017)
- KOOS & KOOS Child (Ortqvist 2012/14)
- SANE (Winterstein 2013)

- Psychological Readiness
 - ACL-RSI (Webster 2008/2018)
- Fear of Re-injury
 - TSK- 11
- Pain
- Quality of Life





Single Assessment Numerical Evaluation



S.A.N.E

"On a scale of 0 to 100, how would you rate your knee's function, with 100 being normal?"





Fear & Psychological Readiness to Return to Sport

- Tear associated with stiffened movement patterns with ACL-R
- Fear of re-injury \downarrow return to sport ACL-R
- ACL-RSI Cutoff score of 76.7/100 90% Sn in identifying 2nd ACL injury
- Breakout Session!!







Criteria-based RTS

	Six-part return to sport tests	Discharge permitted when each of these criteria was met
	Isokinetic test @ 60, 180 & 300°/s	Quadriceps deficit <10% at 60°/s
	Single hop	Limb symmetry index > 90%
	Triple hop	Limb symmetry index > 90%
Œ	Triple cross over hop	Limb symmetry index > 90%
	On-field sports-specific	Fully completed

4x > risk of an ACL graft rupture if all six RTS Criteria not met

10%**↓** in Hamstring to quadriceps strength ratio → 10.6x higher risk



Criterion for RTS - Expected Performance

Performance Tests	Median
Single-leg stork; on Bosu	59.5s (ceiling effects)
Single leg squat, 0-45°; on Bosu (60s)	46.9; 33.0
Quadrant Hop - Clockwise; Counterclockwise (30s)	43.3; 38.8
Single-leg hop for distance	105.0cm
6-m timed hop	2.6s
Triple crossover hop for distance	294.1cm

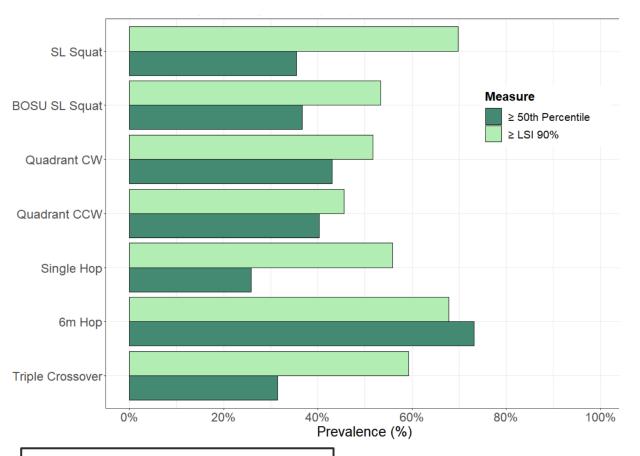


Figure 1: Prevalence of 50th
Performance Percentile and 90%
Limb Symmetry Index (LSI) for
each PPT





Return to Participation - Strength

- Strength ≥ 90% LSI to RTS
 - ↑ performance on a SL Hop Test
 - ↑ knee-related function & % RTS @
 1 year post op
 - ↑ level of sport participation over the year following RTS clearance
 - If 90% LSI NOT achieved by RTS, 3x more likely to suffer a contralateral ACL injury



Wall Street Journal



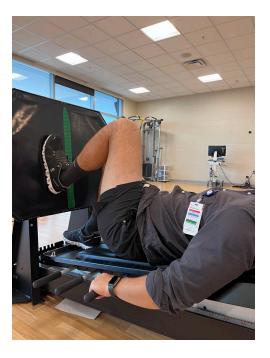


Return to Participation - Strength

For every 1% \uparrow LSI = 3% \downarrow in injury risk











Return to Participation – Functional Strength

Single leg squat to box



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Lateral step-down test



Forward step-down test





Movement analysis – motor control

- Hip Stability (knee valgus)
- Pelvis Stability (pelvic drop)
- Trunk Stability (trunk lean)
- Hip Strategy (trunk angle)







"A major share of non-contact ACL injuries in team sports occur during complex and dynamic situations requiring rapid decision making and movement adaptations to unexpected external stimuli." (Niederer 2020)





Return to Participation – Hop Testing

- Commonly used hop tests
 - Single leg hop for distance
 - Triple hop for distance
 - Cross over hop for distance
 - 6m timed hop
- LSI > 90% suggested passing criterion

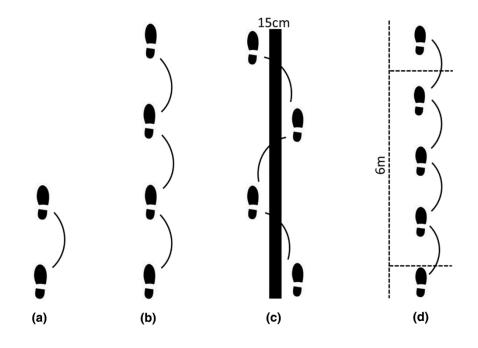


Fig 2: Davies Sports Medicine 2020





Return to Participation – Hop Testing

- Movement observation is a must
- Adolescents post ACL-R offload involved knee @ 5 & 12 mo post op (Regardless of hop symmetry)

Key Movement Observations

- ↓ knee flexion during landing (stiffness)
- Dynamic Valgus
- ↓ lower extremity shockabsorption

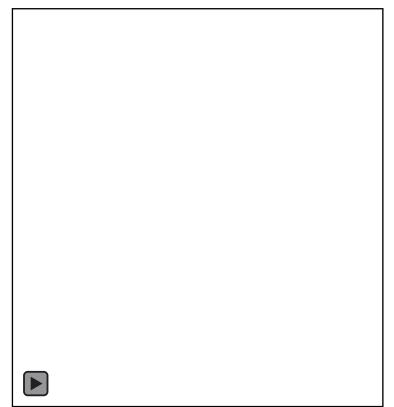


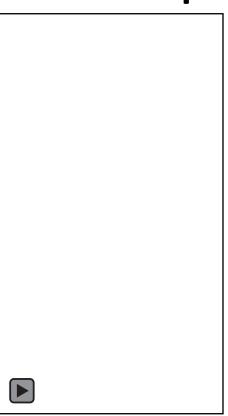


Hewett *Am J Sports Med* 2005 Padua *Am J Sports Med* 2009 Paterno *Am J Sports Med* 2010

Return to Participation – LESS

Drop Down Vertical Jump Tuck Jump









Criteria-based RTS

- Patients passing ALL RTS criteria were low @ 9 months after ACLR – 11%
 - Insufficient self-reported knee function
 - Persistent quadriceps strength deficits







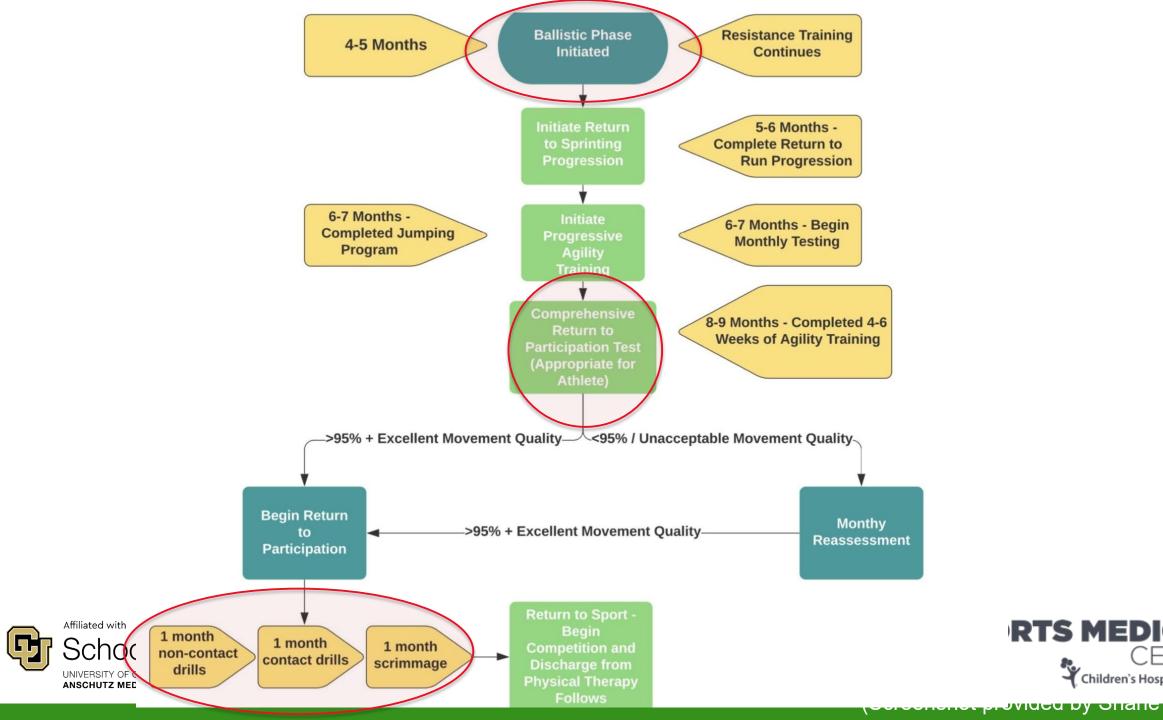
Return to Participation The athlete is physically active but not ready to tolerate the demands of sport at the level of competition.

Return to Sport The athlete has returned to sport but may not be performing at their desired level. This may be considered end stage for some athletes.

Return to Performance This stage extends the return to sport period and is characterized by the athlete performing at levels similar or above pre-injury.









Summary



- Expectations and communication are key
- Strength development and testing are crucial and open chain is not bad!
- Time is a factor but our number is 9 months, not 6
- Playing your sport is important...before playing your sport
- Fear and confidence is a double edged sword
- Injury prevention is part of RTS





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Thank You!

Contact:

Cassidy.Hallagin@childrenscolorado.org



