

NICHT-OPERATIVE THERAPIE
LIGAMENTÄRER KNIEVERLETZUNGEN UND
DES FRISCH TRAUMATISIERTEN

KNIEGELENKES
ALLI GOKELER, PHD, PT





Grundlage für Teil 2

Indikation PT?

Reha?

Plan?

Was/Wie testen?

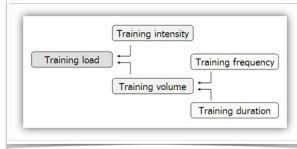
Überlegungen

**Knee Stability and Movement
Coordination Impairments:
Knee Ligament Sprain
Revision 2017**

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

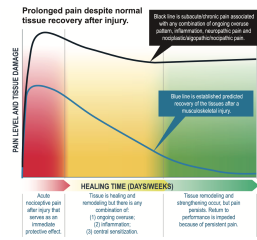
Component 3: Determination of Irritability Stage

Diagnosis of tissue irritability is important for guiding the clinical decisions regarding treatment frequency, intensity, duration, and type, with the goal of matching the optimal dosage of treatment to the status of the tissue being treated. There are cases where the alignment of irritability and the duration of symptoms does not match, requiring clinicians to make judgments when applying time-based research results on a patient-by-patient basis.



**Pain in elite athletes—neurophysiological,
biomechanical and psychosocial considerations: a
narrative review**

Brian Hainline,¹ Judith A Turner,² J P Caneiro,³ Mike Stewart,⁴ G Lorimer Moseley⁵



**Fear of Reinjury (Kinesiophobia) and Persistent Knee
Symptoms Are Common Factors for Lack of Return to Sport
After Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction**

David C. Flanagan, M.D., Joshua S. Everhart, M.D., M.P.H., Angela Pedroza, M.P.H., Tyler Smith, M.D., and Christopher C. Kaeding, M.D.



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Component 4: Measures

Knee Ligament Sprain
Knee Instability/Movement Coordination Deficits

Impairment measures^a

- Pain at rest (current level of pain)
- Pain at best (lowest level of pain in recent 24 hours)
- Pain at worst (highest level of pain in recent 24 hours)
- Pain frequency (percent of time in pain in recent 24 hours)
- Level of pain while performing most aggravating movement
- Modified stroke test for knee effusion
- Star Excursion Balance Test, anterior direction
- Star Excursion Balance Test, posterolateral direction
- Star Excursion Balance Test, posteromedial direction
- Single hop test for distance
- Crossover hop test for distance
- Triple hop test for distance
- 6-meter hop test for time

Activity limitations, self-reported measures^b

- IKDC 2008
- KOOS pain subscale
- KOOS symptom subscale
- KOOS activities of daily living subscale
- KOOS sport/recreation subscale
- KOOS quality of life subscale
- Lysholm Knee Scoring Scale
- Tegner Activity Scale
- Marx Activity Rating Scale
- Capacity to walk (without knee symptoms)
- Capacity to run (without knee symptoms)
- Capacity to perform light household or work tasks (without knee symptoms)
- Capacity to participate in recreational or athletic activities (without knee symptoms)



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Component 5: Intervention Strategies

Knee Ligament Sprain
Knee Instability/Movement Coordination Deficits

Early rehabilitation strategies

- Immediate mobilization^a
- Cryotherapy^a
- Early weight bearing^a
- Continuous passive motion^a
- Neuromuscular electrical stimulation^a

Early to late rehabilitation strategies

- Therapeutic exercises^a
 - Optimal range of motion, strength, and flexibility training progression specifically addressing the knee but also potentially the ankle/foot, hip, and trunk regions
- Neuromuscular re-education^a
 - Optimal neuromuscular training progression
- Field-based sports performance
- Supervised rehabilitation^a
 - Optimal range of motion, strength, and flexibility training progression specifically addressing the knee but also potentially the ankle/foot, hip, and trunk regions
 - Optimal neuromuscular training progression
 - Field-based sports performance
- Education/counseling strategies
 - Indications for surgical interventions
 - Athletic or occupational activity modification
 - Return-to-sport readiness/risk appraisal



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

**Surgical versus conservative interventions for treating
anterior cruciate ligament injuries (Review)**

Hugh AP, Davies LJ, Mappell S, Harris R, Beard DJ, Pico AJ



Factors associated with playing football after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in female football players

A. Filimonci¹, M. Högberg¹, J. Kvist¹



Return to sports after anterior cruciate ligament injury: neither surgery nor rehabilitation alone guarantees success—it is much more complicated

R. Thomeé¹, M. Waldén², M. Hägglund³

UNTIL FURTHER EVIDENCE IS FOUND REGARDING IF, WHEN AND HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY AND SAFELY RETURN TO SPORTS AFTER AN ACL INJURY, IT SEEMS NECESSARY THAT SURGERY AND REHABILITATION BE **INDIVIDUALIZED**.

Optimization of the Return-to-Sport Paradigm After Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Critical Step Back to Move Forward

Bart Dingenen^{1,2}, Ali H. Gokeler³



Preoperative quadriceps strength is a significant predictor of knee function two years after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction

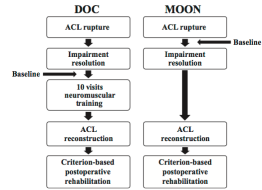
I. Eltzan,¹ I. Holm,² M. A. Risberg¹



Does Extended Preoperative Rehabilitation Influence Outcomes 2 Years After ACL Reconstruction?

A Comparative Effectiveness Study Between the MOON and Delaware-Oslo ACL Cohorts

Matthew J. Falla,¹ PT, MSPT, SCS, David S. Logerstedt,^{1,2} PT, PhD, SCS, Hege Grøndem,³ PT, PhD, Michael J. Axe,¹ MD, May Arna Risberg,⁴ PT, PhD, Lars Engelenbaek,⁵ MD, PhD, Laura J. Huston,⁶ MS, Kurt P. Spindler,^{1,2} MD, and Lynn Snyder-Mackler,^{1,2} PT, ScD, SCS, FAPTA



Conclusion: The cohort treated with additional preoperative rehabilitation consisting of progressive strengthening and neuromuscular training, followed by a criterion-based postoperative rehabilitation program, had greater functional outcomes and RTS rates 2 years after ACLR. Preoperative rehabilitation should be considered as an addition to the standard of care to maximize functional outcomes after ACLR.



Review

Psychosocial factors influencing the recovery of athletes with anterior cruciate ligament injury: A systematic review

S. C. M. de Wreeke¹, A. van der Sluis¹, L. van der Akker-Schoot¹, M. T. Elferink-Groen¹, C. Vlascher²



ADHERENCE



EMOJI RATING SCALE



I AM SAD



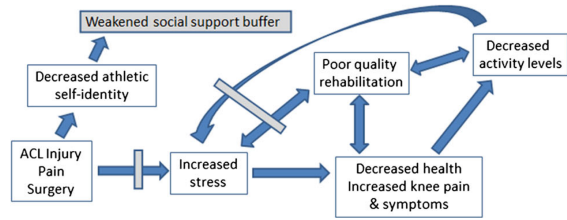
Will I ever play football again?

Why did this happen (to me)?



Psychological predictors of anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction outcomes: a systematic review

John S. Frankfort · Thomas M. Best · David C. Flanigan



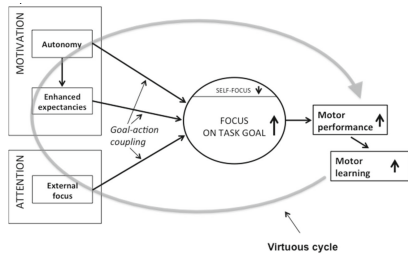
BUFFERING HYPOTHESIS SOCIAL SUPPORT



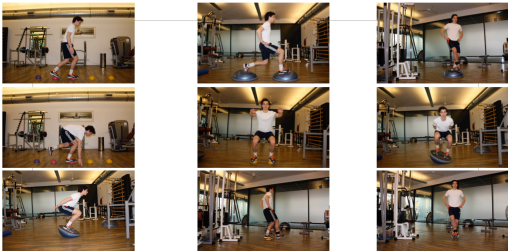
Optimizing performance through intrinsic motivation and attention for learning: The OPTIMAL theory of motor learning

Gabriele Wulf · Melissa Lindauer ·*

OPTIMIZING PERFORMANCE THROUGH INTRINSIC MOTIVATION AND ATTENTION FOR LEARNING



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Investigation in PSYCHOLOGY

REVIEW ARTICLE
PUBLISHED 11 JANUARY 2013
doi:10.1080/17470218.2013.768911

Understanding self-controlled motor learning protocols through the self-determination theory

Elizabeth A. Sanli^{1*}, Joe T. Patterson², Steven R. Bray¹ and Timothy D. Lee¹



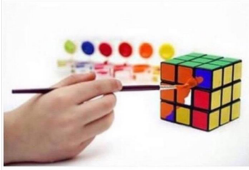
INSTRUCTIONAL LANGUAGE

ENHANCED EXPENTANCIES



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

How I deal with my problems



MULTIVARIATE APPROACH
KNEE AND MENSCH