

Low Back Pain in a Collegiate Rower



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Case Rounds
Oct. 9, 2009

Initial Evaluation: Subjective

- 18 y/o college freshman
- Member University of Delaware Women's Crew team
- Script: Spondylosis/Lumbar Dysfunction
- MOI: overloaded squat bar while lifting weights 2 yrs ago, collapsed under weight of bar



Question 1:

- ♦ According to the MOI, which of the following muscles could be involved?
 - A. Quadratus Lumborum
 - B. Lumbar Paraspinals
 - C. Multifidi
 - D. All of the Above



We've got all we need to know right? What else should we ask?



Subjective Continued:

- ♦ Imaging:
 - CT scan, healing stress fx's at L4-5
- ♦ Chief Complaint:
 - LBP with erging and prolonged forward flexion
 - denies radicular sxs
- ♦ Pain:
 - 0/10 currently
 - 0/10 best lying supine 90°/90°
 - 9/10 worst erging and forward flexion with L>R
- ♦ Current Meds:
 - NSAIDS (Etodolac 500mg) PRN
- ♦ Previous Tx:
 - PT at another facility, heat, ice, stim, stretching
 - Minimal improvement in sxs
- ♦ Boat Position:
 - Front port side (oar L)
- ♦ Goals:
 - return to training with her team: weight training, erging, rowing
 - first competition is 9/29 (1E 9/07)



Question 2:

With an L4-5 disc involvement, which of the following nerve roots would you expect to be affected?

- A. L3 Nerve Root
- B. L4 Nerve Root
- C. L5 Nerve Root
- D. Both L4 and L5 Nerve Roots



Alright, now we put those ortho skills to work.....

What other information might you need to collect? WHY?



Initial Evaluation: Objective

- Lumbo-Pelvic Screen:
 - (-) Forward Flexion in Standing
 - (-) Seated PSIS
 - (-) Prone Knee Flexion
 - (+) Supine to Sit
 - L ASIS > R ASIS in standing, Iliac Crest height equal
 - L lateral shift
- Max Opening:
 - painful B with L>R
- Max Closing:
 - painful B with L>R
- Lumbar ROM:
 - flexion full and painful, fulcrum at L1/2
 - (+) aberrant movement
 - extension full and painful
 - R SB/L SB limited B 25% and painful
 - excessive thoracic spine contribution
 - R Rot/ L Rot limited by 25% and painful with L>R



Objective continued:

- Leg Length:
 - R 88cm
 - L 87.5 cm
- Spring Testing:
 - L3-5 hypermobile
 - T10-L2 Normal
 - Sacrum Normal
- Soft Tissue:
 - L thoracic paraspinal hypertrophy
- ODQ/FABQ-PA
 - 18%, minimal disability
 - 20/24
- Special Tests:
 - Thomas Test:
 - (+) B with L>R
 - (+)ITB tightnes
 - Obers Test:
 - (+) B with L>R
 - SLR:
 - R 78°
 - L 75°
 - Abdominal Strength:
 - ASIS movement with SLR @60°
 - Prone Instability Test:
 - (+)L4-5



Question 3:

- The Oswestry Disability Questionnaire can be used to determine which of the following?
 - A. Patient's mechanism of injury
 - B. Patient's history of medication use
 - C. Patient's current activity level
 - D. Both A and C



Now what?..... Does this patient fit a classification scheme? What is your PT diagnosis?



Classification Scheme: CPR for Lumbar Stabilization

Prediction of Success	Prediction of Failure
Positive Prone Instability Test	Negative Prone Instability Test
Abberant Movement Present	Abberant Movement Absent
Average SLR >91°	FABQ-PA <9
Age <40 y/o	No hypermobility with lumbar spring testing



CPR for Predicting Success with Lumbar Stabilization

Number of Variables Present	Sensitivity	Specificity	+ LR	- LR
At least 1 (+) finding	0.28	0.94	1.3	0.20
At least 2 (+) findings	0.83	0.56	1.9	0.30
At least 3 (+) findings	0.56	0.86	4.0	0.52



Now what? What is your Plan of Care for this patient?



PT Diagnosis:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ♦ Diagnosis | ♦ Treatment |
| • Lumbar segmental hypermobility/instability | • ? |
| • Muscle hypertrophy/increased tone | • ? |
| • Decreased muscle length | • ? |
| • Restricted and painful SB and Rot | • ? |
| • PAIN | |



PT Diagnosis:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| ♦ Diagnosis | ♦ Treatment |
| • Lumbar segmental hypermobility/instability | • Core stabilization |
| • Muscle hypertrophy/increased tone | • NMES to Lumbar Spine |
| • Decreased muscle length | • STM |
| • Restricted and painful SB and Rot | • Stretching |
| • PAIN | • Joint Mobs/Traction? |
| | • Pt Education |



So that's it Not so fast!

- ♦ Pt is remaining status quo despite being consistent with her treatment and HEP
- ♦ Pt had consult with team physician for TLSO after 1 month in PT (16 visits)
- ♦ Pt wore brace for 4 weeks, no change in sx's. Then diagnosed with Mono after 2 months in PT (25 visits)
- ♦ Pt still complaining of large flare in low back sx's with return to rowing activity, weight training, and erging (30 visits)
- ♦ ODQ remains 18% (MDC – 10% points)



Question 4:

- ♦ With the current lack of progress at 30 visits, which of the following is the most appropriate action to take with this patient?
 - A. D/C to an HEP reached maximal benefit
 - B. D/C to the athletic training room to play through the pain
 - C. Refer to another discipline/specialist
 - D. Continue with current POC



Now What???



Consultation with Pain Management Specialist

- Consult with pain management MD (32 visits)
- MRI demonstrated mild lumbar levoscoliosis (left curvature), but no other abnormalities
- MD diagnoses patient with lumbar facet syndrome
- Recommends more PT, and clears pt to participate in all activities, but advises her to back off if symptomatic



Revisions to Plan of Care:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Original Treatment Plan:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core stabilization• STM• Stretching• Joint Mobs/Traction?• NMES to Lumbar Paraspinals | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Treatment Plan:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core Stabilization – progressing difficulty• STM• Stretching• Joint Mobs• NMES to Lumbar Paraspinals• Sport Specific activities• Running Progression |
|---|---|



Question 5:

- You decide you want to use ultrasound as a heating modality in the clinic for a superficial structure on this patient's back, which of the following would be the most appropriate/efficient parameters?
 - A. 1 MHz at 0.5 w/cm²
 - B. 1 MHz at 3.0 w/cm²
 - C. 3 MHz at 1.0 w/cm²
 - D. 3 MHz at 0.5 w/cm²



Phееееww, now she's getting better, or is she?



Updated Measurements:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Current Subjective Measures:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riding elliptical trainer, running, and weight training with coaches' alternate workout• pain increases to 3-4/10 within 5 minutes of activity• Pt now taking NSAIDs, muscle relaxers, and acetaminophen daily• Has tried acupuncture, and yoga, with no change in sx's | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Current Objective Measures:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• SLR:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• R 85°• L 84°• Decreased lumbar segmental mobility• Lumbar extension ROM limited by 25% with fulcrum at L5/S1• flexion full and pain free• SB equal B• L PSIS lower than R; L ASIS higher than R• ODI: 14% |
|---|--|



Now What??????



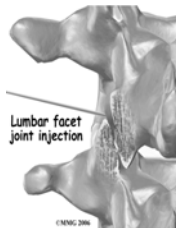
Consultation with Orthopedic and Sports Clinical Specialist

- Determined location of pt's pain to be at L L4-5 and L5-S1
- Tx with STM in L opening position and contract/relax stretching
- when pain is worst L5 across entire low back
- Recommendation to continue with Seek and Destroy, STM and Contract/Relax stretching if pt has (+) response to tx, otherwise consult with pain management MD for possible facet injection
- Observation of significant L paraspinal hypertrophy from T8-L5
- Seek and Destroy to L paraspinal over pillows and flexed to L opening position recreates pt's pain
- Now at visit 46



Results:

- Remained status quo for additional 12 visits
- Receives facet injection
- After facet injection pt reports immediate 65% improvement in global ratings scale, with return to rowing, lifting and running
- Pt has decreased TTP over L paraspinals and L4-5/L5-S1 spring testing
- Pt pain level at 1/10 "dull ache" at worst
- ODQ 4%
- D/C to HEP (58 visits) with plans to medically redshirt for fall crew season
- Follow Up:
 - Pt's sxs return during fall season
 - Pt quits crew team, and returns home to Pittsburgh
 - Was something else going on with this pt??



Closing Discussion:

- Low back pain that appeared to fit comfortably into CPR for lumbar stabilization
- Conservative management with PT was not able to drastically improve pt complaint of pain and functional activity level
- Frequent consultations between disciplines and clinical specialists to maximize pt outcome and return to sport
- Importance of being autonomous practitioner, but not working in a bubble.... Know when to refer!!!
- You **CAN NOT** make everyone better



QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?



Thank You !