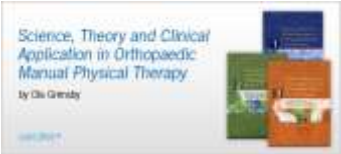




EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION
PART 1

Michael McMurray, PT, DPT, OCS, FAAOMPT

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Richmond 2018-2019



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What is MET?

- An active rehabilitation system based in the biopsychosocial philosophy
- Emphasis placed on optimal grading in order to increase tolerance for tissue loading to normalize muscle imbalance and coordination
- Developed by Oddvar Holten in early 1960's
 - Formed the Holten Institute in 1965
- Utilizes Global, Semi Global and Local Exercises



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Global Exercises

- Full body exercise
 - General and not specific to injured area
 - Aerobic exercise
 - Bike
 - Treadmill
 - Elliptical



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Semi Global Exercise

- Multi Joint Exercise
 - Includes painful joint or involved tissue indirectly
 - Marching
 - Total gym
 - UBE



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Local Exercise

- Joint or tissue specific
- Specific to involved joint or tissues
 - Shoulder ER
 - Wrist extension
 - Ankle inversion
 - Lumbar rotation



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Criteria for MET (Holten)

- MET is a branch of exercise therapy where the patient performs exercises using specially designed apparatus without manual assistance but with constant supervision from the physical therapist



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Criteria for MET (Holten)

- MET is a branch of exercise therapy where the patient performs exercises using specially designed apparatus without manual assistance but with constant supervision from the physical therapist
- The apparatus is designed to optimally stimulate the relevant functional properties (neuro-muscular, arthrogenic, circulatory, respiratory)
- To obtain this effect, the patient carries out the exercises from a specific starting position, in a specific movement direction, against a graded resistance
- The grading makes it possible to exercise pain free



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Criteria for MET (Holten)

- MET is based on a minimum 1 hour of effective treatment (excluding dressing/undressing/showering, etc)
- Prior to the treatment, a thorough assessment is carried out based on past and present PMHx, active and passive tests, specific joint tests and functional tests
- From the medical history and physical assessment a treatment diagnosis is established and an individual exercise program is carried out



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Goals of MET

- Decrease tissue irritability
- Increase nourishment to the injured tissues
- Reduce perceived threat of movement
- Reduce catastrophizing thoughts
- Restore joint motion/mechanics
- Increase tissue integrity, endurance and strength



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Positive Effects of Moderate Exercise on Glycosaminoglycan Content in Knee Cartilage

A Four-Month, Randomized, Controlled Trial in Patients at Risk of Osteoarthritis

Lisa M. Koest¹ and Leif Dahlberg²

ORTHOPAEDIC MANUAL PHYSICAL THERAPY
SERIES 2018-2019, pp. 1807-1814

- GAG's
 - Building blocks of proteoglycans
- All participants with past medial meniscectomy
 - Exercise group and control group
- Moderate exercise atleast 3x per week supervised by a PT
 - Moderate = producing a sweat
 - Exercises: Step up, lunges, squats, bike, jump rope, jogging on trampoline
 - Mean of 19 sessions
- Increased GAG content in knee cartilage following moderate exercise via MRI in exercise group
- Human cartilage responds to loading in a similar way to that of bone and muscle



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The Effect of Medical Exercise Therapy on a Patient With Chronic Supraspinatus Tendinitis. Diagnostic Ultrasound—Tissue Regeneration: A Case Study

JOHN AUSTIN, DPT, MSW, PT, MCHT
NADINE BRUCE, MPT, MPT
ANDREW GILES, MPT

ORTHOPAEDIC MANUAL PHYSICAL THERAPY SERIES 2018-2019

- 73 yom with 1 year hx of shoulder pain
- MET x 2 ½ months
- Diagnostic ultrasound at 5 months showed resolution of the chronic inflammatory findings
- Pt reported resolution of pain and return to prior function



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Medical exercise therapy, and not arthroscopic surgery, resulted in decreased depression and anxiety in patients with degenerative meniscus injury

Håvard Østerås, MSc, PT ^{1,2,*}, Berit Østerås, MSc ²,
Tom Arild Torstensen, MSc (Hons) PT ²

- 2 groups: MET and meniscectomy
- Pain, function, anxiety and depression measured at start and after 3 months
 - via self report questionnaires
- No difference in pain and function
- Significantly less anxiety and depression in MET group

Journal of Bodywork & Movement Therapies 12(2): 16, 425-432

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It's Not Just Physical

Exercise therapy for chronic musculoskeletal pain: Innovation by altering pain memories

Jo Nijs ^{1,2,3,4,*}, Enrique Usach Gribes ^{5,6}, Mari Lundberg ⁷, Anneleen Mailliet ^{2,3,4},
Michele Sterling ¹

Even though nociceptive pathology has often long subsided, the brain of patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain has typically acquired a protective (movement-related) pain memory. Exercise therapy for patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain is often hampered by such pain memories. Here the authors explain how musculoskeletal therapists can alter pain memories in patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain, by integrating pain neuroscience education with exercise interventions. The latter includes applying graded exposure in vivo principles during exercise therapy, for targeting the brain circuitries orchestrated by the amygdala (the memory of fear centre in the brain).

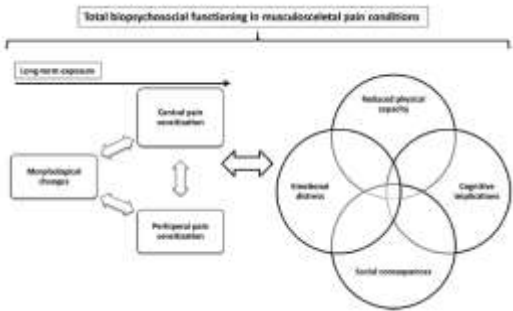
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Medical Exercise Therapy for Treating Musculoskeletal Pain: A Narrative Review of Results from Randomized Controlled Trials with a Theoretical Perspective

H. Lorås ^{1,*}, B. Østerås ¹, T. A. Torstensen ^{2,3} & H. Østerås ¹



Medical Exercise Therapy for Treating Musculoskeletal Pain: A Narrative Review of Results from Randomized Controlled Trials with a Theoretical Perspective

H. Lorås ^{1,*}, B. Østerås ¹, T. A. Torstensen ^{2,3} & H. Østerås ¹

- Individual status and treatment effects are the result of the interactions among physiologic, psychological and social factors
- MET effective at reducing pain experience while improving impaired functions, enhancing positive coping strategy and increasing level of self efficacy
- Range of motion, repetitions and load are chosen by PT and patient

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High-Dosage Medical Exercise Therapy in Patients with Long-Term Subacromial Shoulder Pain: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Håvard Østerås^{1*}, Tom Arild Torstensen² & Berit Østerås¹

- Both groups performed individualized exercise program prescribed and supervised by a PT
 - HD group performed 3x30
 - LD group performed 2x10
- High dosage MET superior to low dosage exercise program
 - Improved pain on VAS and improved self reported functional questionnaire



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Expected Outcomes of MET

The patient should be healthier after the treatment than they were before

Improved tolerance to load and resistance

Improved tolerance to general movement



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Exercise Prescription



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1

Don't employ passive physical agents except when necessary to facilitate participation in an active treatment program.

There is limited evidence for the use of passive physical agents to achieve clinically important outcomes for musculoskeletal conditions. A condition-specific active treatment plan has a greater impact on pain, mobility, function and quality of life. Passive forms of passive modalities or short-term pain relief by passive agents, and use of passive physical agents should be restricted by evidence and used to facilitate an active treatment program. There is emerging evidence that passive physical agents can harm patients. Communicating to patients that passive, instead of active, management strategies are advisable exacerbates fear and anxiety that many patients have about being physically active when in pain, which can prolong recovery, increase costs and increase the risk of exposure to injuries and costly interventions such as injections or surgery.

2

Don't prescribe under-dosed strength training programs for older adults. Instead, match the frequency, intensity and duration of exercise to the individual's abilities and goals.

Improved strength in older adults is associated with improved health, quality of life and functional capacity, and with a reduced risk of falls. For adults, however, the dose levels of strength training that achieve the objectives of the strength training program are not known, and this limits the benefits of the training. A carefully designed and individualized strength training program may have significant health benefits for older adults.

3

Don't recommend bed rest following diagnosis of acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after the initiation of anti-coagulation therapy, unless significant medical concerns are present.

Bed rest is harmful and can lead to deconditioning, muscle atrophy and other complications. Early mobilization is recommended for patients with acute DVT. Patients should be encouraged to walk and perform light activities as soon as possible.

4

Don't use continuous passive motion machines for the postoperative management of patients following uncomplicated total knee replacement.

Continuous motion (CM) machines are not recommended for the postoperative management of patients following uncomplicated total knee replacement. CM machines are not effective in reducing pain, improving function, or reducing the risk of complications. CM machines are also expensive and may cause discomfort.

5

Don't use whirlpools for wound management.

Whirlpools are not recommended for wound management. Whirlpools are not effective in reducing pain, improving function, or reducing the risk of complications. Whirlpools are also expensive and may cause discomfort.

APTA 2014

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Exercise Prescription

- Apparatus
- Starting Position
- ROM
- Dosage
- Type of Exercise



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Apparatus

- Type used depends on patient’s pathology, goals, accessibility and cost
- No one piece of equipment or type of equipment is perfect for every person



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Exercise Apparatus

Type	Coordination/Motor Control	Assisted Training	Endurance Training	Strength Training	End Range Stabilization Training	Functional Training	Home Program
Pulley	Excellent: can facilitate specific fiber directions within patterns	Excellent: can perform zero resistance exercises	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent: can perform eccentric, isometric and concentric end range resistance	Excellent: can duplicate most motions	Poor
Free Weight	Good	Poor	Good: can be specific with dosage	Excellent	Excellent for specific ROM resistance	Fair-Good	Good
Resistance Bands	Poor: does not follow length tension curve	Poor: tension of band decreases as increased assistance is needed	Poor: does not give even work load through ROM	Fair-Good: emphasizes end range only	Good-Excellent: highest resistance at end range	Fair: elastic resistance not functional in most cases	Excellent



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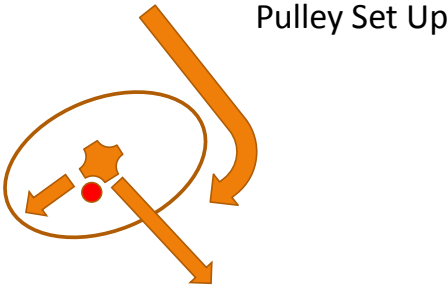
Pulley Set Up

- Max influence from pulley will be when rope from the pulley is perpendicular to the body part
- Extremities
 - Resistance in line of muscle
- Spine
 - Resistance must be triplanar to effect the deep stabilizers



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- Directions of resistance for lumbar multifidus



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Pulley Set Up



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Exercise Prescription

- Apparatus
- Starting Position
- ROM
- Dosage
- Type of Exercise



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Starting Position

- The position of the body, an individual limb or the range of a specific joint during exercise
- Depends on irritability, body region, pathology
 - Lower quarter pathologies typically start non weight bearing
 - Lumbar pathologies more dependant on type of pathology
 - Acute disc may start in non weight bearing
 - Stenosis may start in sitting or flexed position
 - Hypermobility may start standing



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Range of Motion

- Should not exercise in a range of motion that is not around the correct axis due to loss of coordination and/or tissue damage
- Hypomobile joint
 - Passive mobility must be returned first
 - Exercise in available range where correct axis is maintained
- Hypermobile joint or motor control dysfunctions
 - Exercise in beginning or mid ranges and progress to outer ranges once control improves
- Supervision is critical



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Dosage

- Exercise must be dosed specifically for the injured tissue and healing state.
 - Too aggressive will be destructive
 - Too conservative will have no effect
- Must match the patient’s health state and pathology
- Must be able to self administer in the clinic or at home
- Can be for the purpose of pain inhibition, decreasing muscle guarding, reducing edema, increasing tissue tolerance to tension/compression and improving joint mobility



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Dose–response effects of medical exercise therapy in patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome: a randomised controlled clinical trial
Beiri Oskieris^{1,2}, Håvard Oskieris³, Tom Arild Torsdensen⁴, Ottar Vasseljen⁵

- High dose, high repetition exercise more effective than low dose, low repetition to reduce pain and improve functional outcomes
- Outcomes
 - Pain: VAS
 - Function: Step down test and self report functional questionnaire



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Experimental group

- Stationary bike
- Deloaded step ups
- Seated knee extensions
- Deloaded squat
- Stationary bike
- Deloaded step down
- Seated knee extension
- Stationary bike
- All 3x30
- Total approx 1 hr

Control group

- Stationary bike
- Step up
- Seated knee extension
- Squat
- Step downs
- All 2x10
- Total approx 20min



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Tissue Healing Times

Soft Tissue Injuries	Meniscal injuries Herniated disc- conservative treatment	3 months
Fractures	Upper limb/hand/simple vertebral, body compression Spine, fracture or dislocation Pelvis no reduction Pelvis with reduction Femur and hip Tibia Complex/complicated fractures Major joint fractures or dislocations	3-6 months 6 months 3 months 12 months 6-12 months 6-9 months 6 months 6 months
Infections	Osteomyelitis	4-8 mo
Nervous System Injuries	Peripheral nerve Minor head injuries Brain with persisting neuro deficit Spinal cord and cauda equina injuries	3-12 months 3 months 1 year 1 year
Shoulder	Acromioplasty Rotator cuff repair	3-6 months 6 months

Knee	Arthroscopy -operative -arthrotomy Ligament repair	6 weeks 3 months 3-6 months
Ankle	Ligament repair	3-6 months
Spine	Herniated disc-operative Spinal fusion -1 level -multiple level Spinal stenosis decompression -single level -multiple level	3 months 3 months 6 months 3 months 6 months
Tendon	Flexor tendon repair or tendon transfer Extensor tendon repair Tendon release	3-6 months 3 months 3 months

Dosage

- Tendon and Ligament
 - Training load recommended at 40-60% of 1 Rep
Max 100-200 reps per set
 - Exercise must be painfree
 - Avoid or minimize eccentrics in order to keep tensile and shear forces low

Dosage

- Muscle
 - Strength
 - 80-90% 1 RM for 1-5 reps and 5 sets
 - Strength and Endurance
 - 70-80% of 1 RM for 15-30 reps and 3-5 sets
 - Endurance
 - 60% 1 RM for 30-50 reps and 3-5 sets
 - Train as functionally as possible

Dosage

- Cartilage
 - Stimulus is compression/decompression in a weightbearing or functional position for thousands of reps
 - 20% of 1 RM for 1000 reps or more, slow speed



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Type of Exercise

- Determined by irritability, goal of exercise, pathology
- Isometric, concentric or eccentric
 - Combination
 - Assisted



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Phases of MET

- Phase 1
 - Pain free phase
 - Focus is coordinated mobility and stability
- Phase 2
 - Restoration of function phase
 - Focus on increasing tissue tolerance



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Phase 1

- Goal is to remove symptoms and increase circulation
- Utilize shortened range of motion, rest breaks between sets, altered starting positions, unloading/unweighting
- Generally begin with low resistance and 30-150 repetitions per set



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Phase 2

- Goal is to restore and enhance function
- Increase strength, endurance, range of motion, speed, weightbearing capacity, coordination
 - Depending on findings from physical exam
- Exercises should be relevant to the patients needs for daily function



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Barriers

- Equipment
 - “I don't have pulleys”
- Math
 - 1 RM calculation
 - Counting for number of repetitions
- Time
 - Set up
 - Number of repetitions
 - Other treatments
 - Too much for patient HEP



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Overview

- Exercise is our medicine
- Dosage is dictated by type of tissue and goal of exercise
- Load is dictated by irritability, type of tissue and goals
- Typically want as much dosage and load as possible
- Strength is an eventual goal, not the primary goal
- Consider sequencing of exercises
 - Be creative with mix and order of global, semi global and local exercises
- Supervision is critical



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Lumbar MET



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Which Exercises?

- Irritability
- Directional Preference
- Target Tissue

Extension Bias Progression



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Extension Bias Progression



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Extension Bias Progression



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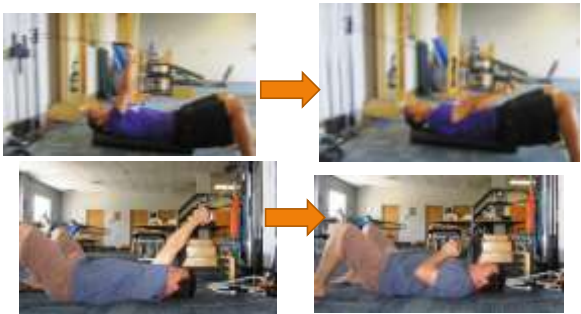
Extension Bias Progression



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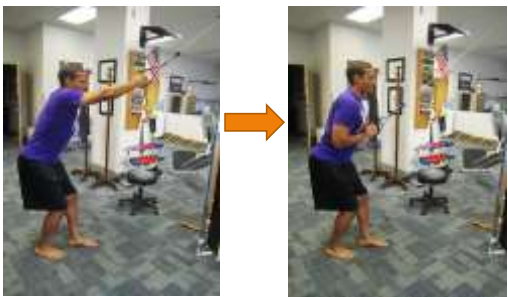
Flexion Bias Progression



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Flexion Bias Progression



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Flexion Bias Progression



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Flexion Bias Progression



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Rotational Bias



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Rotational Bias



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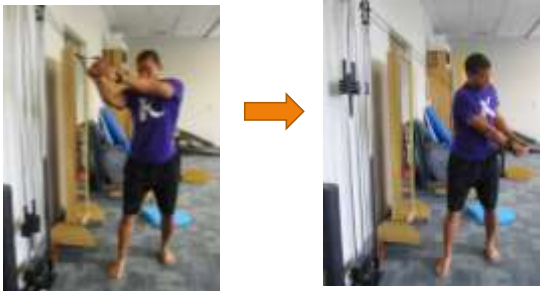
Rotational Bias



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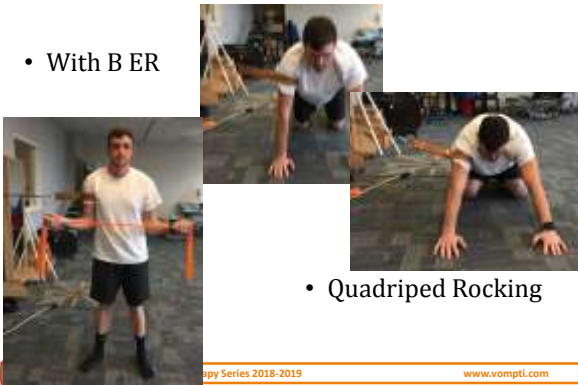
Rotational Bias



Other Types of Pulley Exercises

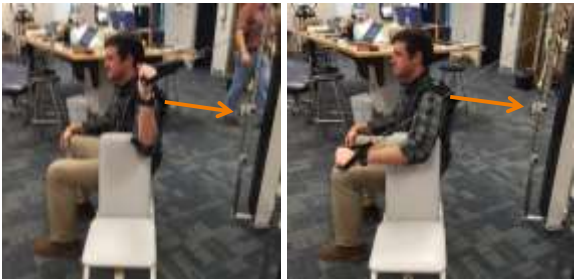
Shoulder Lateral Glide

- With B ER



- Quadripedal Rocking

Shoulder Posterior Glide



Assisted Shoulder Elevation

- Beginning of Range
- End of Range



Gravity Eliminated Shoulder Elevation



Lateral Elbow Glide Humeroulnar Distraction

