Complete Hip Training & Conditioning The state of the st

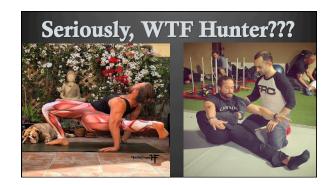
What We'll cover

- ♠ Anatomy of the hip and related structures
- ♠ Assessing the hip joint & SI Joint motion, role of core in hip motion
- ♠ Corrective strategies, mobility vs. stability
- Specific skills: hip hinge, squat, frontal plane movements, rotations

Anatomical Differences	S
GE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	71















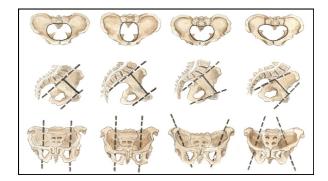


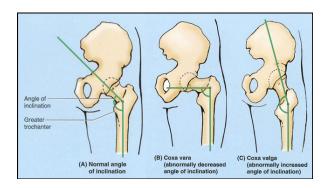


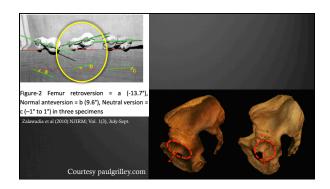




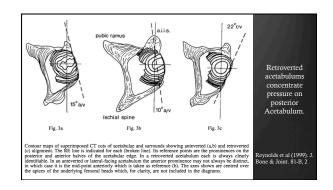


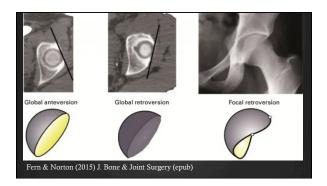




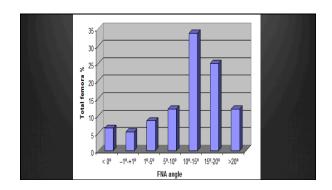






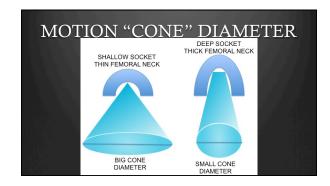


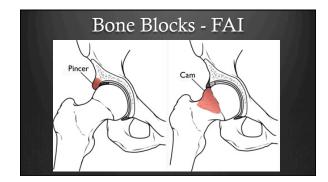
Angle of	Female			Male				Total %		
Anteversion	Left		Right		Left		Right		1	
(In degree)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
< 0	1	3.7	1	4.3	1	4.5	3	15	6.5	
-1 to +1	1	3.7	1	4.3	2	9	1	5	5.4	
+1 to +5	4	14.8	2	8.6	0	0	2	10	8.6	
+5 to +10	3	11.1	3	13	3	13.6	2	10	11.9	
+10 to +15	3	11.1	14	60.8	3	13.6	11	55	33.6	Zalawadia et a
+15 to +20	11	40.7	2	8.6	9	40.9	1	5	25	(2010) NJIRM Vol. 1(3), July
>20	7	25.9	0	U	4	18.1	0	0	11.9	Sept.



What's the Point?

- ⊕ Femoroacetabular anteversion ++ flexion, -- extension
- ⊕ Thicker femoral necks decreased ROM
 - * D'Lima et alJ Bone Joint Surg Am. 2000 Mar;82(3):315-21.





Prevalence of FAI

- ⊕ Asymptomatic cam deformities: 37% → 54.8 in athletes & 23.1% general population
- \circledast Asymptomatic pincher deformities: 67% \rightarrow 76 in athletes & 61 in GP
 - * Frank et al (2015) Arthroscopy Jan 28 (epub ahead of print)
- Post-op, retroversion has clinically significant reductions in outcome measures vs. anteversion
 - Fabricant et al (2015) J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2015 Apr 1;97(7):537-43

The Hip and SI Joint



- ® Radiographs of hips in patients with SI joint pain:
- ⊕ 33% had cam impingements, 47% had deep hip sockets or medial protrusion into pelvis
 - * Morgan et al (2013) <u>Hip Int. 2013</u> <u>Mar-Apr;23(2):212-7</u>

What the Hell Was The Point of That??

- ⊕ Everyone is different
- Not everyone should or ever will squat ATG
- Forcing a range of motion on someone who can't achieve it results in bad things.
- ♦ Varying foot position, width, depth, front/back alignment is necessary to find individual optimal

Stratifying Hips V. LIMITED FLEX, NO ++ w/ ABD, GOOD EXTEN. GLOBALLY LIMITED RESTRICTED FLEX, GREAT EXTEN. FEW LIMITS RESTRICTED FLEX, BEST w/ ABD, GOOD EXTEN. GLOBALLY LIMITED NOT FULL FLEX, BEST w/ ABD, GOOD EXTEN. FEW LIMITS NOT FULL FLEX, NO ++ w/ ABD LIMITED EXTEN. FEW LIMITS FULL FLEX, GREAT EXTEN. NO MOB LIMITS BEST FLEX w/ ABD, GOOD EXTEN. FEW RESTRICTIONS FULL FLEX, ER, GOOD EXTEN HIGH MOBILITY THICK NECK, DEEP SOCKET THIN NECK, SHALLOW SOCKET

How to Tell

Passive table assessment

- ⊕ Hip Scour
- ♣ Look for hip movement limits, painful spots, mapping their mobility → DON'T DIAGNOSE!!
- Supine abduction/ER− FABER test
- ⊕ Prone extension femoral nerve test
- ⊕ Prone rotations Craigs test

How to Tell

- Active Assessment
- ⊕ Rockbacks alter knee position to observe hip flexion
- ⊕ Hip bridging, 3-point hip extension
- Supported squat depth before butt wink
- * Unsupported squat depth before butt wink

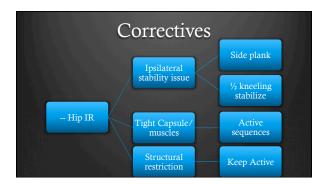
How to Tell

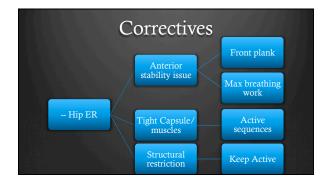
- Stuff that gets in the way:
- ⊕ Soft tissue restriction, degenerative changes, injuries, fear/guarding
- Test, corrective exercise, re-test to see change
- ⊕ If change occurred, you just found your warm up.
- ⊕ If no change, move on

Check for	Test	What it means
Structure	Passive Mobility	Theoretical limitation to active range available
CNS, motor patterns	Stability series, Novel movement	If (+) with stabilization then (-) when removed, work more with ++ stability. If movement gets easier with reps, could be novelty
Strength & Conditioning	Reps and More Reps	Train hard, and stop when fatigue disrupts movement quality

Corrective Options

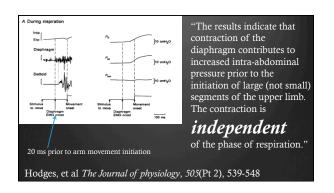
- Mobility vs. Stability?
- ⊕ If basic core exercises ++ ROM in any test, they need stability as their warm up
- If stability work doesn't ++ ROM, they'd benefit from active mobility & pattern grooving
- If ROM doesn't ++ with corrections, train hard
 w/ limited ROM & assume structural limitations.

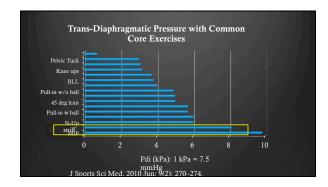




Breathing

- Diaphragm roof & main anchor point for most core muscles.
- ⊕ Inhalation: diaphragm distally, ++ pressure in abdominal cavity → distention "pressure belly"
- Diaphragm & abs drive into abdomen, create pressure gradient around spine to increase stability.
- \circledast -- stability \rightarrow -- hip mobility.





Breathing

- *Mobility requires more parasymathetic stimulation than sympathetic, but needs to build off sympathetic stabilization
- Long, slow breathing with more of a "release" of breath versus expulsion
- ⊕ Yoga, tai chi, qui gong, pilates, etc.

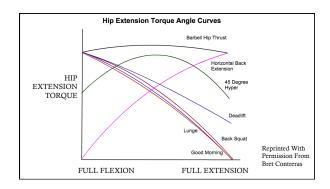


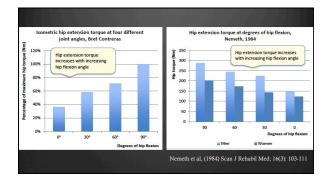
Active Mobility - Isolated

- ⊕ Clamshells
- ⊕ Hip bridges, pelvic tilting
- ₱ Pigeon, seated rotations
- ♠ Ankle grab baby breathing, goalie stretch
- ♠ ½ kneeling glute pulse, hip rotations

Table Instantaneous hip extension torque at selected ranges in 3 different straight-leg hip extension exercises						
	Instantaneous hip extension torque, Nm					
Exercise	90°	135°	180°			
Good morning	478	338	0			
45° Back extension	338	478	338			
Horizontal back extension	0	338	478			

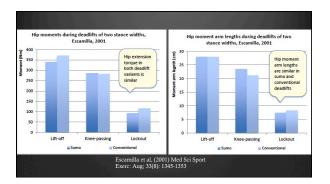
Contreras et al (2013) JSCR, 35(2), April 2013





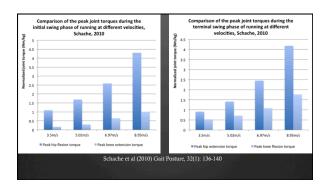
Active Mobility - Integrated

- ⊕ Flow mobility seated, pigeon, ½ kneeling swings
- ⊕ Hip Hinge progressions
- **⊕**TGU
- **⊗** crawling



Strength & Conditioning

- ⊕ Hip Hinge pull through, single leg, DL conventional & Sumo, swing, hip thrust
- ⊕ Lunge matrix
- **⊕** Loaded carries



Speed & Power

- ⊕ Jumps
- ⊕ Throws
- Olympic lifting
- Sprints
- ⊕ COD agility

Big Rocks

- ⊕ Assess their range of potential, work within it.
- ® Correctives should correct, otherwise they're fillers
- ⊕ Use multiple approaches to strengthening & mobility
- Saggital plane strength transfers to other planes, but more specific movements offer much better transfer.
- Skill movements require rehearsal and practice, not more weight until ready.

