- · More Than One Joint
- 17 Muscular Attachments to Scapulae Alone



The shoulder joint

Shoulder Joint Shenanigans

Glenohumeral Joint

- · Ball and socket joint.
 - · Can be considered a golf ball and tee
 - Relies on passive support by labrum, capsule, & ligaments
- RC: SITS
 - Collectively with long head of biceps brachii, depress and stabilize humeral head

Glenohumeral Joint

- Supra = abduction, counteracts superior pull of deltoid.

- Superior pull of deltoid.

 Infra/Teres = ER

 Collectively aid in ER when humerus @ 60-90 degrees abduction

 Humeral head depression

- Subscap = IR
 Only RC muscle to have posterior pull, counteracting ant. pull of ant. deltoid, infra, and teres minor

2

3

Lets Plow Through the Boring Stuff First

- Not a true joint
- Lacks ligamentous support, joint capsule, synovial membrane & fluid.
- Function = place humerus in space to position optimal alignment that improve functional support of GH joint
- Neutral = between 2nd & 7th thoracic vertebral levels
- 1-3 inches from midline of the spine
- Actions: adduction, abduction, retraction, protraction, depression, elevation, Down Rot, Up Rot, IR, ER, Ant Tilt, Post Tilt

Scapulothoracic Joint

Acromioclavicular

- · Aids in optimal positioning of scap for OH activities
- · Muscles Involved: Anterior deltoid, upper traps, subclavius

Sternoclavicular

- · Only bony attachment of the appendicular skeleton to axial skeleton
- · Muscles Involved: SCM, Pec Major.

4

Almost Done...Promise

- Which is more important: Stability or Mobility?
- Alignment!
 Stretch into misalignment = instability
 - Strengthen in misalignment = imbalance



CSP Static Assessment



- Straight lines & 90 degree angles.
- Spine and thorax should stack vertically over pelvis, with ribs in relative caudal position.
- Gentle kyphotic curve in t-spine, gentle lordotic curve in cervical & lumbar.
- · Shoulder and pelvis "level."

6

Static Assessment





Static/Isolative Posture Presentations



Static Downward Rotation





Clavicular Angle







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Glenohumeral Anterior Glide

- Occurs as shoulder moves into extension.
 - Divot appears on posterior aspect of joint due to loss of centration.
 - Humeral head translates forward
- Anterior Glide = more than 1/3 of humeral head can be palpated in front of acromion process

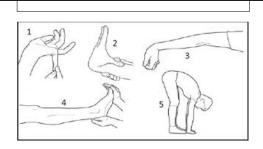


Glenohumeral Anterior Glide

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- Short Posterior Joint Capsule tightness in posterior muscles does not allow humerus to move posteriorly, making it move forward.
- Short Posterior Rotators infra, teres minor, post deltoid
- Muscle Imbalances weakness of subscap to draw GH joint in, or over dominance of lats & teres major as internal rotators will drive humeral head forward.
- **Dysfunction** Reverse posturing and cueing "down and back" lock the scapulae into position. Humerus has no where to go.

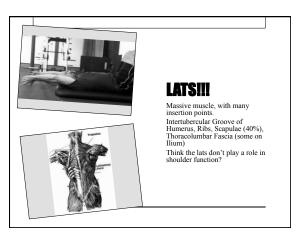
4 Causes



Beighton Laxity

13

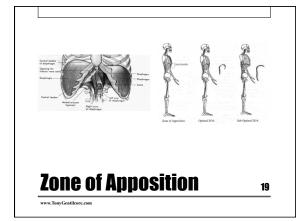
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- Humeral Extension, Adduction, Internal Rotation, Horizontal Abduction
- Lumbar Extension, Lateral Flexion
- Respiration
- THINK: what do people have to do to get their arms over their head?

LATS

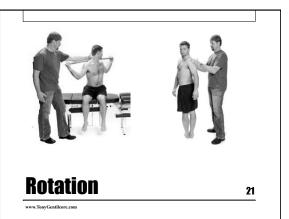
Not Packed Packed "Packing" **Left AIC** 17 Diaphragm, iliacus, psoas, TFL, Vastus Lateralis, biceps femoris Have an IAC on both sides Right foot lands = Left AIC engaged (and vice versa) Left side always "on" and "pushes" us into right side dominance. **Left AIC** 18



- Airflow drives the nervous system.
- Respiration you learned in school is gas exchange. Breathing is movement.
- · Canister vs. Scissors
- Chest Breather = dominant "accessory" breathing muscles.
- LAIC = stronger, what feels normal. (NOT OPTIMAL)
- Left Stance = changes pelvic floor, diaphragm better aligned, STRONGER POSITION.

PRI For Dummies

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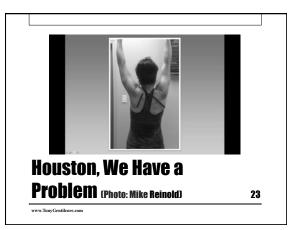


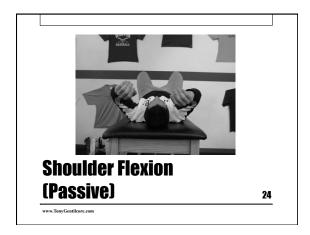


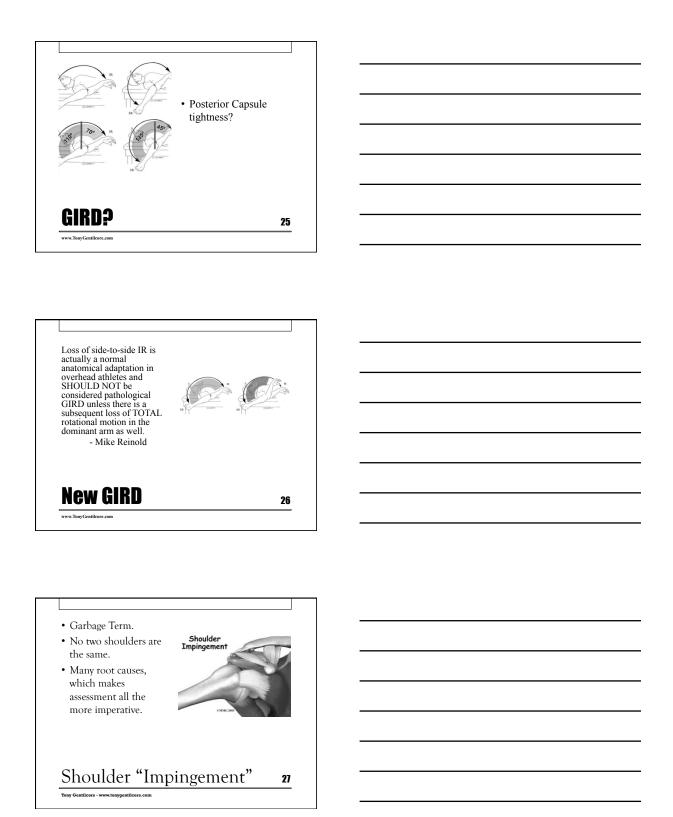
- After first 30 degrees of scapular elevation, both GH and scapula move in a 2:1 ratio
- Watch for shrugging
- Landmarks: base of spine, inferior angle of scapulae

Scapulohumeral Rhythm

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- . .
- Rotator Cuff Weakness
- Scapular Stability
- Scapular Stability
 Poor GH ROM
- Soft Tissue Restrictions
- Poor T-Spine Mobility
- Type 3 Acromion
- Poor Exercise Technique
- Poor Cervical Spine FunctionOpposite Hip-Ankle
- Opposite Hip-Ankle Restrictions
- Poor Programming Balance
- Faulty Breathing Patterns

The Bigger Picture. 12 Shoulder Health Risk

Factors

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1. Overuse

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- Role of Rotator Cuff:
 - External/Internal Rotation?
 - Elevate arm in scapular plane?
 - Humeral Depression.
- It's TRUE Function
 - Center humeral head within glenoid fossa

Rotator Cuff Training

• High-Reps = superior humeral migration

• FATIGUE!



Is Band Work REALLY the Answer?

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- Most common pathology in lifters and "computer guy"
 Standard sub-acromial "impingement"
 Anterior Pain; bursal side
- Pain with bench pressing, overhead activities, as well as approximation
- Primary vs. Secondary



External Impingement (Meathead-itis)

• Morphological/ Structural



Primary

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- Lifestyle Factors
 - Poor Scapular Positioning
 - T-spine Mobility
 - Poor Tissue Quality
 - · Watching 50 Shades of Grey

Secondary

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- Namely, posterior shoulder pain; articular side (inside)
- Supra and infraspinatus "pinned" against Posterior-Superior glenoid and labrum
 shoulder stability sacrificed for mobility
 7,200+ degrees IR per throw (20 full revolutions per second)
 Humeral head migrates superiorly = ouchie
- Seen most often in overhead athletes



Internal Impingement



Red = Bursal. Green = Articular

- Unless you're an overhead athlete you don't have this.
- Don't get it from sitting at your desk
- As you move into ER, sometimes you "pinch" Posterior-Superior aspect of glenoid
- Contact b/w articular side of supra/ infraspinatus & posterosuperior rim of glenoid.
- Late Cocking: max abduction + ER



Internal Impingement

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Microinstability Anterior laxity / posterior tightness Thrower's ROM (excessive ER,		Internal Imping Proposed Mechan	33000
limited IR) - Hyperangulation mechanics - Muscle imbalance - Fatigue - Weakness, ER/IR - Loss of dynamic stability	Anterior tightnes Throw limited Hyperar Muscle Fatigu Weaks	axity / posterior r's ROM (excessive ER, R) gulation mechanics mbalance ess, ER/IR	

Why It Occurs What Makes it Worse? · Scapular Position · It's normal (in overhead Affects position of glenoid athletes) Decrease in ability to rotate scapulae Thorax position affects scap · However, more excessive position the ER = more risk Anterior Laxity Ant. Translation = FAIL Instability **Internal Impingement** 40 • Points to front of shoulder and it hurts all day = it's NOT Internal Impingement. · Hurts in "cocked position," and points to back of shoulder = Ding, ding, ding. • Can use "Apprehension Test" to ascertain things. **Final Say** 41 · Acute Phase · Refrain from throwing (2-6 weeks) • No aggressive · Reduce pain and stretching. inflammation. · Re-establish dynamic stabilization · Manual therapy

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Treatment/Training



CrossBody Stretch

Strength Training

- Posterior Cuff
- · Scapular Retraction
- Scapular Posterior Tilt
- SLER
- Prone ER
- Prone Trap Raise

Dynamic Stabilization

- Wall Dribbles
 Half Kneeling Rhythmic Stabs.
- Band Rhythmic Stabs.
- Ball to Wall Rhythmic Stabs.
 Deceleration Flips
- 90/90 ER, ER Holds, and IR/ ER Holds
- Bottoms-up Carries

Training Emphasis

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3. Scapular Stability

- Scapular Stability?
- · Nothing about the scapulae is meant to be stable.





Joint By Joint Approach

Computer Guy

- EMG of lower vs. upper traps with and w/o impingement
 WITH impingement = greater ratio of upper to lower trap dominance
 - Asymptomatic: UT to LT ratio of 1.80
 - Symptomatic: UT to LT ratio of 3.15
 - Upper trap 3x more active than lower trap in subjects with impingement.

Meathead/Athlete

- Prioritize <u>UPWARD</u> ROTATION
- · Strengthen eccentric action of upward rotation.
- · Improve shoulder flexion?

Different Strokes, Different Shoulders



- · Shoulder
- Capsule → least common. Soft Tissue (muscle)
- Scapula
 - Upward Rotation (imbalance or motor control?)
- · Thoracic Spine
- Lumbo-Pelvic Control

FOUR Most Common Things to Look At

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- Foam Roll Lats
- · Teres Minor/Major
- Pecs
- Extension of T-Spine

Attack Tissue Quality

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- Want to improve UR, but also strengthen eccentric control of upward rotation.
 Band Ws
 Band Windshield Wiper
 Band Wild Walk
 Plank to Downward Dog. Yoga Push-Up Variations
 Plank Rolling/Bodysaw
 Debelois

 - Plank Rolling/Bodysaw
 Dolphin
 Serratus Upward Jab
 Serratus Wall Slide v Foam Roller, Wall Slide Variations
 Wall Plank Arm Slide I, II (w/shoulder rotation/elbow support), III (w/shoulder rotation/hand support)
 Supine Arm Slide/Spider
 Standing Back to Wall Spider
 TRX Serratus Slide

Upward Rotation

Supine 90/90 Floor Slide







Upper Cross Syndrome

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- · Quadruped Variations
- Cat-Camel
- Side Lying Windmill
- KB Pullover w/ Foam Roller
- Side Lying Extension-Rotation
- Prone Thoracic Extensions
- Prone Sphinx

T-Spine

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Deadbug w/ KB

Prone Plate Switches





Lumbo-Pelvic Control

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Bear Crawl w/ Plate Glide **Core Engaged ASLR Lumbo-Pelvic Control** 55 Flat T-Spine? 56 Proponents (Anti-Opponents (Pro-Flexion) Flexion) • Spinal flexion should be saved for "life" activities, • Note a discrepancy between what is done in and not "wasted" on the lab and what is occurring on fields and in crunches and other spinal flexion-based exercises gyms with respect to total

flexion cycles.

NEVER RUN OUT OF AMMO

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Fistacuffs



its *Always* **Spinal Flexion's Fault**

In the Lab
In Vitro = 4,400-86,000 bending cycles
Compression loads equating to 1500N
McGill found crunch to elicit 2000N
(450 lbs)

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- Studies in question all done
- In vitro
 Limited by removal of musculature & does not replicate in vivo response to human movement.

 In vitro
 Limited by removal of musculature & does not replicate in vivo response to human movement.
- All living tissue remodels when subjected to applied stress
 Wolff's Law, Davis's Law
- · Studies meant to mimic occupational workers & emulate 1000s of reps.
- Not entirely realistic.
 Can this REALLY be compared to what happens on the gym floor?
 Real Training = allowed to rest, tissue remodels
- Exercise Induced Disc Damage = fatigue failure outpaces rate of adaptive remodeling

To Crunch Or Not to Crunch: An Evidence Based Examination of Spinal Flexion Exercises, Their Potential Risks, and Their Applicability to Program Design (Contreras, Schoenfeld, Aug. 2011, Vol. 33, Issue 4, pp 8-18.

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- Spinal motion shown to facilitate nutrient delivery to intervertebral discs.
- Spinal Flexion = improved spinal flexibility
 - Lack of sagittal plane flexibility = LBP

Benefits of Spinal Flexion.



- Inc. Connective Tissue Strength
- Inc. Muscular StrengthInc. Motor Learning.
- Inc. Neuromuscular Coordination.
- ALSO
- May help alleviate LBP in people with <u>HYPER</u>mobility.

Strength Training Works

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- 1. End Range Lumbar Flexion (and Extension).
- 2. Lumbar flexion for those already in flexion.
- 3. Lumbar flexion under load.

My (Flexion) Rules...

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All 4s Belly Breathing

Deep Squat Belly Breathing





Flexion is Necessary!

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4. Poor Exercise Technique

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- Have to earn the right!
- What's the cue for OLY Lifting?
- A TON of anterior instability
- More bicep tendon

Should People Overhead Press?

65

What you THINK is happening

What's ACTUALLY happening





Gymnastics Training

66

		_		
Tall Kneeling to Standing		_		
 Get-Ups Bottoms-Up Presses		_		
• Pull-Ups/Chin-Ups				
Overhead Stuff That		_		
Doesn't Make Me Swallow		_		
a Live Grenade	67	_		
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		1		
• Rollouts		_		
 Underrated component of Hanging Leg Raise 		_		
shoulder health • Knees Only, 90 Degrees, Ankle Tans	S			
Stay cognizant of Regressed to Floor		_		
• Grease the Groove • Rule of 10		_	 	
		_		
Pull-Up/Chin-Up				
Programming	68	_		
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•Bench Press		_		
•Rows		_		
•BO Rows, Cable Row, DB		_		
Row, CSR, Batwing, TRX				
w/ Reach				
		-		
Lets Discuss		_		
rar9 กเ 9 กก 99 ***	69			

Overhead Athlete

- · Let the scapulae move!
 - Landmine Variations
 - Push-Ups
 - Off-Center DB Press
- Cable Press
 HK, Squared Stance, Staggered, w/ Rotation
 Turkish Get-Up
 Short Lever KB Rotation

Computer Guy

- · Reduce benching volume.
- · Learn to bench correctly
- Improve Pull-up strength
- · Reduce benching volume.

5. Poor Programming

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- · Positional Breathing
- T-Spine/Core Control
- · Shoulder Flexion ROM
- · Scapular Control (Wall Slides)
- Glenohumeral Motor Control (Prone/Supine ER/IR)
- Glenohumeral ROM (only when indicated!)

Programming Considerations (Warm-Up)



- Eliminate overhead activities have to earn the right (lower back considerations).
- Modify or eliminate Horizontal pressing
- Lots of horizontal pulling
- Hammer t-spine mobility
- Avoid "at risk" position front squat over back squat

Programming Considerations



Programming Considerations Continued

DBs before barbells

Isometrics before "regular" speeds

Unstable (GASP!!!!) before stable
 Closed-chain before open chain

· Limited ROM before full ROM

 Traction before approximation (pull-ups, before OH pressing)

73

(feet-elevated push-up ISO holds>(feet-elevated) body
weight push-up>stability ball push-up>weighted pushup>neutral grip DB floor press>neutral grip decline DB
press>pronated grip decline DB press>barbell board
press>barbell floor press>neutral grip DB press>low
incline DB press>close grip bench press>barbell incline press>chicks will want to hang out
with you. WIN!!!!!

Bench Press Progression

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