

SPORTSTHERAPY



Injury management for triathlon

Gareth Jones BSc MSST Dip PT

PHASES OF HEALING



INFLAMMATION

- Swelling
- Bruising
- Pain
- Weakness



PROLIFERATION

- 24-48 hours 3 weeks
- Scar tissue
- Weak & disorganised
- Unable to withstand forces

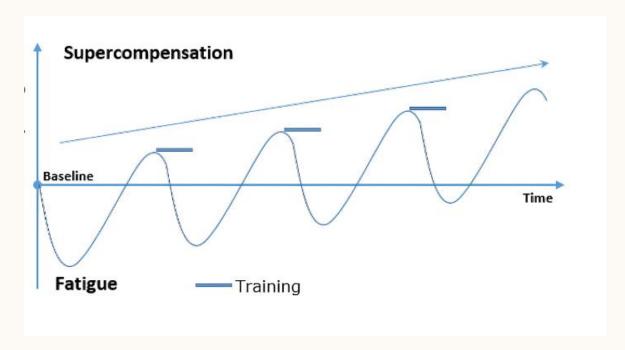


REMODELLING

- Tissue starts to mature
- Process can last months
- Strong linear appearance
- Withstand kinetic movement

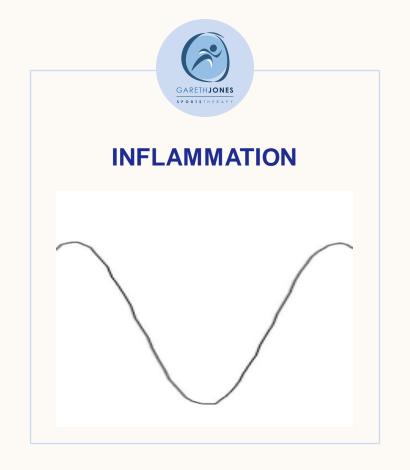


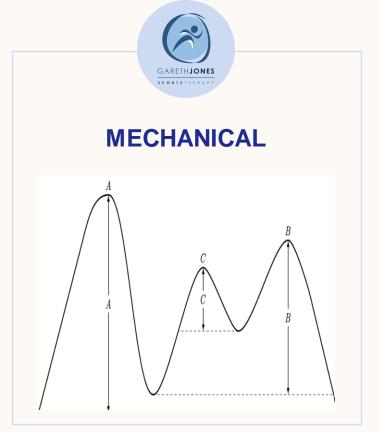
Progression – Fatigue – Injury



87% of triathletes suffered with an overuse injury within 6 months of training (Kienstra., et al 2017).

TYPES OF PAIN









Muscle healing timeline

Inflammation – Muscle regeneration starts approximately 4-5 days after injury

Proliferation – Peaks at 2 weeks (Pain may stop but you're not ready)

Remodelling – Diminishes approximately 3-4 weeks

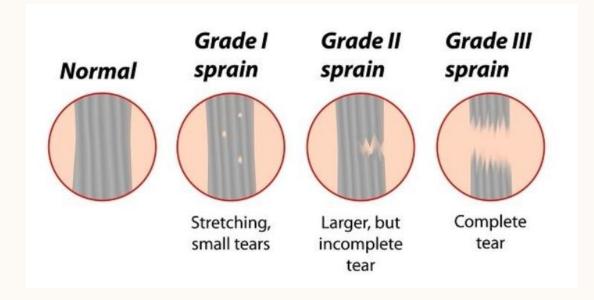
Depends on size and severity of injury

3 grades of muscle injury

Do not stretch! – Early isometric exercises

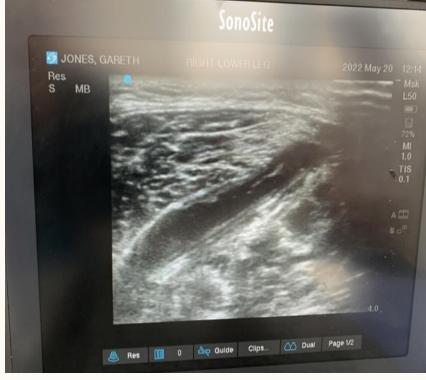


3 grades of muscle injury



GARETHJONES SPORTSTHERAPY







Tendon healing timeline

Inflammation – 0 -14 days

Proliferation – 2 – 4 weeks (Type 3 collagen)

Remodelling – From 4th to 26 weeks (Type 1 collagen)

De-Load

Strength is key if no loss of flexibility

TENDINOPATHY CONTINUUM



NORMAL

Normal Tendon



REACTIVE

Reactive tendon



DYSREPAIR

Dysrepair stage



DEGENERATIVE

No way back!



MANAGEMENT

Your choice!

Strength

Biomechanics

GARETHJONES SPORTSTHERAPY





Factors that may affect healing time

Age – Metabolism slows which will affect the ability to heal

Previous injury - Previous injury or weakened tissue may affect healing

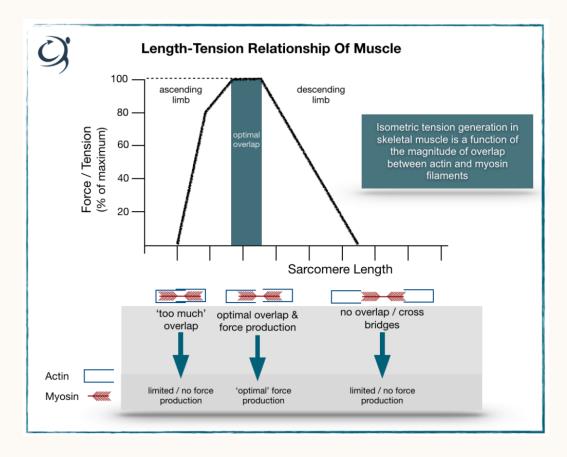
Metabolic influence – Blood supply (Meniscus)

Activity levels – Too much! Too little!

If in doubt hit the pool – Hydrotherapy can encourage load with little stress



The effects of injury on performance



MOST COMMON TRIATHLON INJURIES



SWIMMING

- Shoulder impingement
- Bursitis
- Biceps tendonitis
- Lower back pain
- Anterior labrum tear
- Hip & knee pain to be covered



CYCLING

- Anterior knee pain –
 Quadriceps tendonitis –
 Patella tendinopathy –
 PFJS.
- Lower back pain
- Neck pain
- Guyon's canal syndrome
- Carpal tunnel syndrome



RUNNING

- Achilles tendinopathy
- Plantar fasciitis
- Shin splints MTSS
- IT band syndrome
- Patella femoral joint pain
- Sprains and strains
- Nerve related pain



Swimming injuries





Injury prevention for swimming

Mobility - Shoulder – Scapula humeral rhythm!

Mobility - Cervical and thoracic spine rotation.

Stability/ Movement Control - Core

Strength - Core stability

Strength - Shoulder and Scapula stabilisers and lats/ pecs (Pull)

Strength - Hip and knee flexors and extensors (Kick)



Shoulder impingement

Biomechanics – Scapula humeral rhythm!

How to self diagnose – Empty can test (Apply downward force and resist)

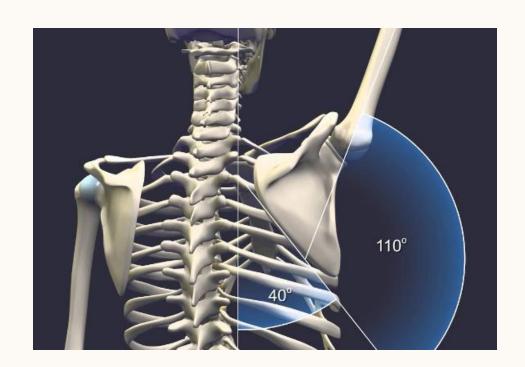
What to avoid – Movements above the head

Self treatment – Isometrics and pendulum exercises

When to seek help – Chronic pain (3 weeks plus) May lead to further damage

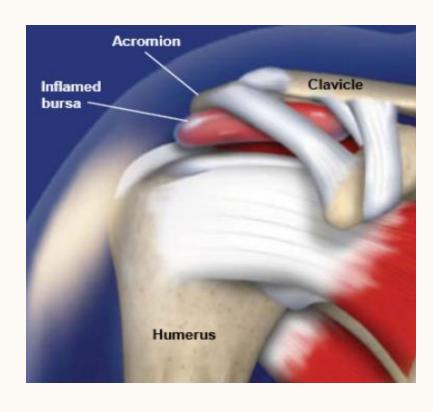


Scapular humeral rhythm





Two types of impingement







Biceps tendonitis

Biomechanics – Pulley system!

How to self diagnose - Speeds test and palpation of the bicipital groove

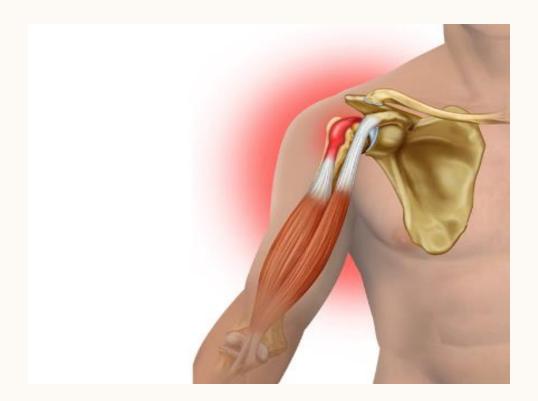
What to avoid – Heavy lifting and rapid arm movement

Self treatment – Ice and isometrics (6 x 10 seconds holds for cortical inhibition)

When to seek help – If the pain gets worse – May lead to labrum tear!



Biceps tendonitis





Other injuries to consider

Lower back pain – Hyperextension or excessive hip movement (SIJ!)

Hip pain

Anterior labrum tear (MRI) – Test with hip flexion/ Adduction

Knee pain – Possibly bursitis – Beware of bakers cyst forming over time



Cycling injuries





Anterior knee pain

The three main players – Quadricep tendonitis – Patella tendinopathy – PFJS

How to self diagnose – Position of pain will give it away

What to avoid – Heavy power sets

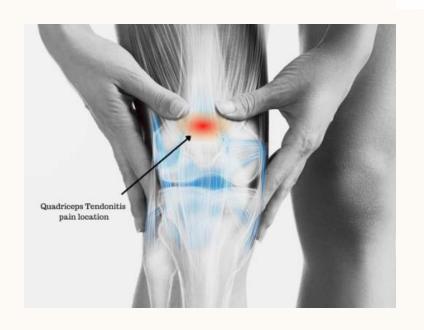
Self treatment – Single leg exercises and ice

When to seek help – Chronic pain (3 weeks plus)

Bike position can play a part in anterior knee pain! Low and forward

GARETHJONES

S P O R T S T H E R A P Y

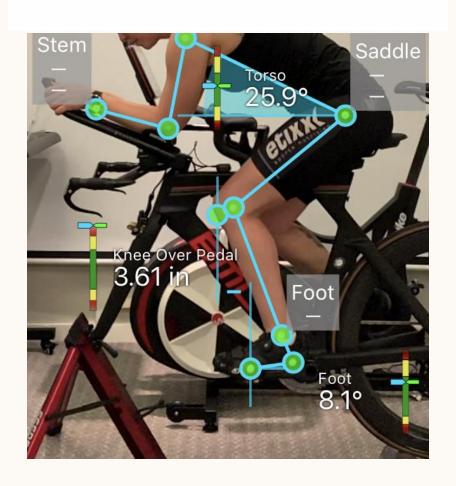






GARETHJONES

S P O R T S T H E R A P Y





Guyon's canal syndrome

How to self diagnose – Numbness in certain fingers

What to avoid - Compression

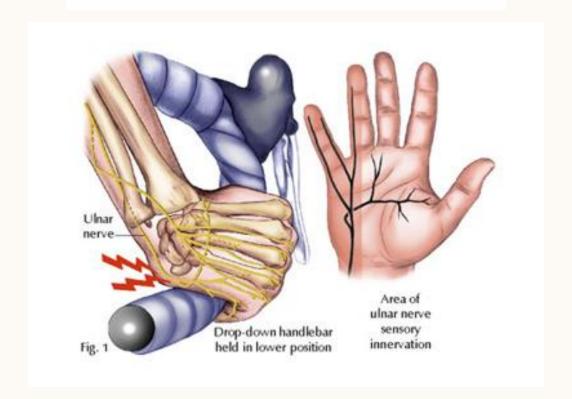
Self treatment – Stretch

When to seek help – Chronic numbness

Bike position – Be aware of ulna/Radial deviation

GARETHJONES

S P O R T S T H E R A P Y





Carpal tunnel syndrome

How to self diagnose - Numbness in certain fingers

What to avoid – Compression

Self treatment – Stretch

When to seek help – Chronic numbness

Bike position – Be aware of ulna/Radial deviation







Lower back and neck pain

How to self diagnose – What type of pain is it? Mechanical vs Inflammation!

What to avoid – Will depend on the diagnosis

Self treatment – Back stretcher and sleeping position

When to seek help – Always seek help for back and neck

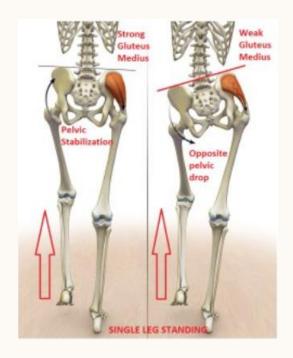
Bike position and sizing!



Running injuries



Gluteus Medius Dysfunction





Achilles tendinopathy

Biomechanics – Kinematics – Over-pronation and torsional forces

How to self diagnose – Palpation – Position

What to avoid – Closed kinetic chain – Running – Jumping

Self treatment – Ice and strength (De-Load)

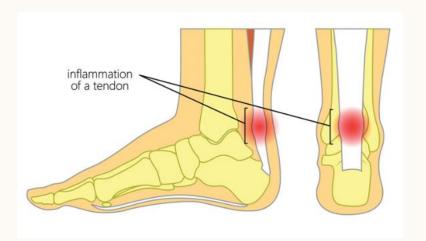
When to seek help – Always – Consider shockwave therapy

Continuum!



Achilles tendinopathy

Mid portion



Insertional









Achilles Rupture



Plantar Fasciitis

Biomechanics – Windlass mechanism

How to self diagnose – Palpation

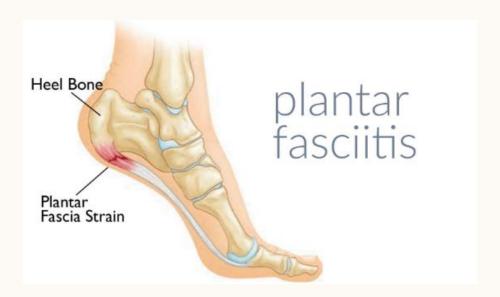
What to avoid – Excessive loading

Self treatment – Ice and lacrosse ball

When to seek help – Shockwave 9/10



Plantar Fasciitis





Shin splints

Biomechanics – Torsional forces! Check shoes

How to self diagnose – Palpation

What to avoid – Impact

Self treatment – Ice and compression

When to seek help – Chronic pain – May be stress fracture



Shin splints





ITB Syndrome

Biomechanics – Internal hip rotation

How to self diagnose – Point of pain

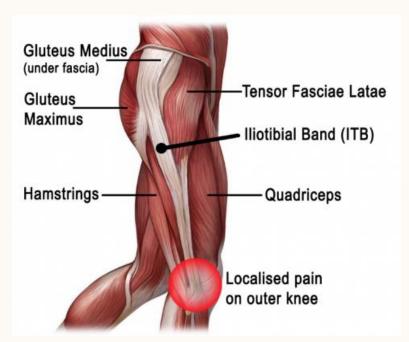
What to avoid – Uneven ground and long runs

Self treatment – Self massage (TFL)

When to seek help – If it stops you running



ITB syndrome





Patella femoral joint pain

Biomechanics – Valgus knee forces (Females at more risk)

How to self diagnose – Patella test

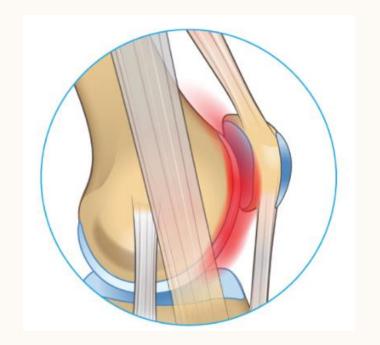
What to avoid – High mileage

Self treatment – Strengthen VMO (Isometrics)

When to seek help – If pain when running



Patella femoral joint pain





Sprains and strains

Biomechanics – Nerve related? Trigger points?

How to self diagnose – Strength may indicate severity

What to avoid – Stretching

Self treatment – Ice and rest (Isometrics)

When to seek help – Bruising or weakness



Prevention tool box

Scapula mobility drills

Core strength – Plank and rotational plank

Side plank Abduction

Single leg squats

VMO (Single leg)

Bike fit!

THANK YOU

GARETHJONES

SPORTSTHERAPY