The Immediate Effects of the Posterolateral Fibular Glide Mobilization with Movement Following a Lateral Ankle Sprain

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Disclosures

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• The author(s) have no conflicts of interest or financial connection to any of the techniques discussed herein.

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Journal of Athletic Training 2013;48(4):528–545 doi: 10.4085/1062-6050-48.4.02 © by the National Athletic Trainers' Association, Inc www.natajournals.org

- Prevalence of Ankle Sprains
 - Doherty et al 2014
- Treatment of Ankle
 Sprains
 - Kaminski et al 2013

National Athletic Trainers' Association Position Statement: Conservative Management and Prevention of Ankle Sprains in Athletes

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The Mulligan Concept (MC)

- Theory
 - Positional Fault
 - Hubbard, Hertel, & Sherbondy (2006)
 - Hubbard & Hertel (2008)

Manual Therapy 13 (2008) 63-67

Original article

Anterior positional fault of the fibula after sub-acute lateral ankle sprains

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Mobilizations with Movement (MWM)

Sustained passive accessory force/glide to resolves the patient's pain as they actively move the body part through the previously painful movement

Mulligan 1993, 2010



Guiding Principles

PILL

- Pain-free
- Immediate
- Long
- Lasting

CROCKS

- Contraindications
- Repetitions
- Over-Pressure*
- Communication
- Knowledge
- Sustained

Hing et al 2015, Mulligan 1993, 2010

Posterolateral Fibular Glide (PLFG)

Position:

- Patient: Supine or long seated with foot and ankle off the table
- Clinician: at the foot end of the patient
 - Medial hand: stabilize
 - Lateral hand: using the thenar eminence, glide the distal end of the fibula obliquely (posterior, lateral, proximal)

MWM

- Patient actively inverts while in plantar flexion*
- Clinician sustains the glide



Mulligan 1993, 2010; Hing et al 2015

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Fibular Repositioning Tape (FRT)

- Positions: same as treatment
- Tape applied obliquely
 - Start anterior distal fibula
 - Spiral posteriorly and cranially around the lower leg

Mulligan 1993, 2010; Hing et al 2015



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Manual Therapy (1998) **3(2),** 78–84 © 1998 Harcourt Brace & Co. Ltd

Original article

A study of the effects of Mulligan's mobilization with movement treatment of lateral ankle pain using a case study design

T. O'Brien, B. Vicenzino

Department of Physiotherapy, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia





The Role of Fibular Tape in the Prevention of Ankle Injury in Basketball: A Pilot Study

Kym Moiler, BSc¹ Toby Hall, MSc, Postgrad Dip Manip Ther² Kim Robinson, BSc, Grad Dip Manip Ther²



IJSPT

A MODIFIED MOBILIZATION-WITH-MOVEMENT TO TREAT A LATERAL ANKLE SPRAIN

Heather Mau, MS, ATC¹ Russell T. Baker, DAT, ATC²



Case Series

Purpose:

To examine the immediate effect of the Mulligan Concept posterolateral fibular glide MWM on pain and function in patients who met the criteria for a Grade I lateral ankle sprain.

Methods

- Patients
 - Assessed with Grade I lateral ankle sprain
 - All athletically active
 - Sustained injury during participation

- Clinicians
 - Completion of multiple
 Mulligan Concept
 courses



Outcome Measures

- Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS)
- Range of Motion (ROM)
- Y-Balance Test (YBT)
- Global Rating of Chance (GRoC)*

*only administered 24-hours post-intervention



- Assessment
- Intervention:
 - Mulligan Concept PLFG MWM
 - Fibular Repositioning Tape
- 24-hour follow-up



Results

- N=10 (8 male, 2 female)
- Participated within 2.5±2.1 days of the inciting injury
 - No physical activity for 24-hr



Results

- MCIDs:
 - YBT: 3.5% (Chimera 2015)
 - ROM: ankle DF 3.7-3.8 degrees (Konor 2012)
 - GROC: 1.3-2.7 (Kamper 2009)
 - NPRS: 2 (Farrar 2001)



Numeric Pain Rating Scale

	Best Pain	Worst Pain
Pre-Test	2.6±1.6	7.1±1.7
Post-Test (24 hr.)	0.8±1.2	4.7±2.4

Numeric Pain Rating Scale

WORST		Change in NPRS
Pre-Test	24-Hr Post-Test	-2.4*

BEST		Change in NPRS
Pre-Test	24-Hr Post-Test	-1.8

Numeric Pain Rating Scale

CURRENT		Change in NPRS
Pre-Test	Immediate Post-Test	-2.3*
Pre-Test	24-Hr Post-Test	-2.7*
Immediate Post-Test	24-Hr Post-Test	-0.4

^{*}Denotes Clinically Significant Change

GRoC

- Global Rating of Change
 - 24-hr Post: 5.1±1.5

 - ☐ A great deal worse (-6)
 - ☐ Quite a bit worse (-5)
 - ☐ Moderately worse (-4)
 - ☐ Somewhat worse (-3)
 - ☐ A little bit worse (-2)
 - ☐ A tiny bit worse (-1)

- □ A very great deal worse (-7)
 □ About the same (0)
 □ A very great deal better (7)
 - □ A great deal better (6)
 - □ Quite a bit better (5)
 - ☐ Moderately better (4)
 - □ Somewhat better (3)
 - ☐ A little bit better (2)
 - □ A tiny bit better (1)

Y-Balance Test

			Difference in	% Change in
	Pre-	Post-	Means	Means
Ant-Injured	52.85±20.55	58.8±9.66	5.95	1.11
Ant-Uninjured	60.3±7.20	60.1±6.31	-0.2	1.00
PM-Injured	75.85±29.91	94.25±13.15	18.4	1.24
PM-Uninjured	89.85±11.49	92.55±13.94	2.7	1.03
PL-Injured	96.1±13.66	97.05±11.48	0.95	1.01
PL-Uninjured	97.7±11.75	99.75±15.1	2.05	1.02

Y-Balance Test

Paired t-Test

 $-\alpha = 0.05$

No statistically significant changes

	p =
Ant-Injured	0.25
Ant-Uninjured	0.89
PM-Injured	0.08
PM-Uninjured	0.19
PL-Injured	0.71
PL-Uninjured	0.29

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Active Range of Motion

	PRE-UINJ	PRE-INJ	POST-INJ
DFCT	24.22±1.84	20.56±5.27	23.33±1.18
DF	28±9.78	25.3±10.53	25.1±8.4
PF	31.7±9.07	29.2±9.35	31.5±6.31
IN	24.6±7.21	28.5±13.95	32.4±8.41
EV	20±5.46	17.3±6.63	21.6±7.31

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Active Range of Motion

Paired t-Test

$$-\alpha = 0.05$$

No clinically significant change

	% Change
DF	2.77
PF	-0.2
IN	2.3
EV	4.3

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Active Range of Motion

Paired t-Test

$$-\alpha = 0.05$$

No statistically significant changes

DFCT	p = 0.095452009
DF	0.961475518
PF	0.393992522
IN	0.179728916
EV	0.176643629

Results

- Clinically significant change in pain
 - Worst pain (pre- to 24-hr post): 2.4
 - Current Pain:
 - Pre- to Immediate post: 2.3
 - Pre- to 24-hour post: 2.7
 - NPRS MCID: 2 Farrar 2001

Conclusion

- Positional fault presence
- Importance of pain as a limiting factor
- Need for higher quality studies
 - RCT



Questions?



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