Chiropractic Overview and Adolescent Spine Injuries in Sports

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No Financial Disclosures

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• Education

- Doctorate of Chiropractic, Palmer College of Chiropractic, 2000
- B.A. Sports Science/Athletic Training, Loras College, 1996
- Experience
- Clinic Director, Performance Chiropractic and Sports Rehabilitation (2000-2015)
- Merged private practice with Forte Sports Medicine (2015-Current)
- Chiropractic Consultant and Clinical Instructor for University of Indianapolis and Franklin College Athletic Programs. (2000-current)
- Indianapolis Indians (IBL Triple AAA) Chiropractic Consultant (2002-Current)
- Indiana Fever Chiropractic Consultant (2001-2003)



CHIROPRACTIC is Your **1**st **LINE OF DEFENSE** Against **PAIN**





of past-year chiropractic **users AGREE** it's a good value



www.palmer.edu Sources: www.palmer.edu/gallup-report

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Sources available as www.palmee.edu/gallup-seport/or FORTE SPORTS MEDICINE AND ORTHOPEDICS

 Manipulation - Separation (gapping) of opposing articular surfaces of a synovial joint, caused by a force applied perpendicularly to those articular surfaces, that results in cavitation within the synovial fluid of that joint.







Benefits of Spinal Manipulation

Restore normal joint motion Reduce muscle spasm Release of endorphins Reduce articular adhesions Improved neuromuscular feedback







Abraham Maslow said in 1966, "I suppose it is tempting, if the only tool you have is a hammer, to treat everything as if it were a nail."







Adolescent Back Pain

- Back Pain prevalence ranges 37%-66%
- Lumbar Spine most common
- Prevalence is equal among gender
- Athletes have a much higher risk than non-athletes
- Growth Spurts

Vij N , Naron I, Tolsen H, et al, Back Pain in adolescent athletes: a narrative review. Orthopedic Reviews, Vol. 14, Issue3 2022



Adolescent Back Pain Risk Factors

- Increase lumbar lordosis
- Abdominal Weakness
- Hip Flexor tightness
- Thoracolumbar fascia tightness
- Femoral Anteversion
- Thoracic Kyphosis
- BMI
- Prior Back Pain
- Athletic Level of Play
- Growth spurts



Lower Crossed Syndrome

A = Tight Line: Observe how tight line (A) traverses the lumbar erector spinae muscles and iliopsoas. Neurologically shortened iliopsoas tissues anteriorly tilt the pelvic bowl creating excessive lumbar lordosis.

B = Weak Line: Connecting the abdominals and gluteals, weak line B permits the lower crossed asymmetry. Core support is lost as the stretchweakened rectus and transversus abdominal muscles are overpowered by the pull of the strong illopsoas and erector spinae groups.

Typical Muscle Imbalances in the LOWER CROSSED SYNDROME BOX A BOX B WEAK, INHIBITED TIGHT, FACILITATED **Rectus Abdominis** lliopsoas **Rectus Femoris** Transversus Abdominis Hamstrings Obliques **Erector Spinae Gluteus Maximus Tensor Fascia Lata Gluteus Medius/Minimus** Thigh Adductors Vastus Lateralis Piriformis Vastus Medialis **Quadratus Lumborum Tibialis Anterior/Posterior** Gastroc/Soleus **Peroneus Longus**

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Vij N , Naron I, Tolsen H, et al, Back Pain in adolescent athletes: a narrative review. Orthopedic Reviews, Vol. 14, Issue3 2022



Acute Sprain/Strain Injuries Stress Fractures Spondylolysis Spondylolisthesis Intervertebral Disc Herniations Fractures Tumors





- General adolescent population 3-10% incidence of lysis
- Athletic Adolescent population under 19 years 30% to 39.7% incidence of lysis
- Unilateral pars fractures typically heal normally
- Bilateral and/or Chronic pars fractures progress to Spondylolisthesis with rates as high as 43-74%
- 92% who were treated conservatively were able to return to athletic competition
- Weight training and collision sports have higher incidence
- MRI is 80-83% sensitive in detecting stress injuries/spondololysis

Goetzinger S., Courtney S., Spondylolysis In Young Athletes: An Overview of Nonoperative Management, Journal Of Sports Medicine, Volume 2020



- Commonly seen L4 (21%) and L5 (75%) levels
- Extremely Rare to see an isolated incident of trauma
- Considered to be a repetitive mechanical stress and micro-trauma to a congenitally weak portion of the bone
- Onset of symptoms correlates with growth spurts (age 10-15)
- 98% return to athletic activity following the treatment recommendation of 3 months cessation of athletic involvement, bracing/orthosis and bone stimulator.

Choi, J. MD, Ochoa, J. Md et. al, Management of lumbar spondylolysis in adolescent athlete: a review of over 200 cases, The Spine Journal 2022 pgs. 1628-1633



13 YOA Male Stress Fracture





13 YOA Male Stress Fracture















Knechtle, D, Jastrzebski, et. Al. Vitamin D and Stress Fractures in Sport: Preventative and Therapeutic Measures – Narrative Review. Medicina March

Table 1: Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] Concentrations and Health [1]

nmol/L*	ng/mL*	Health status
<30	<12	Associated with vitamin D deficiency, which can lead to rickets in infants and children and osteomalacia in adults
30 to <50	12 to <20	Generally considered inadequate for bone and overall health in healthy individuals
≥50	≥20	Generally considered adequate for bone and overall health in healthy individuals
>125	>50	Linked to potential adverse effects, particularly at >150 nmol/L (>60 ng/mL)

- Prolonged lack of Vitamin D (25(OH)D) can lead to stress fractures
- A 25(OH)D insufficiency of <75.8nmol/L is a risk factor for stress fracture
- Prevalence of Stress Fractures decreased when athletes are supplemented daily with 800 IU 25(OH)D and 2000 mg Calcium
- Recommendation of intake may go up to 2000 IU of 25 (OH)D per day



General treatment guidelines

- Minimum of 12 week activity restriction, Vitamin D testing, Refrain from NSAID usage
- Unilateral injury (Warm/Form) Brace 23 hours/day
- Bilateral injury Boston Brace 23 hours/day
- Physical Therapy (focus on basic stretching/core stability) 1x/every 2weeks (6 visits over 12 weeks) Lower cross syndrome
- Chiropractic Manipulation (above and below involved segment)1x/month --
- CT scan at 12 weeks to verify healing
- Healed increase Physical Therapy intensity to sport specific activity, Functional progression to full activity, Chiropractic Manipulation 2x/week for 2-4 weeks.
- Not healed asymptomatic progress with activity as tolerated, follow up x-rays to evaluate for progression of slippage at one year
- Rarely use bone stimulator







Every case is different but a majority of athletes can return to their sport full time in

L Time طحاد Weeks 1-4 Therapy ططلم If no pain on physical exam, have been following Weeks protocol, can progress Can schedule on same day as clinical appointment 4-6 Begin dynamic physical therapy 13 If no pain on physical exam, have been following Weeks Progressing to more sport specific movements. protocol, can progress 6-8 Continue to progress back to full time sports: Non-contact individual drills Sports specific progression is multifactorial and Specific Drills Weeks Non-contact team drills depends on the athletes, type of sports, time in 8+ Full contact practice trainning Portion of a game Half game Full games

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Disc herniations

- Prevalence of adolescent Lumbar DDD 2%
- Prevalence of adolescent disc herniations 5.8%
- Steady rise in adolescent disc disease
- Biggest risk factors are attributed to Obesity/Poor Diet and Poor Weight Training Techniques
- Mechanism is typically flexion based injury and/or axial load
- Genetics



Deadlifting and/or Powerclean Injuries



Image courtesy of Wikimedia commons.









Dead lift Injury – 15 year old Male









15 year old Wrestler/Football Player Heard an Pop and immediate back pain while Deadlifting, Progressive Motor Deficits over 14 days













Chiropractic Manipulation 2-3x/week for 3-4 weeks, Physical Therapy 1-2x week for 4 weeks NSAIDS as tolerated, Limited Referral for Steroids/Epidurals. Cessation of all Olympic Lifting for 10-12 months



16 YOA Male > 1 year of back pain, treated chiropractic and home exercise





16 YOA Male > 1 year of back pain, treated chiropractic and home exercise









21 Male football Player
Cervical Flexion/Right Lateral Flexion during Tackling Drill (1/2 speed)
4/10 VAS scale, Pain was improving after 1 week of rest.
Noticed a Right Stinger Type pain during injury which had resolved.











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1st rib fracture Sophomore Linebacker

















Compression Fracture 15yoa Female







Active Schmorl's node vs. Chronic Pars









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