

“Effect of Lateral Patellar Taping in Individuals with Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome in Rural Areas”

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Abstract

Background: Patellofemoral pain is characterized by anterior or retro patellar pain associated with activities that load the patellofemoral joint, such as ascending or descending stairs, squatting, running and kneeling. Repetitive contacts at any of patellofemoral areas sometimes combined with maltracking of the patella that is either medially or laterally and that is the likely mechanism of patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS). So it is necessary to correct that maltracking and realign the patella into correct position. **Aims and Objectives:** To investigate the effect of lateral Patellar Taping in individuals with patellofemoral pain syndrome along with the common treatment program that includes hot fomentation and Quadriceps exercise. **Methodology:** Ten elderly patients with the history of PFPS with the informed consent, since more than 1 month in AVBRH Hospital were randomly selected through assessment that was done for the diagnosis of P.F.P.S. using assessment proforma receiving lateral patellar taping. **Result:** This study revealed that method of lateral taping had the significant effect on 7th day as compared to 1st day. Lateral Patellar taping significantly decreased pain and improved functional activities [P=0.0034; P<0.05]. Lateral taping method improved the function activity score more significantly (F=5.8; P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The result of this study indicated that, there is significant reduction in pain levels and improvement in functional activities by Lateral patellar taping.

KEYWORDS: Patellofemoral pain Syndrome, Lateral patellar taping, Rural area.

INTRODUCTION:

Patellofemoral pain is characterized by anterior or retro patellar pain associated with activities that load the patellofemoral joint, such as ascending or descending stairs, squatting, running and kneeling.^{1,2} Patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS) is the most common complaint affecting the knee. 18.5–31% in young adults complained of knee pain and 50% of the non-specific knee pain accounted PFPS. The factors causing PFPS include weakness and imbalance of Quadriceps muscle, malalignment of lower limb, stiffness of soft tissue, increase in Q-angle of quadriceps muscle, and overuse and abnormal movement of hip joint. Particularly if there is an imbalance of quadriceps muscle of thigh and a shortening of the lateral support attached to the

lateral side of knee joint, patellar is an occurrence of tilting to the lateral side in the knee joint, which is a common symptom of PFPS. PFPS has a risk of developing into chronic diseases such as chondromalacia or arthritis and so proper care and treatment is needed.¹

Patellofemoral (PF) pain is one of the most common pathologies involving the knee, affecting 25% of the population.^{3,4} Generalized joint laxity has been associated with PF pain and chondromalacia. Patella alta may be the primary alteration, with increased lateral translation and tilt being secondary, in maltrackers.⁴

Vastus lateralis pulled first in the proximal and second in the lateral directions. The oblique portion of Vastus Medialis Obliquus (VMO) of the Vastus Medialis pulled the patella mainly medially. Medial tilt was the major patellar rotation induced by VMO contraction at full knee extension. VMO changed its main action from extending to flexing the patella.⁵

PFPS is the most prevalent disorder involving the knee, the second most common musculoskeletal complaint.⁶ Many authors have proposed that the primary cause of PFPS is lateral tracking of the patella.^{1,6}

Patellofemoral pain is associated with activities that load the patellofemoral joint, such as stair climbing, squatting, running, and kneeling.¹ Thus, this common condition affects many aspects of daily life. In particular, it interferes with one's ability to participate in regular sport and exercise that require running or walking. Some authors have associated the development of patellofemoral pain with malalignment (abnormal lateral tracking) of the patella within the femoral trochlear groove, leading to areas of increased stress on the patellofemoral joint.²

Altered lower-extremity biomechanics, such as poor hip rotation control excessive foot pronation, femoral anteversion, tibial torsion, bone configuration, or tight muscles are thought to contribute to PFPS by initiating alterations in patellofemoral kinematics. Vastus medialis oblique muscle dysfunction also has been proposed as a contributor to altered patellofemoral kinematics.⁷

Patellar malalignment may cause an aberrant dispersion of PF joint reaction (PFJR) force and through this mechanism potentially predispose to pain and/or structural progression.⁸ Corrective taping of the patella has since become a commonly used treatment for PFPS. McConnell taping has devised a classification to describe abnormal patellar alignment.¹

Patellar taping is widely practiced among clinicians to treat patients with PFPS. This intervention involves pushing the patella medially and securing it in this position with tape on the skin. Although patellar taping has been demonstrated to reduce patellofemoral pain in patients with PFPS.⁷

Non-operative management for patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS) includes patellar taping, stretching, vastus medialis obliquus (VMO) strengthening, activity modification, biofeedback, neuromuscular electric stimulation, ultrasound, thermotherapy, bracing, and foot orthotics.^{7,9}

The rationale behind the use of physical therapy for alleviation of patellofemoral pain includes restoration of patellar alignment through active or passive interventions, including quadriceps muscle-strengthening exercises, stretching, patellar taping or bracing, biofeedback, and use of corrective foot orthoses. Vastus medialis oblique muscle retraining is an essential component of treatment because this muscle can provide active medial stabilization of the patella within the femoral trochlea. This exercise is combined with patellar taping, patellar mobilization, and stretching to improve patellar tracking, reduce pain, and enhance vastus medialis oblique muscle activation.² In view of this evidence, the question remains whether the

analgesic effect reported in patients with PFPS post-taping results only from the application of tape medially to the knee.

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of lateral patellar taping—on the pain experienced by patients with PFPS during a standard 8-inch (20.3-cm) step-down test.⁶ along with the common treatment program that include hot fomentation and Quadriceps exercise.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:

After taking Institutional Ethical Committee approval, the prospective study was carried at AVBRH, in which twenty patients with the history of Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome with the informed consent, since more than 1 month were randomly selected through assessment that was done for the diagnosis of P.F.P.S. using assessment proforma.

The patient were selected after they met the inclusion criteria viz. having h/o anterior retro or peripatellar pain that was readily reproducible during at least two of the activities within the last month like Ascending or descending stairs, prolonged sitting & prolonged walking or squatting, male and female both between 30-60 years and they were excluded from the study if they had the ligamentous pathology around knee, meniscal pathology, patellar tendonitis, past history of joint effusion under 30 years of age & previously treated with taping. For this study non allergic tape i.e. Microtape was used.

METHODOLOGY:

Ten patients with the history of Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome with the informed consent, since more than 1 month in AVBRH Hospital were randomly selected through assessment that was done for the diagnosis of P.F.P.S. using assessment proforma.

Procedure:

1. After receiving informed concern patient were assessed by using assessment proforma, Numerical Pain Rating Scale, Step test, Clarke's test and FIQS.
2. Patients were received lateral patellar taping along with hot fomentation, quadriceps exercises, and hamstring stretching exercise for the duration of treatment of 7 days.
3. On the 7th day patients were re-assessed by using Numerical Pain Rating Scale, Step test, Clarke's test and FIQS.

Outcome Measures:

Patient was assessed on the basis of -

1. **Numerical pain rating scale**¹⁰ – for the assessment of pain.
2. **Step test**⁶- both groups were performed 4 single steps down from a standard 8 inch platform, initially with the patella untapped and then the patella taped.
3. **Functional index questionnaire scale**¹¹- this questionnaire assessed patients reports of their ability to perform 8 different activities using a 3 point rating scale:” no problem” { score2}, “ can do with problems” { score1}, “ unable to do “ { score 0 }.
4. **Clarke's test.**¹²

Data collected was analyzed by using unpaired t-test.

RESULTS:

This study revealed that methods of lateral taping had the significant effect on 7th day as compared to 1st day. Lateral patellar taping significantly decreased Pain and improved functional activities [P=0.0034; P<0.05]

The analysis indicated that lateral glide methods produced a significantly greater degree of pain relief (F=4.5; P<0.05)

Lateral glide improved the function activity score significantly (F=5.8; P<0.05).

DISCUSSION:

The results of the study indicate that the lateral patella taping methods on the 7th day produced the significant average degree of pain relief and Functional activities improvement at the knee compared to the 1st day of treatment when tested on a standard 8 inch step down test, squatting activities etc. in 10 patients with P.F.P.S. Lateral glide Techniques provided a significantly greater average analgesic effect [mean pain reduction, lateral glide, 4.5].

Patellofemoral (PF) pain is one of the most common pathologies involving the knee, affecting 25% of the population.⁴ Patellofemoral pain is associated with activities that load the patellofemoral joint, such as stair climbing, squatting, running, and kneeling.¹ Thus, this common condition affects many aspects of daily life.^{1,2} This study also observed that the patellofemoral pain occurred with stair climbing, squatting, kneeling etc.

Farrar JT., Young JP. (2001) suggested that pain intensity is frequently measured on an 11-point pain intensity numerical rating scale (PI-NRS), where 0= no pain and 10=worst possible pain. However, it is difficult to interpret the clinical importance of changes from baseline on this scale (such as a 1- or 2-point change).¹⁰

Magee DJ. (1987): suggested that Numerical Pain Rating Scale can be used as an assessment tool for pain assessment along with other.¹¹ This study also used Numerical Pain Rating Scale to assess Pain intensity in individuals with patellofemoral pain syndrome.

Jo Nijs et al (2006) demonstrated diagnostic value of five clinical tests which include Clarke's test and step test in patellofemoral pain syndrome.¹² **Tony Wilson (2003)** used 8-inch (20.3-cm) platform for step test.⁶ This study also used step test as assessment tool.

Bockrath K, Wooden C. (1993): demonstrated that patella taping significantly reduced the perceived pain levels during a 0.2-m step-down; however, this reduction in pain was not associated with patella position changes.¹³

Aditya Derasari et al (2010) stated that Patellar taping is widely used clinically to treat patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS). Although patellar taping has been demonstrated to reduce patellofemoral pain in patients with PFPS.⁷

SM Cowan et al. (2002) supported the use of patellar taping as an adjunct to rehabilitation in people with PFPS.¹⁴ **Hanafy AF (2016)** indicated that therapeutic patellar taping is effective in improving functional performance and reducing pain in patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS).¹⁵ The above studies supported the result of this study, that found a significant pain relief with the patellar taping.

The above study and most of the studies (1,3,11,13,19,21,24,25,27,28) showed a significant pain relief and functional activity improvement in PFPS which supported the result of this study.

Wilson T. et al (2003) showed that lateral glide and taping technique produced significantly greater average degrees of analgesia than the medial glide taping technique.⁶ This study also showed significant improvement in patellofemoral pain by lateral taping.

Aditya Derasari et al(2010) stated that Vastus medialis oblique muscle dysfunction also has been proposed as a contributor to altered patellofemoral kinematics. Interventions for PFPS include patellar taping, patellar bracing, selective strengthening of the vastus medialis muscle, iliotibial band stretching, ankle-foot orthotics, or a combination of these interventions.⁷

There are a number of approaches to the physical therapy management of patellofemoral pain. In 1986, McConnell proposed a regimen that included retraining the vastus medialis oblique muscle through functional weightbearing activities. This exercise is combined with patellar taping, patellar mobilization, and stretching to improve patellar tracking, reduce pain, and enhance vastus medialis oblique muscle activation.²

Van der Heijden RA et al (2015) found consistent evidence that exercise therapy for PFPS may result in clinically important reduction in pain and improvement in functional ability, as well as enhancing long-term recovery.²⁰

Whittingham M (2004) indicated that over a period of 4 weeks a combination of daily patellataping and exercises was successful in improving pain and function in individuals with patellofemoral pain syndrome. The combination of patella taping and exercise was superior to the use of exercise alone.²¹

This study also used quadriceps strengthening techniques and hamstring stretching along with taping to give better relief.

Lateral patellar taping is more effective taping for reduction in pain and improvement of functional activities.

Limitations related to this study include small sample size, short time span for study; long-term follow up of patients were not maintained.

This study suggested that further studies with large sample size and should be carried out in long time span.

CONCLUSION:

The result of this study indicated that, there is significant reduction in pain levels and improvement in functional activities after giving Taping technique.

Lateral patellar taping is more effective taping for reduction in pain and improvement of functional activities.

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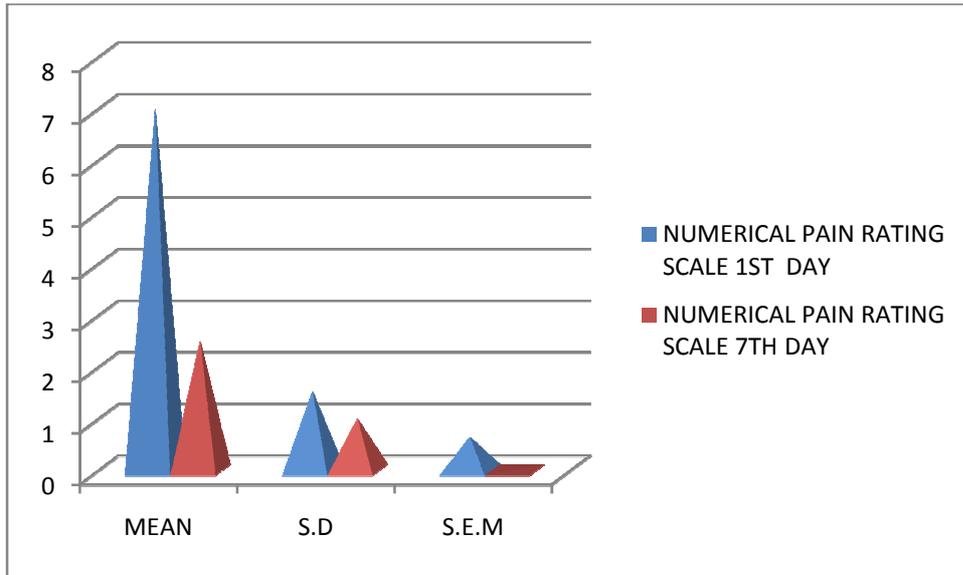
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TABLES AND GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION:

Lateral Patellar Taping:

	NUMERICAL PAIN RATING SCALE	
	1ST DAY	7TH DAY
MEAN	7.005	2.5000
S.D	1.5256	0.9992
S.E.M	0.6421	0.0156



FUNCTIONAL INDEX QUESTIONNAIRE		
	1ST DAY	7TH DAY
MEAN	4.7732	10.5542
S.D	0.8267	2.4642
S.E.M	0.1884	0.3026

