Physical Therapy Management of a Patient with Chronic Knee Pain: A Case Report



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Background

- Knee pain affects approximately 25% of adults, and as a result limits functional mobility and may induce participation restrictions.¹
- Risk factors may contribute to knee pain, with osteoarthritis (OA) being the most prevalent cause in individuals 50 years and older. 1
- The rate of knee replacement surgery among individuals 65 and older has increased by approximately eight fold from 1979-2002.
- Physical Therapy (PT) is a nonsurgical option that offers individuals relief.

Purpose

- Review the PT treatment and management for a patient with chronic knee pain.
- Use of evidence based interventions, such as therapeutic exercises, joint mobilization, application of KT, and a home exercise program (HEP).

Case Description

- 48-year-old Caucasian female with chronic right knee pain.
- Chief Complaints: inability to walk for longer than 20 minutes, inability to bend down, and difficulty with stairs
- Focus: strengthening the right knee, increasing ROM, improving stair climbing, improving gait pattern, application of Kinesiotape (KT), and manual therapy to improve joint mobility

Examination and Outcomes Initial **Test and Measures** Final Right Knee ROM Flexion: 86° Flexion: 115° Extension: 9° Extension: 5° Right Knee Strength Flexion: 4/5 Flexion: 5/5 Extension: 4/5 Extension: 5/5 Hip Extension Strength Left: 3/5 Left: 4+/5 Right: 4+/5 Right: 3-/5 Numeric Pain Rating Scale Current: 4/10 Current: 2/10 Best: 2/10 Best: 2/10

Interventions

42/80

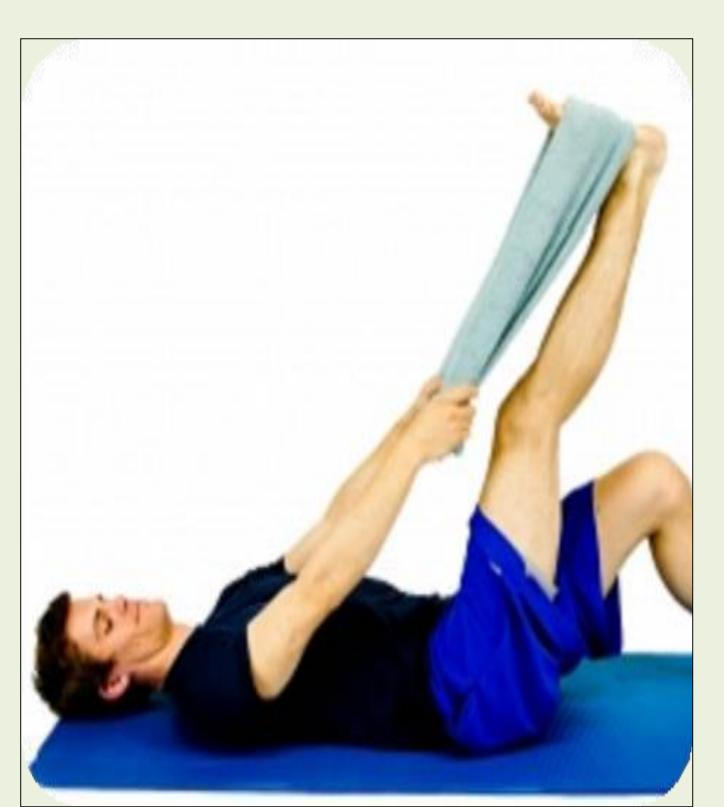


Lower Extremity Functional

Scale (LEFS)

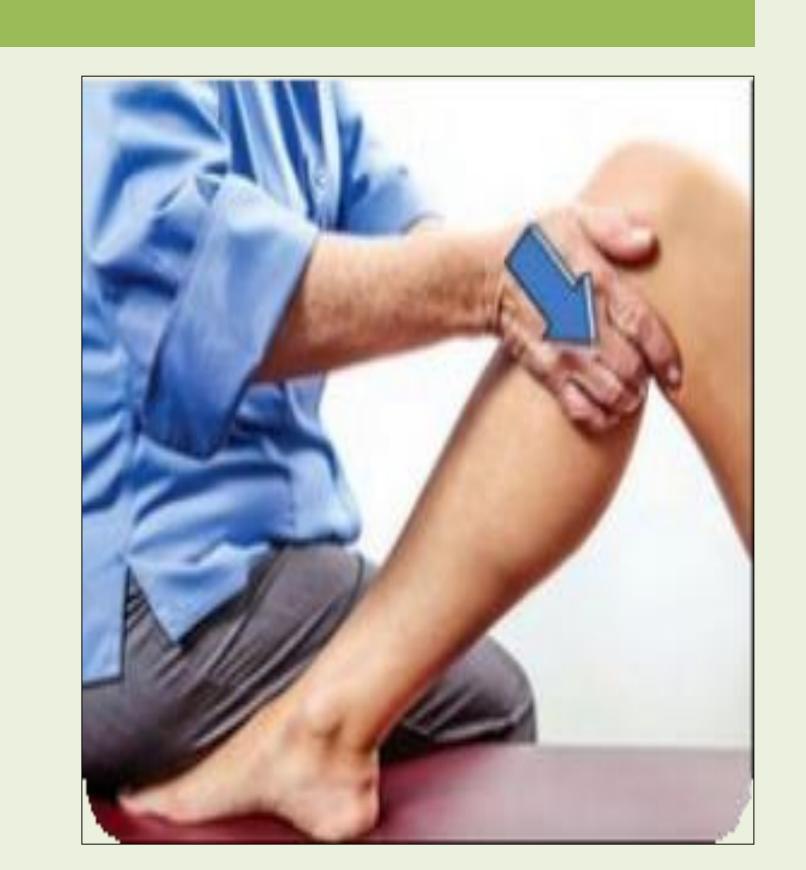


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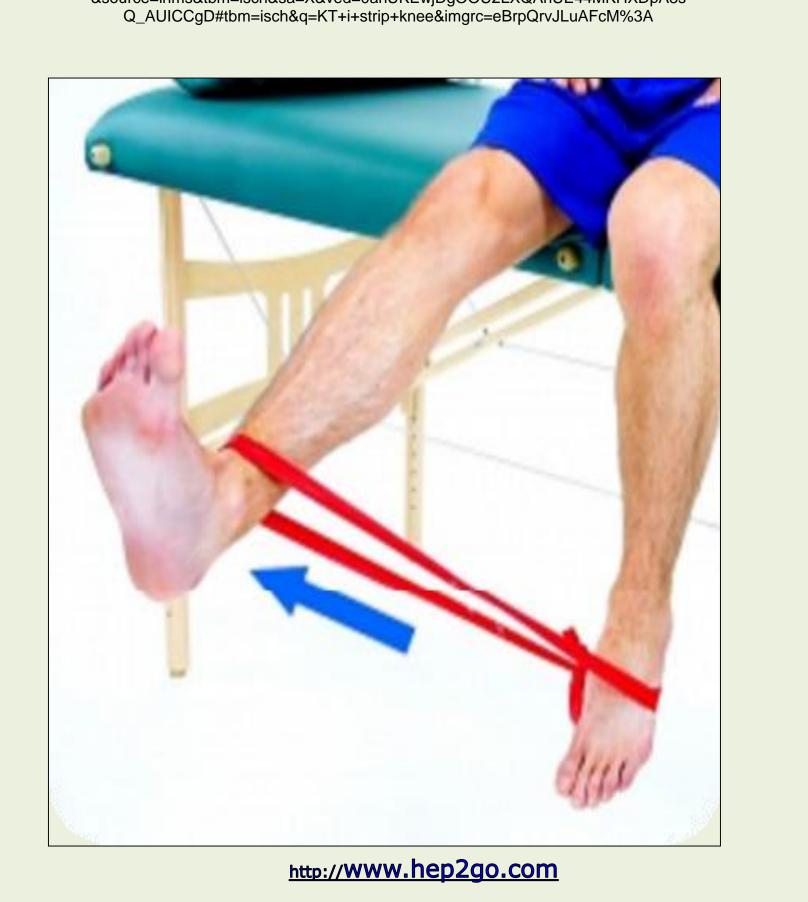




http://www.hep2go.com



60/80



Goals

Goal	Status
Right knee active range of motion (AROM) of at least 100 degrees without pain for improved ambulation	
The patient will report a zero- two out of ten on the NPRS for improved functional mobility	
Right knee AROM extension of zero degrees	

Discussion & Conclusion

- Successful outcome as was measured by the patient's decrease in pain level, increased strength, and increased participation.
- Combination of therapeutic exercises, manual therapy, KT, and HEP demonstrated improvement for this patient's impairments and functional capabilities.
- LEFS was a beneficial outcome measure to measure level of improvement and participation levels.
- Limited information in the literature discussing the effects of smoking on articular cartilage among females
- Beneficial to examine the efficacy of KT in conjunction with manual therapy in treating chronic knee pain

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References

Nguyen US, Zhang Y, Zhu Y, Niu J, Zhan B, Fleson DT. Increasing prevalence of knee pain and symptomatic knee osteoarthritis: survey and cohort data. *Ann Intern Med*. 2011;155(11):725-732. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-155-11-201112060-