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### Hypermobility in Young Adults Clinical and Management Considerations



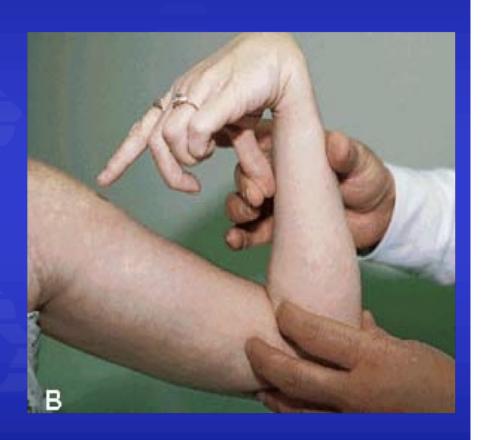
#### Outline

- What is hypermobility?
- What other features need to identify?
- Management consideration with sport and exercise
- Case study
- Useful resources



### What is hypermobility?

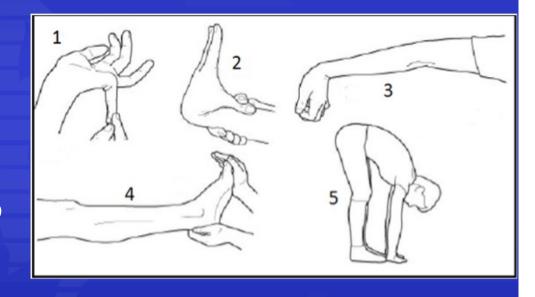
- Syndrome of soft tissue abnormality
  - collagen fibre laxity
  - 28 types of collagen
  - Predominantly type 1
- May be associated with joint instability
- Varied presentations
  - Traumatic / overuse
    - Tendon and joint failure
    - Poorer surgical outcomes





## Hypermobility / hyperlaxity Beighton Score – 9 points maximum

- Prevalence of generalised hyperlaxity is 5 to 15%.
- More prevalent in females, certain ethnic groups and more frequent in certain sports (swimming, gymnastics, dance).
- A positive Beighton score is
  - any score greater than or equal to5/9 points in adults
  - 6/9 points in children (before puberty), and
  - 4/9 points in adults over age 50.





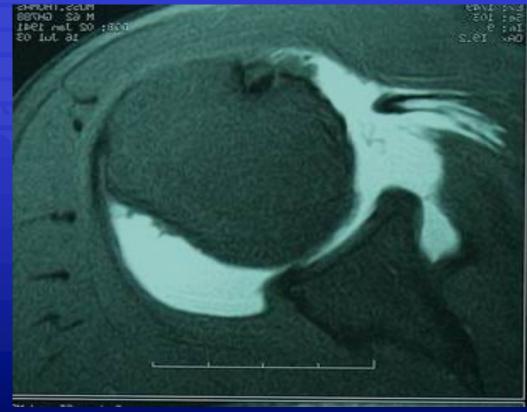
# What other features are important to identify?

- Hypermobility with or without instability may be part of a more complex syndrome
- Most body systems may be affected
  - Cardiac aortic root or valve
    - Athletic screening
  - Eye lens dysplasia
  - Autonomic nervous
    - POTS; GIT; heat intolerance
- Taking a deeper history is important

### Taking a deeper history

- Family members
  - Dislocations
    - Shoulder, patella, ankle
  - 'double-jointed'
- Prevalence of conditions such as Marfan's or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS; 13 types)







#### Hypermobility and Neurodivergence

- Recent studies ADHD and ASD
  - Glans et al, 2021
  - Beaza-Velasco et al, 2018
  - > 50% hypermobile
- Genetic profiles
- Mental illness
  - Depression
  - Anxiety
  - Bipolar disorder
- Brain differences
  - Amygdala and cortical areas





# General Management Considerations with Sport and Exercise

- Encouragement education and opportunity!!
- Sports
  - Collison and ballistic sports high risk
- Physical activity
  - Structured / supervised
    - ↓proprioception
  - Isometric focus early
  - Slow upgrade





# Specific Management Considerations with Sport and Exercise

- Whole body program
- Aerobic zone 1-2 HR
- Heat intolerance
- Upper body considerations
  - Avoid ABER loading and isolating joints
- Lower body
  - Avoid WB squat / lunge >90
- Pilates and TRX are good target options
- Creative activities with dance and music helpful



### 24yo Joel Wants to get fit and healthy. Motivation is difficult. Referred for management of Anterior Knee Pain

- Rugby League at school. Not enjoyable. Bullied
- Hospitalised age 20 with major depressive episode. Duloxetine 120mg
- Diagnosed with ADHD and prescribed Methylphenidate for most of high school
- History of 'comfort eating' and social drug use
- Talented musician and works as a designer
- Very intelligent and has studied the effects of diet and exercise on depression
- Physical examination PF maltracking with typical imbalances
  - Joint hyperlaxity 6/9 (upper body)
  - Poor grip strength; weak trunk
- Quiet demeanour looked very sad
- Not confident an exercise program would work



#### 28yo Joel – what happened?

- Main issues identified
- Agreed that having a buddy and accountability is good
- Sleep hygiene and increased protein intake
- Initial aerobic programme
  - 30 minutes walking most days with dog sunlight exposure
- Added core strength with floor (mat) pilates, then at 6 weeks commenced TRX training – isometric bias
- Added gym based training (with PT) then circuit classes
  - No weight-bearing in shoulder ABER
  - High intensity dance classes
- Used pedometer through phone app
- Exhausted at 3 weeks
- Feeling more energised at 6 weeks
- Enjoying the plan 3 months
- Now at 3 years and not medicated for depression

Fri Sep 1

10098

7.25 km

1:43 hr



### Thank you

