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# Sport Neurology Why is this important??

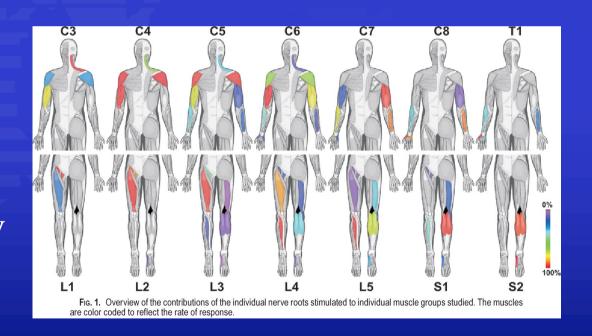
- Initial presentation to physiotherapists
  - Often unusual/atypical presentation
    - Some are textbook, others aren't
  - 'I haven't seen it, but it's seen me'
    - Thorough assessment essential!



#### Nerve Function

• What do nerves do?

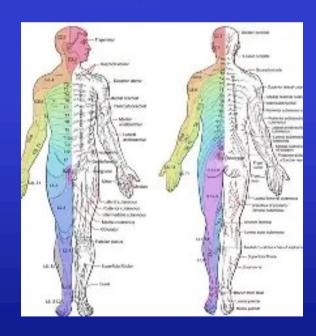
- Power
  - Weakness
  - Myotomal
  - Muscle supply





#### Nerve Function

- Sensation
  - Numbness, pain, paraesthesia, dysaesthesia
  - Dermatomal distribution
  - Peripheral nerves





## Nerve Function

- Reflexes
- Hypo v Hyperreflexia

Deep Tendon Reflexes		
DEEP T	ENDON REFLEXES	Right
C5, C6	Biceps	2+
C5, C6	Brachioradialis	2+
C7, C8	Triceps	2+
L3, L4	Quadriceps (knee jerk)	NT
SI, S2	Triceps Surae	NT
	Babinski	(-)
	Clonus	NT



## Nerve Function – Where's the

#### • Central

Issue?

- Spinal nerve roots/cord
- Consider Cerebral/UMN
- MS/MND/Etc
  - Clonus/Hyperreflexia
- Peripheral
  - Entrapment
  - Medical causes
    - Inflammatory
    - Diabetes
    - rs Vitamins





## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue
  - Bone
  - Joint
  - Tendon
  - Nerves
  - Vascular Artery/Vein





#### Case #1

- 18F
- 12/12 R hamstring pain
- Active/netball. No injury
- Aggravated sport and sitting.
- Not relieved with physio
- GP US hamstring normal





## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Hamstring
  - Nerves Sciatic/Lumbosacral plexus
  - Tendon. Proximal hamstring
  - Bone Stress fracture
  - Joint SIJ
  - Vascular Artery/Vein Arterial stenosis



## **Examination Findings**

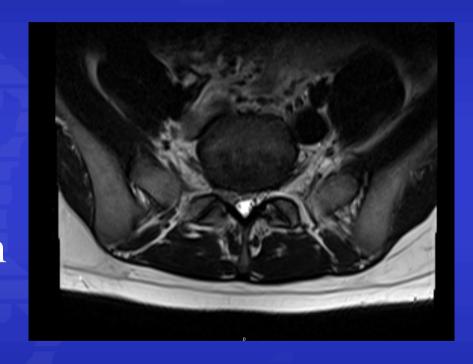
- Lumbar provocation
  - Flexion/Lumbar quadrant
- Weakness
  - Know your nerve roots
- Reflexes
- Sensory
  - See weakness
- Neural tension Slump/SLR/ 'Cross-Over'





#### Outcome

- MRI R L5/S1 disc
- S1 root compression
- Nerve root injection
- Surgical decompression





#### Case #2

- 35F
- 3/12 of L trapezius/parascapular pain + occasional lateral elbow pain
- No precipitant
- Not settled with physio/anti-inflammatories
- GP US elbow CET. CSI unhelpful



## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue cervical extensors
  - Nerves Cervical roots/brachial plexus
  - Bone Vertebral
  - Joint Facet
  - Tendon Tennis elbow
  - Vessels. Artery/Vein



## Examination Findings

- Cervical provocation
  - Flexion/Spurling's
- Weakness
  - Know your nerve roots
  - Don't forget the hand
- Reflexes
- Sensory
  - See weakness



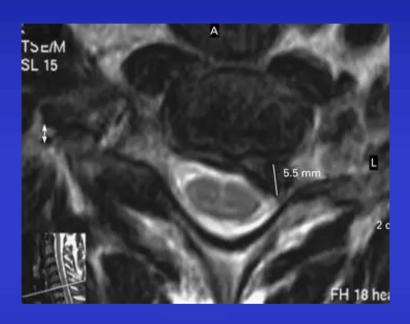


#### Outcome

- L C7 disc prolapse
- Some improvement with

Physio + NSAIDS

- Cervical traction
- C7 root CSI
- No surgery required





## Take Home Message

When its easy, its easy!

- With non-specific/atypical pain presentations always perform a neurologic examination
- Consider all potential structural issues when assessing your patient



#### Case #3

- 42F
- 4/12 woke with a 'wry neck'
- 1/52 later severe R neck/arm pain
- Lasted 2/52, then settled
- Presents with restricted movement/fatigue R shoulder/arm. Essentially pain free
- GP has advised 'frozen shoulder'





## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Cervical/parascapular
  - Nerves Cervical spine/ Brachial plexus
  - Joint Glenohumeral joint/capsulitis
  - Tendon Rotator cuff. Bursa/calcific
  - Bone Humerus/Scapula
  - Vascular Artery/Vein



#### Examination

- Reduced active, not passive shoulder ROM
- Normal cervical exam/ROM
- Significant weakness C5
  - Supra/infraspinatus
  - Biceps preserved







# Diagnosis





#### Acute Brachial Neuritis

- Parsonage Turner Syndrome (Neuralgic amyotrophy)
- Rare: 1-2/100,000
- Aetiology inflammatory
- Typical presentation
  - Acute pain
  - Neurological loss





### Acute Brachial Neuritis

- Clinical
- Management
  - Investigation
    - MRI/NCS
  - Pain/analgesia
  - Physical



Outcome



#### Case #4

- 45 F police officer
- 3/12 R anterior thigh pain, parasthesia and altered sensation
- No obvious precipitant





## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Illiopsoas/Quadriceps
  - Nerves –/Lumbar spine/plexus/LFCNT
  - Bone Stress fracture femur
  - Joint Hip
  - Tendon Hip flexor
  - Vessels. Artery/Vein Arterial stenosis



## **Examination Findings**

- Lumbar exam normal
- Reduced sensation anterolateral thigh
- Normal power/reflex
- Normal hip examination
- Normal vascular examination





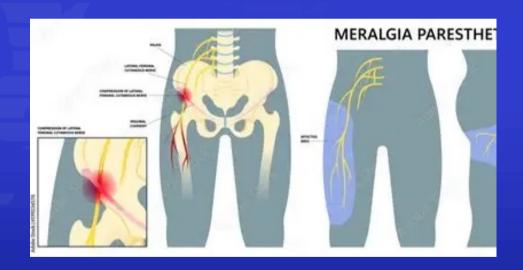
# Diagnosis





## 'Meralgia Parasthetica'

- Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve thigh
- Entrapment medial to ASIS
- Treatment
  - Unload
  - Physio
  - Medications
  - Injections
    - Surgery



Outcome



#### Case #5



- 35 Y.O sonographer
- 6/12 poorly localized R lateral elbow and forearm pain
- Worsened with heavier scanning (Pregnancy/Abdominal) and repetitive tasks



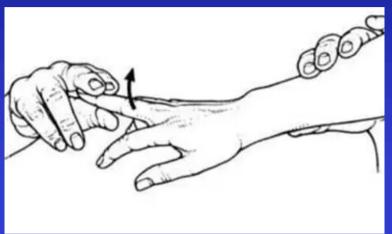
## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Wrist extensors
  - Nerves CSp/Plexus/radial nerve/PIN
  - Tendon CET
  - Joint RC OA
  - Bone Radius
  - Vascular Artery/vein



### Examination

- Normal elbow ROM
- No pain on CET testing
- Tender proximal forearm
- Pain on resisted supination
- No weakness/reflex loss





# Diagnosis

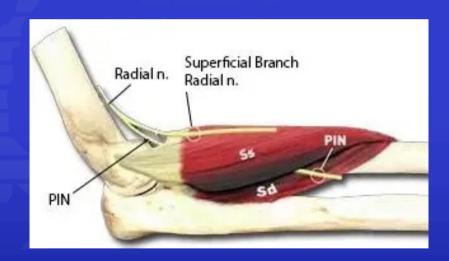




## 'PIN Syndrome'

- Posterior interosseous nerve entrapment
  - Arcade of Frohse
  - Supinator muscle
  - Nerve supply
- Treatment
  - Physio
  - Medications
  - Injections





Dutcome

#### Case #6

- 40Y.O weight-lifter
- 6/12 of evolving hand weakness + parasthesia 4/5 fingers
- Aggravated by training
- Symptoms worse at night





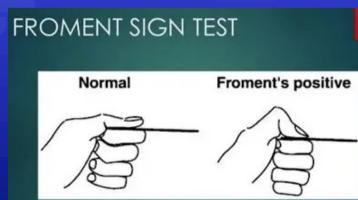
## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Wrist flexors
  - Nerves CSp/Plexus/Ulna nerve
  - Tendon CFT
  - Joint UC OA
  - Bone Humerus/Ulna
  - Vessels. Artery/Vein



#### Examination

- Normal elbow ROM
- No pain on CFT testing/Epicondylar tenderness
- Hand weakness
- Reduced sensation 4/5<sup>th</sup> fingers
- Positive Tinnel's test





## Ulna Neuropathy

- Ulna neuropathy
  - Subluxation
  - Compression
  - Neuritis
- Treatment
  - Physio
  - Medications
  - Injections



Outcome



#### Case #7

- 16 Y.O male Rugby League
- Making a front-on tackle in a game
- Sudden loss of power/parasthesia in hand
- Settled within 60 secs and played on
- Has had recurrent episodes which settle quickly despite rest between 1-4 weeks



## Differential Diagnosis

- What is causing the problem?
  - Soft tissue Deltoid contusion
  - Nerves C-spine/Brachial plexus
  - Tendon Rotator cuff
  - Joint Glenohumeral
  - Bone Humerus/Scapula
  - Vessels. Artery/Vein





## Examination

- Shoulder ROM preserved
- Normal rotator cuff strength
- Normal C5/6 neurology
- Cervical exam normal
- Positive apprehension test





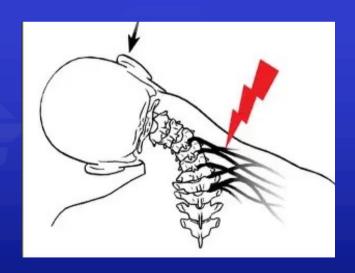
# Diagnosis





## Cervical Burner syndrome

- Typically a traction injury to the brachial plexus, but can be compressive
- Can last from short to prolonged timeframes
- Rest is essential
- Not to be missed
  - C-spine
  - Shoulder instability





#### Outcome

- MRI focal labral tear
- Undergoing rehabilitation
- May require a shoulder stabilization

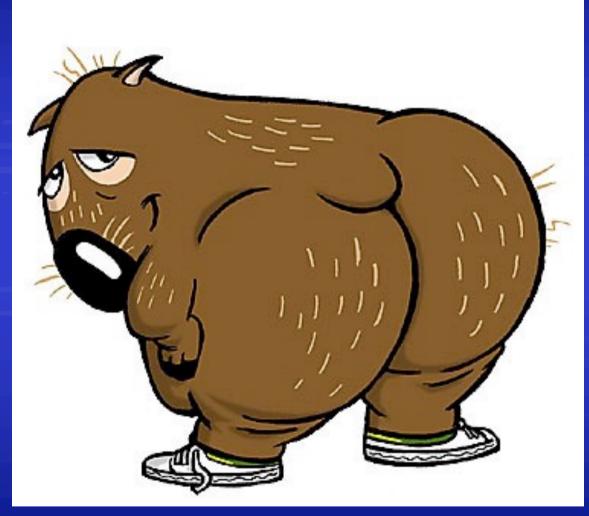




## Take Home Message

- Neurologic syndromes may commonly present to physiotherapists
- A detailed knowledge of nerve distribution and function is essential for diagnosis
- Neurological syndromes should be considered in atypical or non-specific presentations
- Referral to a medical practitioner may required for further evaluation.

## Thank You





Celebrating 25 Years of Fatso



