Isocinétisme: Utile ou futile?

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(centre médical d'excellence FIFA)

Préparateur physique indépendant

David SULEAU

Physiothérapeute

Chef Centre Actif+

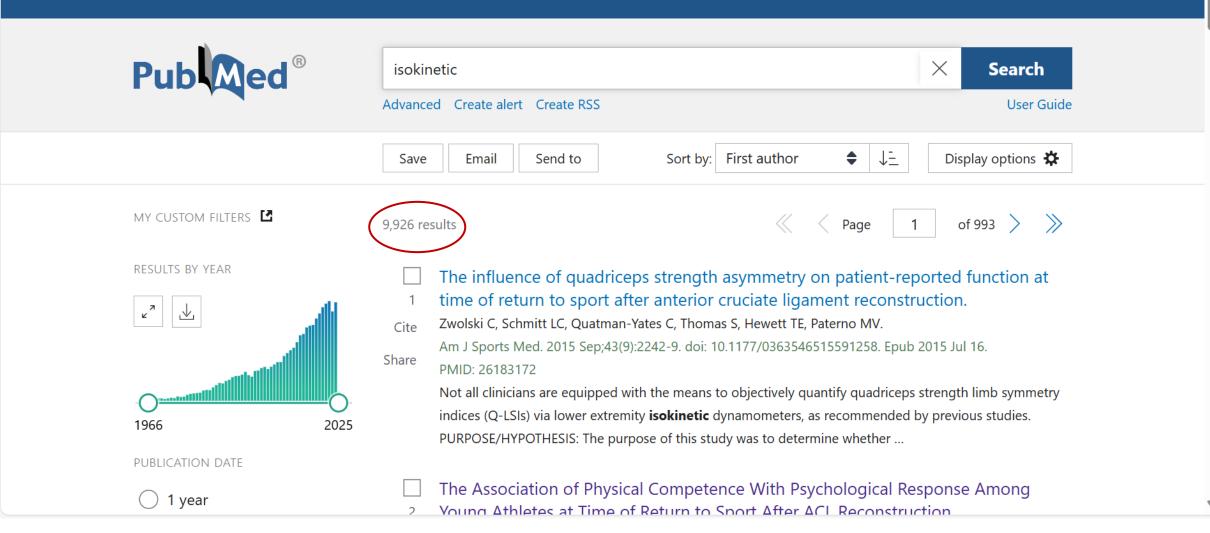






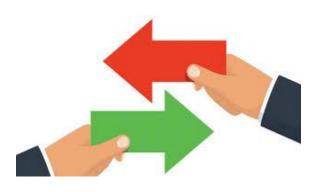


National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information



Intérêts et limites

- ✓ Le coût
- ✓ La maîtrise de la machine
- ✓ L'opérateur
- ✓ Interprétation
- ✓ L'expertise

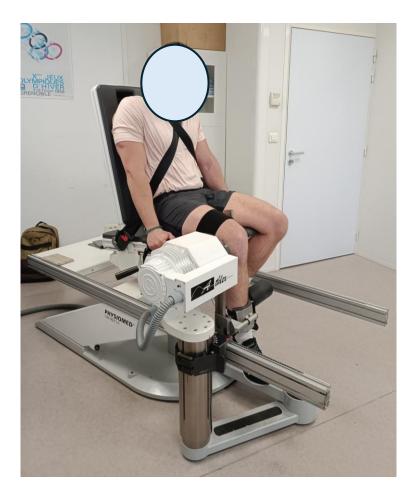


- ✓ Evaluer la force musculaire
- ✓ Quantifier le déséquilibre musculaire
- ✓ Guider la rééducation
- ✓ Objectiver les résultats et la progression
- ✓ Aide à déterminer la capacité à retourner au sport / à améliorer la symptomatologie
- ✓ Evaluation qualitative du mouvement en dynamique
- ✓ Principales articulations : Genou, épaule, hanche, cheville, coude, rachis (avec module spécifique)

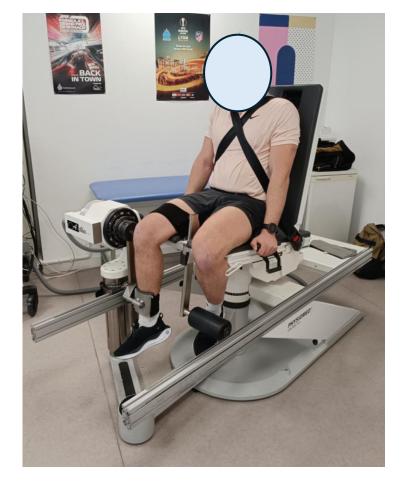


Test d'évaluation isocinétique genou : que nous apporte-t-il?



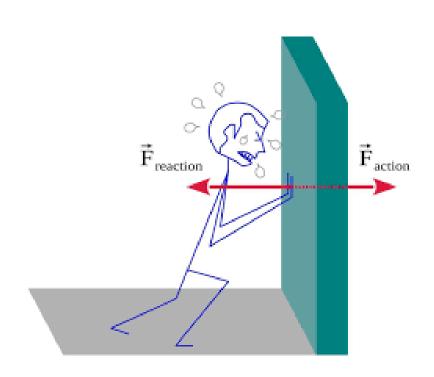




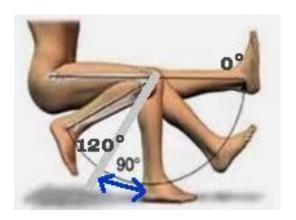


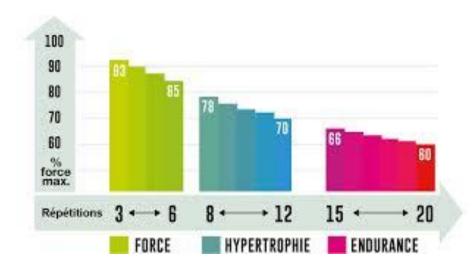
Le principe?

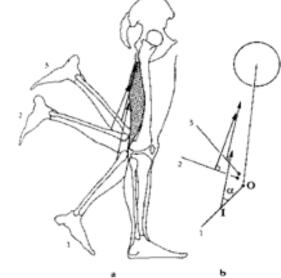
➤ Résistance auto-adaptée (3^{ème} loi de Newton)

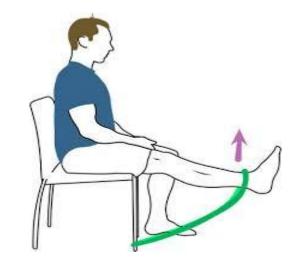


Quantification de tous les paramètres d'un mouvement né d'une contraction musculaire (amplitude, vitesse, durée, direction)

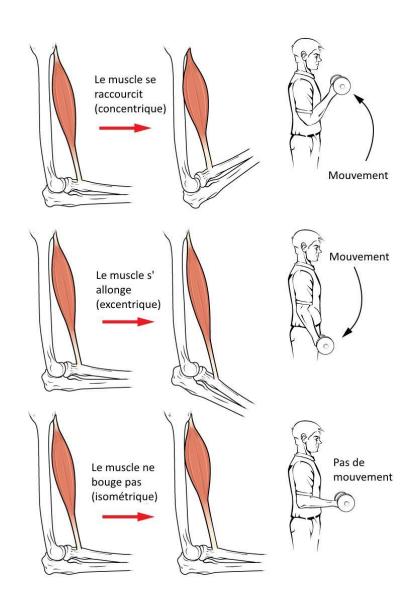


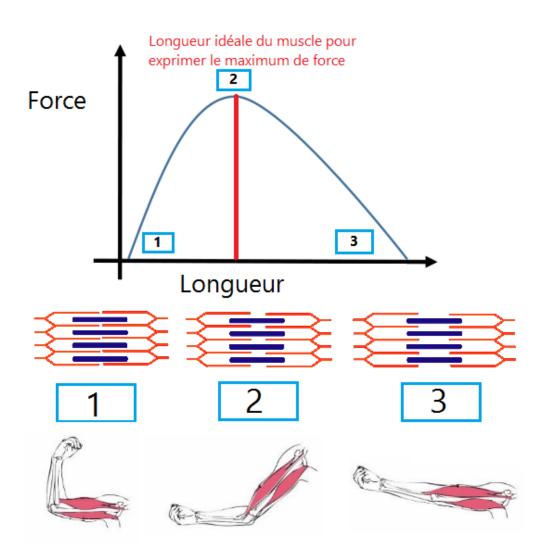


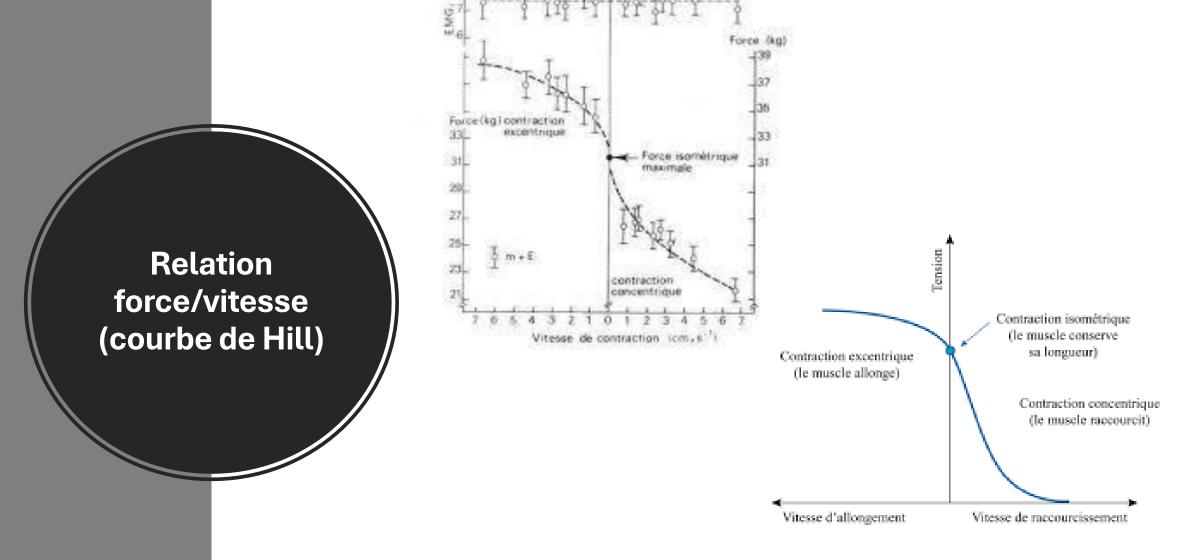




> Evaluation analytique des capacités neuromusculaires en dynamique

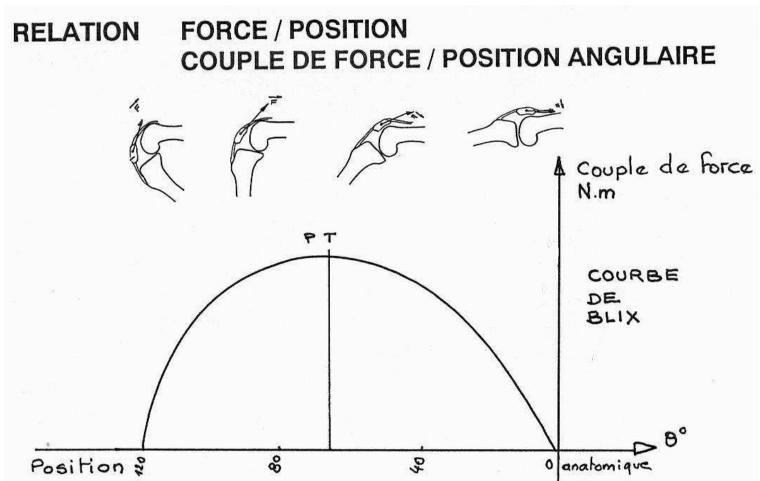






EMG intégré du biceps_brachial

Relation force/position (courbe de Blix)



Détermination objective de valeurs chiffrées validées scientifiquement

Table 3. Intern	ational classification of functio	ning, disability, and	health domains covered in the CPG	
Author (Year	r) Title	Organization	RTS Criteria	ICF Domains Covered
Thomeé (2011) ⁴⁴	Muscle strength and hop performance criteria prior to return to sports after anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction	EBSR	Symmetry of muscle function (strength of knee extensors and flexors) of 100% for pivot, contact, and competitive sports and ≥90% for noncontact and recreational sports Symmetry index between members (performance on the hop test) ≥90% Report on the RTS must be accompanied by a detailed description of the type and level of sport	Body functions (67%) ³ Activity and participation (33%)
Yabroudi (2013) ⁴⁷	Rehabilitation and return to play after anatomic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction	The University of Pittsburg	Quadriceps symmetry index ≥85% Achieve ROM, endurance, and proprioception criteria Tolerate full effort running, cutting, turning, and jumping exercises Progression of a partial return to practice, going through the levels of preparation for daily life activity, occupational activities, athletic activity, and RTS Total return to training until return to competition	Body functions (40%) Activity and participation (60%)
Shea (2014) ²	The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons evidence-based guideline on management of anterior cruciate ligament injuries: evidence-based guideline	The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons	The limited strength evidence does not support waiting for a specific time of surgery/injury or reaching a specific functional goal before RTS	Environmental factors (50%) Body functions (50%)
Sepúlveda (2017) ⁴¹	Anterior cruciate ligament injury: return to play, function and long-term considerations	The American College of Sports Medicine	Symmetry index between members ≥90% and 100% for high-demand sports Surgery time Psychological readiness (Tampa scale for kinesiophobia) ROM Abscess and edema Graft type Graft tension	Body functions (37%) Body structures (50%) Environmental factors (12%) Personal factors (12%)

Author (Year)	Title	Organization	RTS Criteria	ICF Domains Covered
Ardern (2018) ⁴	The 2018 International Olympic Committee consensus statement on prevention, diagnosis and management of pediatric ACL injuries	The International Olympic Committee	Active extension ≥120 degrees of knee flexion Little to no effusion Ability to maintain knee extension during unipodal support ≥90% symmetry of the limbs in muscle strength tests Ability to run for 10 minutes in good shape and without subsequent spillage Psychologically ready to RTS ≥90% symmetry between the limbs in muscle strength tests Adequate strategy and quality of movement Sport-specific training with gradual progression Confidence in knee function Knowledge of knee positioning at high risk of injury Ability to maintain knee positioning at low risk in advanced sport-specific actions	Body functions (64%) Environmental factors (9%) Activity and participation (9%) Personal factors (18%)
Filbay (2019) ²²	Evidence-based recommendations for the management of anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) rupture	The Arthritis Research UK, Centre for Sport, Exercise and Osteo- arthritis	Joint swelling Knee pain Psychological factors, such as autonomy, competence, and fear of reinjury Quadriceps isokinetic symmetry index ≥90% Symmetry index between the lower limbs in the hop test ≥90% ≥90 points on the Knee Outcome Survey ADLS agility test	Body structures (11%) Body functions (33%) Activity and participation (22%) Environmental factors (11%) Personal factors (22%)
Ishibashi (2019) ²⁶	The Japanese Orthopedic Association 2019 guidelines for anterior cruciate ligament injuries (3rd edition)	The Japanese Orthopedic Association	Muscle strength Balance ROM Psychological factors Knee joint stability Surgery time ≥6 months	Body functions (33%) Body structures (17%) Environmental factors (17%) Activity and participation (17%) Personal factors (17%)

Critères, Méthodes d'évaluation, cut-off?

Measurements	Methods of Assessments	Objective Criteria			
Pain ²¹	VAS/NPRS	<3 during & after therapeutic exercises			
PROs ²²					
Kinesiophobia ^{23,24}	ACL-RSI	> 55 points			
Posture	Posture Grid	LSI/WNL			
Gait/Running/Movement Analysis	Qualitative Analysis	WNL			
Knee effusion	Anthropometric measurements /Sweep Test	<1 cm. LSI			
Palpation		No c/o pain			
Balance/Proprioception ²⁵	Static Dynamic	WNL-LSI WNL/LSI			
AROM ^{26,27}	Goniometry Digital gonios	<10% LSI			
PROM ^{26,27}	Goniometry, Qualitative end feels	< 10 % LSI			
Special Tests	Lachman's/ Pivot Shift	Negative Negative			
Muscle Strength ²⁸ (Total Leg Strength-TAS) Core, Hip, Knee, Ankle	HHD, Isokinetics	<10% LSI, %BW, Norms			
Muscle Power (Total Leg Strength-TAS) Core, Hip, Knee, Ankle	HHD, Isokinetics Force Plates	<10% LSI, %BW, Norms; RFD			
Muscle Endurance (Total Leg Strength-TAS) Core, Hip, Knee, Ankle	Isokinetics Force Plates	<10% LSI, %BW, Norms			
Functional Tests ^{29–35}	Jump Tests Hop Tests T-Drill Hop Test Change of Lateral Direction Test LEFT	% - Height <10% -LSI; % Height; Norms <10 % - LSI <10% - LSI Norms			

Wilk K, Thomas ZM, Arrigo CA, Davies GJ. The Need To Change Return to Play Testing in Athletes Following ACL Injury: A Theoretical Model. Int J Sports Phys Ther. 2023 Feb 1;18(1):272-281.

Exemple du genou

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Commentaires :

RDV uniquement sur Internet : Doctolib.fr



COMPTE-RENDU TEST ISOCINETIQUE

BILAN GENOUX

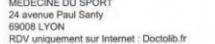
Patient :	20.000.022			Côté:	G - LCA DID	TATE 4		
Date:	29/09/22	Te	st Concentri		e: LCA-DID	1+1L-1		
		ôté Sain			Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	0	LI	Ratio IJ/Q	0	IJ	Ratio U/Q	0	Ш
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	69.8		120.3	49.6	41%	6%	29%
	120.8	66.6	55%	33.7	21.9	65%	-	and the same of
Couple moy. (Nm)	1.9	1.0	3370	1.74	0.75	0070		
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg) Angle de pic de couple	77.2	31.8		52.6	50.5		ı	
Puissance max (W)	532.9	274	51%	506.2	203.5	40%	5%	26%
Travall total (J)	785.2	402	51%	692.9	304.8	44%	12%	24%
Vitesse max (°/s)	242	244	3770	243	243	1.1,74	100.00	
		Te	st Concentr	ique à 90	*/s			
		ôté Sain			Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	0	n	Ratio IJ/Q (50% <n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td><td>Ratio L/Q (50%<n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td></n<80%)<></td></n<80%)<>	Q	n	Ratio L/Q (50% <n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td></n<80%)<>	Q	n
Couple max. (Nm)	190.0	84	44%	176.9	72.1	41%	7%	14%
Couple moy/Polds (Nm/kg)	2.0	1.3		2.6	1.1			
Angle de pic de couple	0.54	0.3		0.65	0.2			
Puissance max (W)	298.6	133	44%	278.4	112.6	40%	7%	15%
Travail total (J)	1019	482	47%	924.2	384.7	42%	9%	20%
Vitesse max (°/s)	91	91		91	91		10000	
			est Excentri	que à 30°				
		Côté Sair			Côté lésé		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	controlatéra
and the statement of the	Q	IJ		Q	IJ		Q	IJ
Couple max. (Nm)	221.5	106		220.8	111.9		0%	5%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	3.1	1.47		3,3	1.63			
Tps moy avant couple max. (s)		2.95			2.98			***
Puissance max (W)	1	34.1		ı	33.9			1%
Travail total (J)	1	1599		l	1607.7			1%
Vitesse max (*/s)	1	30		l	30		ı	
Goeff. Variation Test		12.00			5.16			
			(exc 30) / C	(conc 24		(1.5)		1
		Côté Sair			Côté lésé	Ratio	ı	
	0	-106	Ratio 0.83	Q #20.2	-111.9	0.93		
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	-1.5	0.83	120.3	-111.9	0.93	1	
Couple moy/masse (Nm/kg)	1.9	-1.5		1.7	-1.0			

Calcul du Mt de force maximal rapporté au pds corps :

- ☐ Valeurs Conc Q 90 pour **hommes**:
 - 2 2,2Nm/kg pour sédentaire
 - 2,2 2,5Nm/kg pour sportif amateur
 - > 2,5Nm/kg pour sportif de haut niveau
- ☐ Valeurs Conc Q 90 pour **femmes**:
 - 1,5 1,7Nm/kg pour sédentaire
 - 1,7 1,9Nm/kg pour sportive amateur
 - > 1,9Nm/kg pour sportive de haut niveau

Commentaires :

MEDECINE DU SPORT





COMPTE-RENDU TEST ISOCINETIQUE

BILAN GENOUX

			DILAN	GENOUA				
Patient:				Côté:	G			
Date:	29/09/22			Pathologie	E LCA-DID	T+TL-1		
		Te	st Concentri	que à 240	*/s			
	C	ôté Sain	1		Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	Q	ш	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	IJ	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	n
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	69.8		120.3	49.6	41%	6%	29%
Couple moy. (Nm)	120.8	66.6	55%	33.7	21.9	65%		
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	1.9	1.0		1.74	0.75	(diameter)		
Angle de pic de couple	77.2	31.8		52.6	50.5			
Pulssance max (W)	532.9	274	51%	506.2	203.5	40%	5%	26%
Travall total (J)	785.2	402	51%	692.9	304.8	44%	12%	24%
Vitesse max (°/s)	242	244	-51,04	243	243			
		Te	est Concentr	ique à 90°	f/s			
	C	ôté Sair		No. Anti-Charles	Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	0	L	Retio U/Q	0	IJ	Ratio U/Q	0	u
			(50% <n<80%)< td=""><td></td><td>5-500</td><td>(50%<n<80%)< td=""><td>1.000</td><td>-</td></n<80%)<></td></n<80%)<>		5-500	(50% <n<80%)< td=""><td>1.000</td><td>-</td></n<80%)<>	1.000	-
County many (Marx)	190.0	84.1	44%	176.9	72.1	41%	7%	14%
Couple max. (Nm)	2.8	1.3	1414.70	2.6	1.1	4170	A-200	1474
Couple moy/Polds (Nm/kg)	0.54	0.3		0.65	0.2			
Angle de pic de couple	298.6	133	44%	278.4	112.6	40%	7%	15%
Pulssance max (W)	177.00	482	47%	924.2	384.7	42%	9%	20%
Travail total (J)	1019 91	91	4770	91	91	42.70	3 70	2079
Vitesse max (°/s)	91	91		31	31			
		Até Sair	est Excentri	que a 30°	Côté lésé		DAG-0	
		ote Sair	1	a	Cote lese		Dencit	controlatéra
	Q	106		-	STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE,		0%	5%
Couple max. (Nm)	221.5			220.8	111.9		0.70	Market III
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	3.1	1.47		3.3	1.63			
Tps moy avant couple max. (s)	1	2.95		ı	2.98			1%
Puissance max (W)	1	34.1		ı	33.9			1%
Travail total (J)	1	1599		ı	1607.7			170
Vitesse max (*/s)	1	30		l	30			
Coeff. Variation Test	l .	12.00			5.16			
			(exc 30) / C	(conc 24		(1.5)		
		ôté Sair	The second secon	1	Côté lésé	2/25	l	
	0	u	Ratio	Q	IJ	Ratio		
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	-106	0.83	120.3	-111.9	0.93		
Couple moy/masse (Nm/kg)	1.9	-1.5		1.7	-1.6			

Calcul c	le la capacité amortissante du eps :
	Valeurs Exc sup 30%/Conc

Commentaires :

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BILAN GENOUX

Patient:				Côté:	G			
Date:	29/09/22			Pathologie	LCA-DID	T+TL-1		
		Te	st Concentric	ue à 240	/s			
		ôté Sain	1	- 3	Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	Q	ш	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	IJ	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	U
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	69.8	- 1	120.3	49.6	41%	6%	29%
Couple moy. (Nm)	120.8	66.6	55%	33.7	21.9	65%		
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	1.9	1.0		1.74	0.75		1	
Angle de pic de couple	77.2	31.8		52.6	50.5			
Puissance max (W)	532.9	274	51%	506.2	203.5	40%	5%	26%
Travali total (J)	785.2	402	51%	692.9	304.8	44%	12%	24%
Vitesse max (°/s)	242	244		243	243			
		Te	est Concentri	que à 90°	/s			
		ôté Sair			Côté lésé	The Control of the Land	Déficit	comu alatéra
	Q	IJ	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	IJ	Ratio U/C	Q	n
			(50% <n<80%)< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>(50%<n<80%< td=""><td>)</td><td></td></n<80%<></td></n<80%)<>			(50% <n<80%< td=""><td>)</td><td></td></n<80%<>)	
Couple max. (Nm)	190.0	84.1	44%	176.9	72.1	41%	7%	14%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	2.8	1.3		2.6	1.1			
Angle de pic de couple	0.54	0.3		0.65	0.2			
Pulssance max (W)	298.6	133	44%	278.4	112.6	40%	7%	15%
Travail total (J)	1019	482	47%	924.2	384.7	42%	9%	20%
Vitesse max (°/s)	91	91	10000	91	91		1250	
			est Excentric					
	(ôté Sair	1		Côté lésé		Sencit	controletéra
	Q	IJ		Q	IJ		Q	IJ
Couple max. (Nm)	221.5	106		220.8	111.9		0%	5%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	3.1	1,47		3.3	1.63			
Tps moy avant couple max. (s)		2.95			2.98			
Puissance max (W)		34.1			33.9		1	1%
Travall total (J)		1599			1607.7		1	1%
Vitesse max (*/s)		30			30		1	
Coeff. Variation Test		12.00			5.16		1	
	Ratio	Mixte I	(exc 30) / Q	(conc 240	0) (0.9≤Ns	(1.5)		
	(ôté Sair	1	9	Côté lésé		1	
	Q	I.J	Ratio	Q	I.J	Ratio		
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	-106	0.83	120.3	-111.9	0.93		
Couple moy/masse (Nm/kg)	1.9	-1.5		1.7	-1.6		1	

Calcul du rapport Qsain/Qlésé et IJsain/IJlésé en Con et Exc :

■ Max 10% naturellement entre les 2 jambes

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COMPTE-RENDU TEST ISOCINETIQUE

BILAN GENOUX

			DILA	CHIL				
Patient :	20/00/22			Côté:	G : LCA-DID1	TATE 4		
Date:	29/09/22				The Period III also being	+1L-1		
			t Concenti	ique à 240			Large	
		ôté Sain	Ratio IJ/Q		Côté lésé	Ratio LUQ	Deficit	controlatéra
	Q	u	Hatio IJ/Q	0	10000	41%	6%	29%
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	69.8		120.3	49.6		0.50	2970
Couple moy. (Nm)	120.8	66.6	55%	33.7	21.9	65%		
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	1.9	1.0		1.74	0.75			
Angle de pic de couple	77.2	31.8		52.6	50.5			
Puissance max (W)	532.9	274	51%	506.2	203.5	40%	5%	26%
Travail total (J)	785.2	402	51%	692.9	304.8	44%	12%	24%
Vitesse max (°/s)	242	244		243	243			
THE PARTY OF THE P			st Concent	rique à 90°				1937
	C	ôté Sain			Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatér
	Q	IJ	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	IJ	Ratio U/Q	Q	IJ
			(50% <n<80%< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>(50%<n<80%< td=""><td></td><td></td></n<80%<></td></n<80%<>			(50% <n<80%< td=""><td></td><td></td></n<80%<>		
Couple max. (Nm)	190.0	84.1	44%	176.9	72.1	41%	.%	14%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	2.8	1.3		2.6	1.1			
Angle de pic de couple	0.54	0.3		0.65	0.2	P.O.L.P.		
Puissance max (W)	298.6	133	44%	278.4	112.6	40%	7%	15%
Travail total (J)	1019	482	47%	924.2	384.7	42%	9%	20%
Vitesse max (°/s)	91	91		91	91			
		Te	st Excentr	ique à 30°	S			
	C	ôté Sain			Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	Q	IJ		Q	IJ		Q	IJ
Couple max. (Nm)	221.5	106		220.8	111.9		0%	5%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	3.1	1.47		3.3	1.63			
Tps moy avant couple max. (s)	85246	2.95		0.6569	2.98		1	
Puissance max (W)	1	34.1		1	33.9			1%
Travail total (J)	ı	1599			1607.7			1%
Vitesse max (*/s)	1	30			30		1	
Coeff. Variation Test	l	12.00		1	5.16		1	
	Ratio	Mixte II	(exc 30) /	Q (conc 24	0) (0.9≤N≤	1.5)		11 14 14 14
		ôté Sain			Côté lésé		1	
	0	IJ.	Ratio	Q	IJ	Ratio	1	
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	-106	0.83	120.3	-111.9	0.93		
Couple moy/masse (Nm/kg)	1.9	-1.5		1.7	-1.6		1	

Calcul du ratio conventionnel
IJcon90/Qcon90 :

- **0**,50-0,80
- ☐ Valeur cible: 0,60

Commentaires:

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BILAN GENOUX

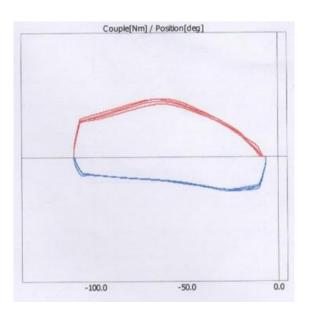
Patient:		Côte: G
Date:	29/09/22	Pathologie: LCA-DIDT+TL-1

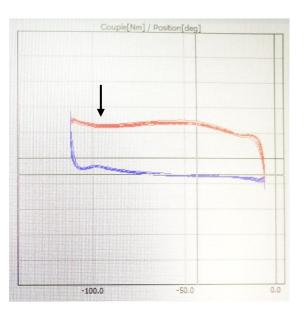
Date:	29/09/22			Pathologie	E LCA-DID	T+TL-1		
		Te	st Concentri	que à 240	*/s			
	C	ôté Sair			Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	Q	ш	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	IJ	Ratio IJ/Q	Q	U
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	69.8		120.3	49.6	41%	6%	29%
Couple moy. (Nm)	120.8	66.6	55%	33.7	21.9	65%		
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	1.9	1.0	-7-7-17	1.74	0.75			
Angle de pic de couple	77.2	31.8		52.6	50.5			
Puissance max (W)	532.9	274	51%	506.2	203.5	40%	5%	26%
Travall total (J)	785.2	402	51%	692.9	304.8	44%	12%	24%
Vitesse max (°/s)	242	244		243	243			
THE RESIDENCE			est Concentr					
	C	ôté Sair	1	-	Côté lésé		Déficit	controlatéra
	Q	n	Ratio IJ/Q (50% <n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td><td>Ratio LI/Q (50%<n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td></n<80%)<></td></n<80%)<>	Q	n	Ratio LI/Q (50% <n<80%)< td=""><td>Q</td><td>n</td></n<80%)<>	Q	n
Couple max. (Nm)	190.0	84.1	44%	176.9	72.1	41%	7%	14%
Couple moy/Polds (Nm/kg)	2.8	1.3		2.6	1.1			
Angle de pic de couple	0.54	0.3	2000	0.65	0.2		2507	
Pulssance max (W)	298.6	133	44%	278.4	112.6	40%	7%	15%
Travail total (J)	1019	482	47%	924.2	384.7	42%	9%	20%
Vitesse max (°/s)	91	91	10,000	91	91		128170	
			est Excentri					
	C	ôté Sair	1		Côté lésé		1 1 1 1 1 1 1	controlatéra
and the second second	Q	IJ		a	n		Q	LJ.
Couple max. (Nm)	221.5	106		220.8	111.9		0%	5%
Couple moy/Poids (Nm/kg)	3.1	1.47		3.3	1.63			
Tps moy avant couple max. (s)		2.95			2.98			
Puissance max (W)	1	34.1		l .	33.9			1%
Travail total (J)		1599			1607.7		ı	1%
Vitesse max (*/s)		30			30		ı	
Coeff. Variation Test		12.00			5.16			
		RECORD DESIGNATION	(exc 30) / C	(conc 24)		\$1.5)		
		ôté Sair		- C	Côté lésé	-		
2	0	III	Ratio	Q	IJ	Ratio	1)	
Couple max. (Nm)	127.9	-100	0.83	120.3	-111.9	0.93		
Couple moyimasse (Nm/kg)	1.9	-1.5		1.7	-1.6			

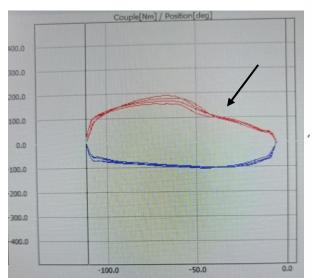
Calcul du ratio mixte
IJexc30/Qcon240 :

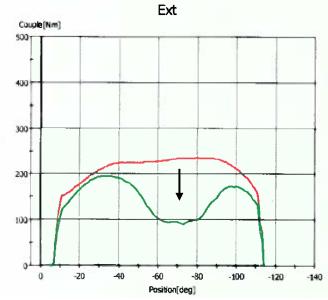
Q 0,90-1,50

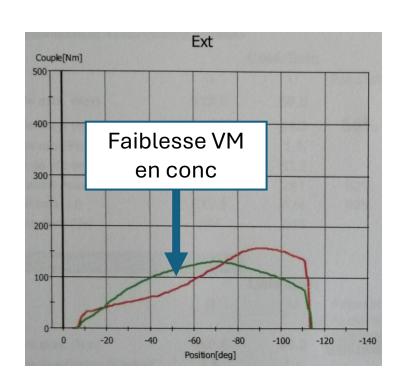
☐ Valeur cible: 1,20

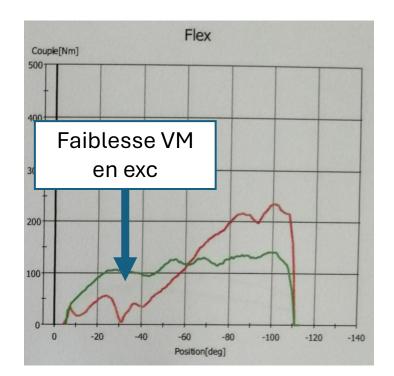






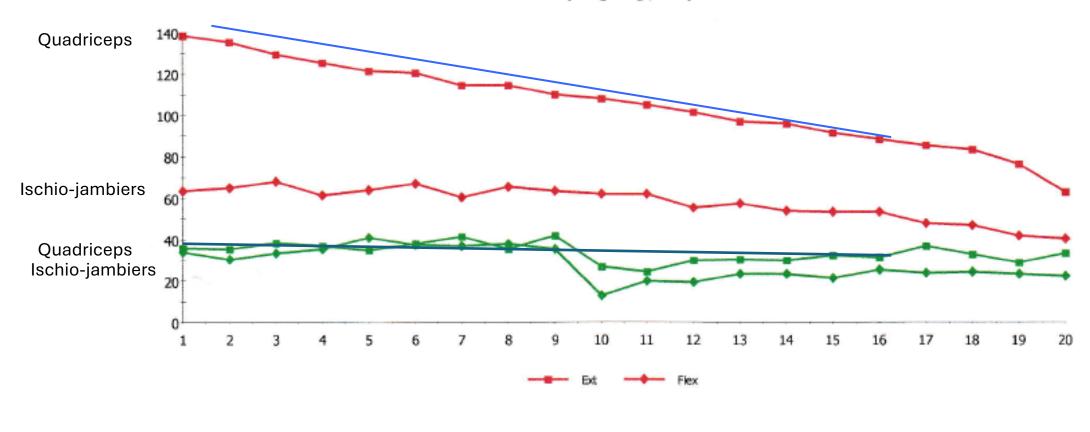






> Indice de fatigabilité :





Jambe saine

____ Jambe pathologique

Calcul de l'indice de fatigue :

1			2		2/1	
Rép	Ext / Con	Flex / Con	Ext / Con	Flex / Con	[%]	[%]
1	148.1	-88.1	153.2	-80.0	103.4	90.8
2	144.4	-87.0	156.5	-80.1	108.4	92.1
3	143.5	-80.1	161.6	-83.5	112.6	104.2
4	141.1	-72.8	156.6	-78.5	111.0	107.8
5	138.4	-85.7	155.2	-78.8	112.1	91.9
6	135.1	-78.6	150.1	-64.6	111.1	82.2
7	128.0	-75.8	142.0	-76.2	110.9	100.5
8	123.2	-83.4	141.2	-77.0	114.6	92.3
9	122.5	-78.2	134.9	-67.5	110.1	86.3
10	119.8	-75.5	136.2	-70.2	113.7	93.0
11	116.8	-73.5	126.7	-67.1	108.5	91.3
12	113.7	-77.7	126.7	-71.8	111.4	92.4
13	113.5	-73.8	127.1	-62.5	112.0	84.7
14	111.2	-67.6	121.5	-72.7	109.3	107.5
15	108.2	-76.4	124.8	-69.8	115.3	91.4
16	103.8	-73.7	118.0	-64.4	113.7	87.4
17	102.2	-69.3	115.6	-49.0	113.1	70.7
18	101.0	-56.3	115.1	-49.2	114.0	87.4
19	100.2	-56.0	106.8	-40.5	106.6	72.3
20	97.4	-52.4	104.4	-35.5	107.2	67.7

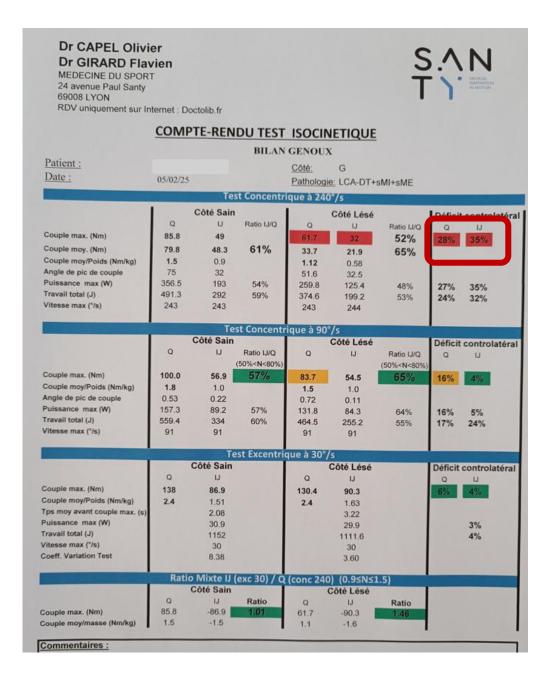
- Moy des 5 dernières RM / Moy des 5 premières RM
- Valeurs moy Q = 0.15 0.35
- Valeurs moy IJ = 0,15 0,35

Peut être compléter par :

>≠ Force explo à 240°/s

>≠ Travail total à 240°/s

>≠ Puissance max à 180°/s



Intérêts dans la rééducation

Exemple du genou

- ➤ Augmentation significative de la force isocinétique du quadriceps a été observée chez genoux post-ACLR et ACL déficients en faveur des exercices OKC à 3 (p=0,03) et 4 (p = 0,008) mois, respectivement
- ➤ Diminution significative de la douleur a été trouvé en faveur d'un OKC précoce par rapport à un OKC tardif (p < 0,003)
- ➤ Entraînement à faible résistance à la charge (LLRT) OKC n'a montré aucun résultat significatif différence de laxité par rapport aux témoins (p > 0,05)
- Une résistance élevée à la charge (HLRT) OKC avait moins de laxité que les témoins à 6 semaines (p = 0,02) mais pas à 12 semaines (p > 0,05)

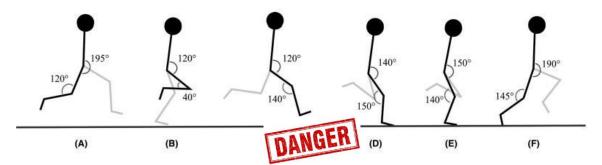
Intérêts dans la rééducation

Exemple du genou

Les exercices OKC semblent supérieurs à ceux de CKC pour améliorer force du quadriceps 3 à 4 mois après la blessure, que ce soit dans le cadre d'un traitement conservateur ou rééducation post-opératoire.

Les exercices OKC semblent être soit supérieur ou tout aussi efficace au CKC pour améliorer la laxité du genou, présentant ainsi leur importance d'être inclus dans un protocole de réadaptation dès les phases initiales

Exemple des IJ



1-Wing, Chris MSc1; Bishop, Chris MSc2. Hamstring Strain Injuries: Incidence, Mechanisms, Risk Factors, and Training Recommendations. Strength and Conditioning Journal 42(3):p 40-57, June 2020.

Ratio IJ/Q <0,6 à 180°/s 7 x17 le risque (1)

Force maximale : exc IJ, IJ/Q, ≠ contro

Facteurs de risques intrinsèques modifiables

Architecture muscu IJ : longueur fascicule réduite

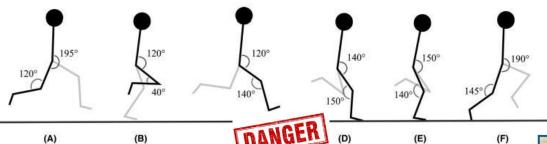
Contrôle moteur: coordination intermusclaires:

Fessiers pour accélérer la hanche / Gastroc pour décélérer les couples exc en CCO

Fatigue, volume sprint, condition globale: E/F exc, exposition aux sprints

Amplitude de mouvement dynamique réduite

Psycho, style de vie : sensation d'inconfort post lésion, qualité du sommeil



1-Wing, Chris MSc1; Bishop, Chris MSc2. Hamstring Strain Injuries: Incidence, Mechanisms, Risk Factors, and Training Recommendations. Strength and Conditioning Journal 42(3):p 40-57, June 2020.

Isocinétisme : >15% 7 x4-5 le risque / <5% ≥ le risque de 4,66 à 1,43 (1)

Force maximale : exc IJ, IJ/Q, ≠ contro

Facteurs de risques intrinsèques modifiables

Contrôle moteur : coordination intermusclaires :

Architecture muscu IJ: longueur fascicule réduite

Fessiers pour accélérer la hanche / Gastroc pour décélérer les couples exc en CCO

Fatigue, volume sprint, condition globale: E/F exc, exposition aux sprints

Amplitude de mouvement dynamique réduite

Psycho, style de vie : sensation d'inconfort post lésion, qualité du sommeil

Exemple de l'épaule

Risk Factors of Overuse Shoulder Injuries in Overhead Athletes: A Systematic Review

Camille Tooth, PT,*^{†‡} Amandine Gofflot, PT,[‡] Cédric Schwartz, PhD,[†] Jean-Louis Croisier, PT, PhD,^{†‡} Charlotte Beaudart, PhD,[§] Olivier Bruyère, PhD,[§] and Bénédicte Forthomme, PT, PhD^{†‡}

Context: Shoulder injuries are highly prevalent in sports involving the upper extremity. Some risk factors have been identified in the literature, but consensus is still lacking.

Objectives: To identify risk factors of overuse shoulder injury in overhead athletes, as described in the literature.

Data Sources: A systematic review of the literature from the years 1970 to 2018 was performed using 2 electronic databases: PubMed and Scopus.

Study Selection: Prospective studies, written in English, that described at least 1 risk factor associated with overuse shoulder injuries in overhead sports (volleyball, handball, basketball, swimming, water polo, badminton, baseball, and tennis) were considered for analysis.

Study Design: Systematic review.

Level of Evidence: Level 3.

Data Extraction: Data were extracted from 25 studies. Study methodology quality was evaluated using the Modified Coleman Methodology Score.

Results: Intrinsic factors, previous injury, range of motion (lack or excess), and rotator cuff weakness (isometric and isokinetic) highly increase the risk of future injuries. Additionally, years of athletic practice, body mass index, sex, age, and level of play seem to have modest influence. As for the effect of scapular dysfunction on shoulder injuries, it is still controversial, though these are typically linked. Extrinsic factors, field position, condition of practice (match/training), time of season, and training load also have influence on the occurrence of shoulder injuries.

Conclusion: Range of motion, rotator cuff muscle weakness, and training load are important modifiable factors associated with shoulder injuries. Scapular dysfunction may also have influence. The preventive approach for shoulder injury should focus on these factors.

Tooth C, Gofflot A, Schwartz C, Croisier JL, Beaudart C, Bruyère O, Forthomme B. Risk Factors of Overuse Shoulder Injuries in Overhead Athletes: A Systematic Review. Sports Health. 2020 Sep/Oct;12(5):478-487.

Exemple de la hanche

Hip strength does not correlate with hip and knee biomechanics during single-leg tasks: A systematic review with meta-analysis and evidence gap map

Micah C Garcia ¹, Marina C Waiteman ¹ ², Jeffery A Taylor-Haas ³, David M Bazett-Jones ¹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 39412104 DOI: 10.1080/02640414.2024.2415219

Abstract

We systematically reviewed and synthesized the evidence for the relationship between hip strength and hip and knee biomechanics during single-leg tasks in uninjured and injured populations. We searched CINAHL, EMBASE, PubMed, SportDiscus, and Web of Science from inception to July 2024. We included cross-sectional studies with uninjured and/or injured participants that reported correlations between hip strength and hip or knee kinematics during a single-leg task. We identified 41 articles that reported the correlations between hip strength and hip or knee kinematics during a single-leg task for uninjured (n = 33) and/or injured (n = 12) populations. We identified moderate-to-strong evidence for no-to-poor relationships between most hip strength and hip and knee kinematics during a single-leg task for uninjured (n = -0.33-0.45) and injured populations (n = -0.24-0.24). We observed limited-to-moderate evidence for fair-to-moderate negative relationships between concentric and eccentric hip abduction strength and hip adduction (n = -0.52) and knee abduction kinematics (n = -0.45-0.59) for uninjured populations. Isometric hip strength may not play as

kinematics (r = -0.45-0.59) for uninjured populations. Isometric hip strength may not play as important of a role in controlling lower extremity motion during single-leg tasks as previously perceived, but isokinetic strength may be a better indicator of lower extremity motion during single-leg tasks. Trial Registration: PROSPERO#CRD42020153166.

Garcia MC, Waiteman MC, Taylor-Haas JA, Bazett-Jones DM. Hip strength does not correlate with hip and knee biomechanics during single-leg tasks: A systematic review with meta-analysis and evidence gap map. J Sports Sci. 2024 Oct;42(19):1831-1846.

«Le retour au sport n'est pas une décision prise isolément à la fin du processus de rétablissement et de rééducation. Le retour au sport devrait être considéré comme un continuum, parallèlement à la récupération et la rééducation. » Ardern et al BJSM 2016

Spécifique

Agilité sans et avec ballon / Passe / Tir / Neurocognitif > 1 tâche

Fonctionnelle

Qualité réception / Hop tests + v COD

Psychologique

ACL-RSI

Musculo-squelettique

Force Q/IJ

ABD/ADD/RE/RI/EXT/FLECH de hanche

Triceps surae

Multifidus/Quadratus lumborum (Hajek, 2023)







Intérêts dans différentes pathologies

- ➤ Orthopédie (ACL, Proximal Hamstring repair, Patellar tendinopathy, Medial tibial stress syndrome, Shoulder injury in overhead athletes, Achilles Tendon Repair): plusieurs centaines de publications
- ➤ Sclérose en plaque : 20-30% des tests de capacité fonctionnelle expliqués par un déficit de force musculaire (Jorgensen, 2017 ; Ramari, 2020)
- Hémiplégie post AVC : intérêts d'évaluer et travailler la force musculaire (Kristensen, 2017)

Merci de votre attention







