Hip-related pain and femoroacetabular impingement syndrome: How common is it? How does it impact on biomechanics? How does it affect muscle function?

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Introduction by the editor Mario Bizzini
Joshua Heerey (La Trobe University, Melbourne) präsentierte an der #SportSuisse2018 seine Arbeit "What is the prevalence and relationship of bony morphology and features associated with early hip osteoarthritis in subelite footballers with and without hip and groin pain" und gewann den JOSPT Award für das beste Poster in Bern: Glückwünsche!
Die Ziele dieser Studie waren, die Prävalenz der knöchernen Morphologie bei Fußballspielern mit und ohne hüftbezogene Leistenschmerzen zu beschreiben und den Zusammenhang zwischen Schmerz und knöcherner Morphologie bei diesen Athleten (Fussball- und australische Fussballspieler; Subeliteniveau; Durchschnittsalter: 26 Jahre, 80% Männer; 187 symptomatisch und 55 asymptomatisch) zu bestimmen. Alle Probanden wurden einer spezifischen Röntgenuntersuchung unterzogen (liegendes AP-Becken, Dunn 45°) und füllten das International Hip Outcome Tool (IHOT-33). Die Ergebnisse zeigten, dass bei Subelite-Fussballspielern 2/3 aller Hüften eine schmerzunabhängige Cam-morphologie haben (Pincer Morphologie und Hüftgelenkdysplasie wurden in dieser Kohorte selten beobachtet), und dass hüftbezogene Leistenschmerzen nicht mit knöcherner Morphologie verbunden sind. Dies stärkt erneut die Bedeutung der Verwendung anderer klinischer Einheiten (wie von Per Hölmich beschrieben) und der sorgfältigen/kritischen Betrachtung und Bewertung der intraartikulären Pathologien bei subelitären Fußballspielern mit langjährigen Hüft- und Leistenschmerzen.

Joshua Heerey (La Trobe University, Melbourne) presented at the #SportSuisse2018 his work “What is the prevalence and relationship of bony morphology and features associated with early hip osteoarthritis in sub-elite footballers with and without hip and groin pain”, and won the JOSPT award for the best poster in Bern: congratulations!

The aims of this study were to describe the prevalence of bony morphology in football players with and without hip related groin pain, and to determine the association between pain and bony morphology in these athletes (soccer and Australian football players; subelite level; mean age: 26 years old, 80% men; 187 symptomatic and 55 asymptomatic). All subjects underwent specific x-rays exams (supine AP pelvis, Dunn 45°) and filled the International Hip Outcome Tool (IHOT-33). The results showed that in sub-elite football players: 2/3 of all hips have cam morphology independent of pain (pincer morphology and acetabular dysplasia were rarely seen in this cohort), and that hip related groin pain is not associated with bony morphology.

This strengthen again the importance of to use other clinical entities (as described by Per Hölmich) and to carefully/critically consider and evaluate the intra-articular pathologies in sub-elite football players with long standing hip and groin pain.
Introduction

Hip-related pain is common in active young and middle-aged individuals. Femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) syndrome, a frequent cause of hip pain, consists of a triad of imaging findings, pain, and clinical signs. [1] Femoroacetabular impingement can have a large impact on the quality of life of those affected. It is thought to be characterised by altered femoral or acetabular morphology, such as excessive bone formation at the femoral head-neck junction known as cam-morphology, which can create aberrant joint forces during hip movements and potentially damage intra-articular structures. At present, the prevalence of intra-articular hip pathology in those with and without hip pain, including FAI syndrome, is unknown. It is also unclear whether hip related pain (including FAI syndrome) is associated with alterations in biomechanics or muscle characteristics. This article will discuss key aspects of the PhD work of physiotherapists Joshua Heerey, Matthew King (both La Trobe University) and Peter Lawrenson (University of Queensland), all of whom are working on Project FORCe (the Femoroacetabular impingement OsteoaRthritis Cohort study) [2] under the guidance of Professor Kay Crossley (see http://www.latrobe.edu.au/sport-and-exercise-medicine/research/projects for more information).

Part one: The prevalence of intra-articular hip pathologies in people with and
We know that hip and groin related pain affects an individual’s ability to participate in personal and recreational activities. [3,4] Intra-articular hip conditions are now recognised as a cause of hip and groin related pain. [5] In particular, FAI syndrome, labral tears and cartilage defects are thought to be implicated in the development of hip and groin related pain. [5–7] Arthroscopic surgery is often considered for individuals with pain, appropriate clinical assessment findings and intra-articular hip pathologies identified on imaging. [8] However, if we look at other areas of the body, such as the shoulder and spine, we see that pathology (e.g. rotator cuff tears or disc bulges) identified on imaging is seen similarly in individuals with and without symptoms. [9–11] In light of this, and the increasing rates of surgery for intra-articular hip conditions identified with imaging [12], it is important to better understand the prevalence of such pathologies in individuals with and without hip and groin related pain. Having a better understanding of the relationship between symptoms and imaging findings may improve management of individuals with intra-articular hip pathologies.

The aim of this systematic review was to determine the prevalence of intra-articular hip pathologies in individuals with and without hip-related symptoms. A comprehensive review of electronic health databases was undertaken for studies with a primary aim of investigating the prevalence of imaging defined intra-articular hip pathologies using commonly used imaging modalities such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (Figure 1) without and with contrast agent and computed tomography (CT). PRISMA guidelines [13] were followed for this process. Twenty-nine studies reporting on the prevalence of intra-articular hip pathologies were identified. The studies were generally of moderate to high risk of bias, with only five of the 29 studies adjudged as having low risk of bias. Fifteen of the 29 studies investigated active or athletic populations. Importantly, none of the included studies investigated true community based populations. Pooled data indicate that labral tears were observed in 62% (95% confidence interval (CI) 47% to 75%) of symptomatic individuals and 54% (95%CI 41% to 66%) of asymptomatic individuals. Cartilage defects were reported in 64% (95%CI 25% to 91%) of symptomatic individuals, compared to 12% (95%CI 7% to 21%) of asymptomatic individuals. More, low risk of bias studies are needed to confirm or refine these values.

Conclusion: The prevalence of intra-articular hip pathologies appears highly variable in symptomatic and asymptomatic populations (confidence intervals range from 25% to 90%). The prevalence of intra-articular hip pathologies (especially cartilage lesions) appears to be higher in symptomatic individuals. However, imaging defined intra-articular hip pathologies are also consistently seen in asymptomatic individuals, highlighting a potential discordant relationship between imaging defined pathology and symptoms.
Part two: How does FAI syndrome affect biomechanics?

With Matthew King


Why do some people with morphological changes in their hips go on to develop FAI syndrome and others not? As FAI syndrome is a movement related condition, biomechanics may play a role in the establishment and persistence of symptoms. We recently conducted a systematic review to document differences in hip biomechanics in people with FAI syndrome and asymptomatic controls.

A systematic search of the literature was conducted around two main concepts; FAI syndrome and biomechanics and standard PRISMA guidelines were followed for the systematic review. [14] Studies were included if they compared the biomechanics of everyday tasks in people with and without (control) FAI syndrome, using three-dimensional motion capture devices. Standardised mean differences and 95% confidence intervals were calculated for all data by dividing the difference between groups by the pooled standard deviation and where able, the results were pooled in a meta-analysis.

Thirteen studies [15–27] were included in the review with 205 symptomatic participants (151 men), age range 24.1-40.1 years, and 236 controls (158 men), age range 27.1-43.2 years. Tasks investigated included walking, squatting, step ascent, sit-to-stand, and drop landing.

![Figure 1: Hip 3t MRI images demonstrating cartilage deficits.](image)

**Walking:**
People with FAI syndrome walked with lower: peak hip extension angle (SMD-0.40, 95% CI-0.71 to –0.09;
I² = 0% p=0.60), [17,20-22,25] total sagittal plane range (Figure 2), (-0.51, -0.93 to -0.08; I² = 0% p=0.66) [19,22,25] peak hip internal rotation angle (-0.67 –1.19 to -0.16; I²= 47% p=0.15) [17,20,25] and peak external rotation joint torque (-0.71, –1.07 to –0.35; I²= 0% p=0.82). [16,17,20,22,27]

Squatting:
People with FAI syndrome squatted to a lesser depth compared with controls (0.92, 0.46 to 1.38; I²= 0%, p=0.77), [15,23,24] with no difference in peak hip flexion. [15,22,23]

Step ascent, sit-to-stand and drop landing
There was insufficient evidence to draw conclusions for clinical practice on these tasks

Conclusion: This review identified that people with FAI syndrome demonstrate differences in biomechanics during tasks such as walking and squatting. A lower peak hip extension angle is seen in a variety of hip conditions including osteoarthritis [28,29] and following total hip replacement. [30] This may be a strategy to reduce anterior hip contact force during walking, [31] however it may also have a negative effect on the anterior gluteal muscles over time [32] and reduce hip stability. [33,34] Furthermore, positions of internal rotation are often reported as painful in FAI syndrome. [35] Lower peak hip internal rotation and external rotation joint torque may be strategies to reduce internal rotation to avoid a potentially painful position. Squatting is a common daily task, the inability of people with FAI syndrome to squat as-deep-as controls may be due to poor performance of the task and not necessarily a loss in hip flexion range. The review indicates that further information on more sport specific activities such as running is needed, to determine if these tasks present a problem for those with FAI syndrome.

Part three: How does hip-related pain affect muscle function?

With Peter Lawrenson

Strength deficits are a common clinical feature in FAI syndrome, [36,37] and other articular hip pathology, yet our understanding of the mechanism behind these deficits is lacking. Interventions designed to address strength deficits in hip pathology are scarce and have mixed results. [38–40] In order to ensure future interventions are appropriately targeted an improved understanding of the mechanisms underlying deficits in strength is required.
Decreases in muscle size have been correlated to deficits in strength, although the nature of this relationship in hip joint pathology is inconsistent. [41] Alterations in muscle composition, such as increased fatty infiltration, may contribute to variations in the relationship between size and strength. [42] Fatty infiltration has been reported in joint pathology to occupy space within healthy muscle tissue and decrease its potential contractile force in relation to its overall size. [43] To ascertain whether changes in size and composition are evident in FAI syndrome and other hip pathology, a review of the literature was undertaken (Figure 3).
No studies have specifically investigated FAI syndrome, but two studies examined muscle size and composition in pincer morphology; a component of FAI syndrome, with comparisons to dysplasia and healthy controls. Iliocapsularis, a muscle proposed to play a role in active stability of the hip joint, was found to have a smaller size and greater fatty infiltration in people with pincer morphology. [44] In contrast, rectus femoris, was shown to have a significantly greater size. [45] These findings indicate there may be alterations in structure of the deep muscles surrounding the joint in populations with pincer morphology, although further studies with larger sample sizes are required to confirm these findings in diagnosed FAI syndrome. Most studies examining size and fatty infiltration in hip pathology are focused on hip osteoarthritis (OA). Decreases in size of muscles around the hip as well as increases in fatty infiltration have been demonstrated in end stage hip OA across a number of studies, [46–48] yet magnitude of these changes may vary based on the specific muscle investigated and stage of pathology. [42] There are few studies with large sample sizes, investigating muscle size and composition in intra-articular pathology. With the limited evidence seen in pincer morphology, and what was observed in OA, there are some indications of changes in size and composition of muscles across the spectrum of pathology that require further investigation. Cam FAI syndrome and other intra-articular pathology have been linked to the pathogenesis of hip OA [49,50] and thus, additional research to ascertain any commonalities between these groups is warranted. This may not only to improve our understanding of intra-articular pathology, but to also identify potential factors that may that play a role in disease progression.
Summary

Hip-related pain, including FAI syndrome, frequently affects active and sporting populations, yet we have limited understanding of its aetiology and interventions that can be employed to ameliorate symptoms. These systematic reviews indicate that people with hip-related pain are likely to demonstrate intra-articular pathology (~60% may have labral or cartilage lesions), but the clinical relevance of these lesions are not known. They are also likely to exhibit small to moderate differences in movement patterns (e.g. less hip extension, internal rotation) and smaller deep hip muscles. Combined with previous studies identifying lower hip muscle strength, [51] these studies indicate the impairments likely to be observed in people with hip-related pain. While the clinical relevance of these impairments cannot be ascertained, without longitudinal studies, the impairments in movement patterns, muscle size and strength may be targets for interventions.

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