

UNDERSTANDING ADOLESCENT BACK PAIN AND MANAGEMENT

NATALIE HEBBLEWHITE

MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY MUSCULOSKETAL
PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION TO ADOLESCENT BACK PAIN

- ADOLESCENCE AGES 10-19 (WHO)
- PREVALENCE
- COMMON CONDITIONS
- WHAT NOT TO MISS – (RED FLAGS)
- MANAGEMENT
- BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH



EPIDEMIOLOGY & PREVALENCE

- First incident between age 7 and 18 years of age
- Lifetime prevalence of back pain range 4.7% - 74.4% (Jeffries 2007)
- Back pain in adolescents has steadily increased over past decade, annual incidence ranging 11.8% - 33% (Jeffries 2007)

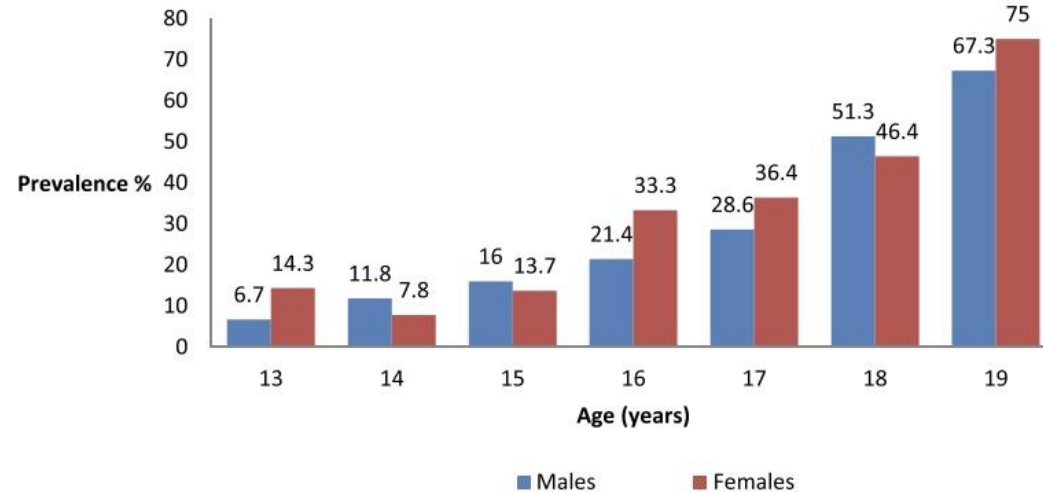


Fig. 2 Prevalence of recurrent non-specific low back pain by age and gender

ARE ADOLESCENTS JUST SMALL ADULTS?



GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

ROLE OF GROWTH SPURTS

- Peak Height Velocity

IMPACT OF SKELETAL IMMATURITY

- Timing of ossification – lumbar vertebra fuse by age 25 (Costa 2021)
- Peak Bone Mass

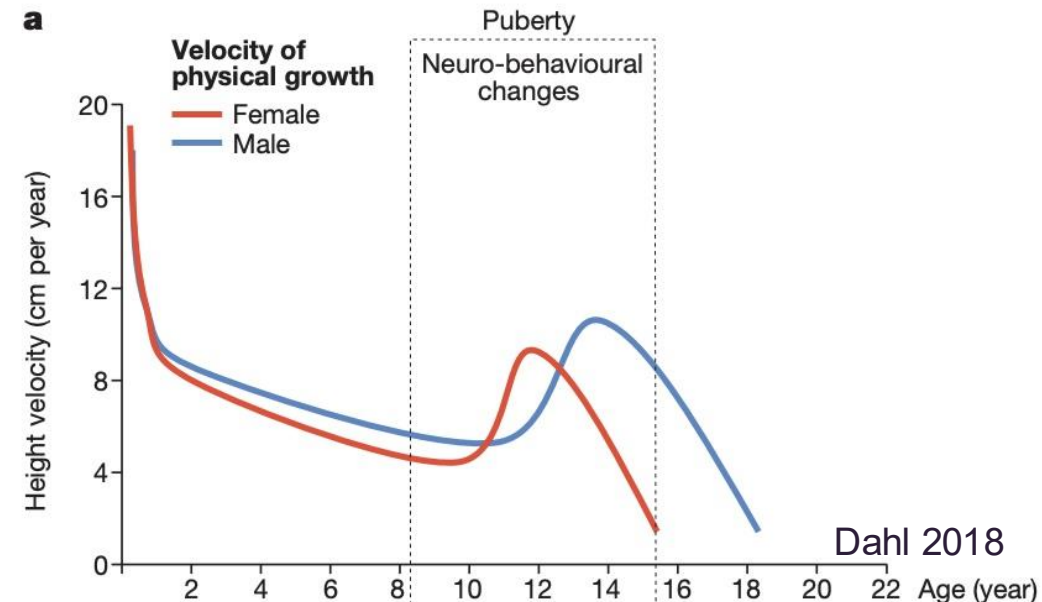
HORMONAL INFLUENCES

- Menstruation, Spermarche
- Emotion, Cognition, Motivation

Table 1. Growth characteristics during the adolescent growth spurt for girls and boys.¹³

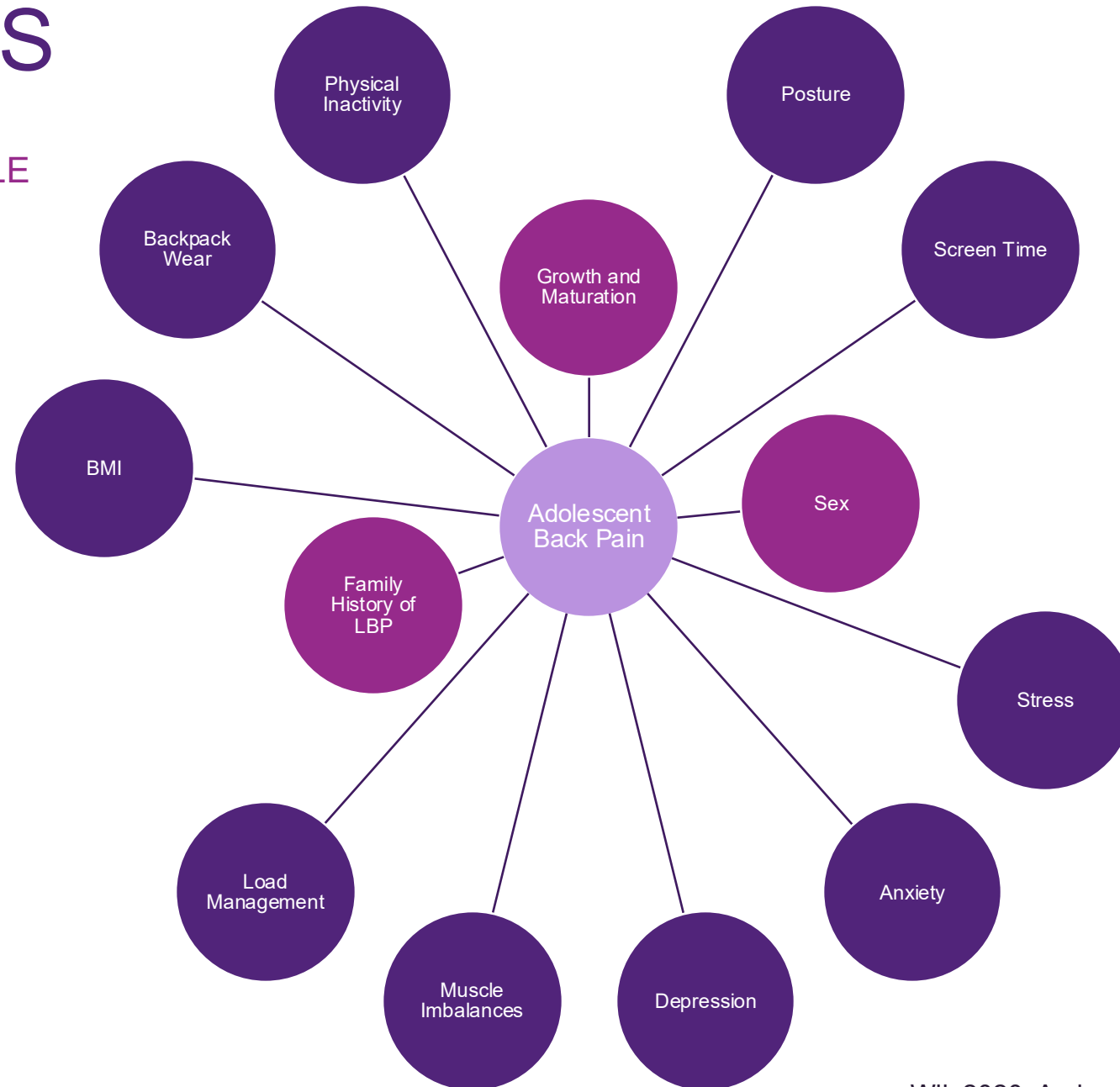
Growth Characteristics	Girls	Boys
Age at start	9-10 y	11-12 y
Age at maximum growth	12 y	14 y
Age at which growth slows	>12 y	>14 y
Age until growth continues	16-18 y	18-20 y
Age at maximum height growth	11-13 y	13-15 y

Purcell 2009



RISK FACTORS

MODIFIABLE VS NON-MODIFIABLE



CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

HISTORY

- Ask specific questions for Red Flags
- Recent growth spurts, menstruation began
- Onset, Duration, Nature of the pain
- Recent training load
- Explore effects on daily activities, sport
- Duration of time spent on screens
- Past history of injuries

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- Observation - gait, posture, abnormal curvature of spine
- Palpation – spinal tenderness, palpable step
- Limited and painful lumbar extension
- Examine both hips
- Neurological Exam – if indicated
- One-legged hyperextension for Spondylolysis

OUTCOME MEASURES

- OREBRO
- STarTBack
- Youth BAQ



RED FLAGS



POSSIBLE PATHOLOGY	KEY FEATURES
INFECTION – Discitis, Osteomyelitis	FEVER, NIGHT PAIN, WEIGHT LOSS, ONSET OF SEVERE LBP
INFLAMMATORY – AS, RA, SpA, JIA, Scheuermann's	FEVER, STIFFNESS>PAIN, SYSTEMIC SIGNS, PROLONGED MORNING STIFFNESS >30MINS
MALIGNANCY – Osteosarcomas, Tumour	FEVER, NIGHT PAIN, UNRELIEVED BY REST, WEIGHT LOSS, HX OF CANCER
FRACTURE – Stress	ACUTE PAIN, TRAUMA, CAUDA EQUINA, NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT, NIGHT PAIN, LOAD

COMMON CONDITIONS OF BACK PAIN

MECHANICAL

- Non-specific back pain
- Postural
- Muscle strains / sprains
- Psychosocial contributions
- Disc injuries

INFLAMMATORY

- Scheuermann's Disease

STRUCTURAL

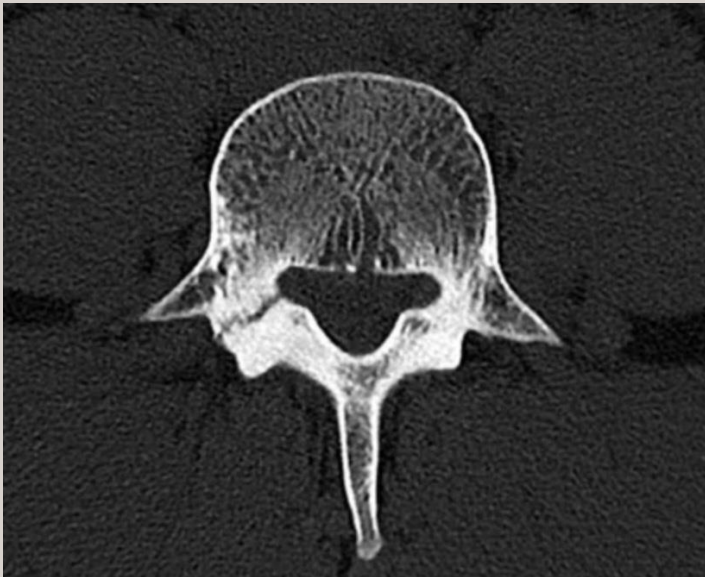
- Idiopathic Scoliosis
- Spondylolysis
- Spondylolisthesis
- Disc injuries
- Posterior ring apophyseal fracture

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS



POSSIBLE DIAGNOSIS	KEY FEATURES
MUSCLE STRAIN	LOCALISED, ACUTE ONSET , PAIN DURING ACTIVITY , PAIN WITH TWISTING AND LIFTING, TENDERNESS NOT RADIATING, ALL AGES, NON-SPECIFIC MSK – PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS, COMORBID MEDICAL CONDITIONS
SCHEUERMANN'S DISEASE DISEASE	MAY START WITH THORACIC ACHE, AGGRAVATED BY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, PROLONGED SITTING, STANDING AND FORWARD FLEXION, KYPHOTIC POSTURE , MORE COMMON IN BOYS
ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS	SPINAL CURVATURE , UNEVEN SHOULDERS AND WAISTLINE , SHOULDER BLADE MORE PROMINENT, OFTEN ISN'T SYMPTOMATIC UNLESS SEVERE
SPONDYLOLYSIS	GRADUAL ONSET , PAIN WITH EXTENSION , PAIN ON REPETITIVE ARCHING OF LOW BACK , EASES WITH REST, STIFFNESS, BUTTOCK REFERRAL, HAMSTRING CRAMP OR TIGHTNESS
SPONDYLOLITHESIS	PAIN W EXTENSION , RADIATING PAIN TO BUTTOCK OR LEGS, NEUROLOGICAL SYMPTOMS
DISC INJURIES	ACUTE PAIN, PAIN WITH FORWARD FLEXION, NEUROLOGICAL SIGNS, COUGH/SNEEZE ?
POSTERIOR RING APOPHYSEAL	ACUTE PAIN, PAIN WITH FORWARD FLEXION, POSSIBLE RADIATING PAIN
NONSPECIFIC BACK PAIN	DIAGNOSIS OF EXCLUSION

IMAGING



CT Kountouris 2018

MODAILITY	PROS	CONS
XRAY	• Inexpensive • Low dose of ionizing radiation • Bony alignment • Scheuermann's	• Very low sensitivity for detecting bone marrow oedema
CT SCAN	• Best for assessing skeletal morphology, cortical integrity and occult fractures • Establish extent of healing in Spondylolysis	• Higher level of ionizing radiation in growing population
MRI	• Able to detect early bone marrow oedema • No ionizing radiation • Soft tissue • Recommendation MRI STIR is preferred modality • Best for suspicious spondylolysis	• Expensive • May not be as accessible • Need to lay still for 30-45mins

BONE MARROW OEDEMA



MRI STIR Kountouris 2018

Table 1. *MRI Grading System for Stress Fractures of the Pars Interarticularis⁹*

Grade	Description	MRI Features
0	Normal	Normal marrow signal Intact cortical margins
1	Stress reaction	Marrow edema Intact cortical margins
2	Incomplete fracture	Marrow edema Cortical fracture incompletely extends through pars
3	Complete active fracture	Marrow edema Fracture completely extends through pars
4	Fracture nonunion	No marrow edema Fracture completely extends through pars

DUNN 2008

EARLY DETECTION IS KEY

**IMAGING PLAYS A KEY ROLE
IN DIAGNOSIS OF BONE
MARROW OEDEMA**

**THEREFORE OUR
MANAGEMENT!**

HOW DO WE MANAGE THIS POPULATION?

MANAGEMENT - NONSPECIFIC BACK PAIN

IDENTIFY

- EARLY DETECTION IS KEY
- PREDICTOR OF CHRONIC BACK PAIN IN ADULthood
- NEED CBT ✓
- INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ✓

MODIFY

- ACTIVITIES
- TRAINING LOAD
- REST AND RECOVERY

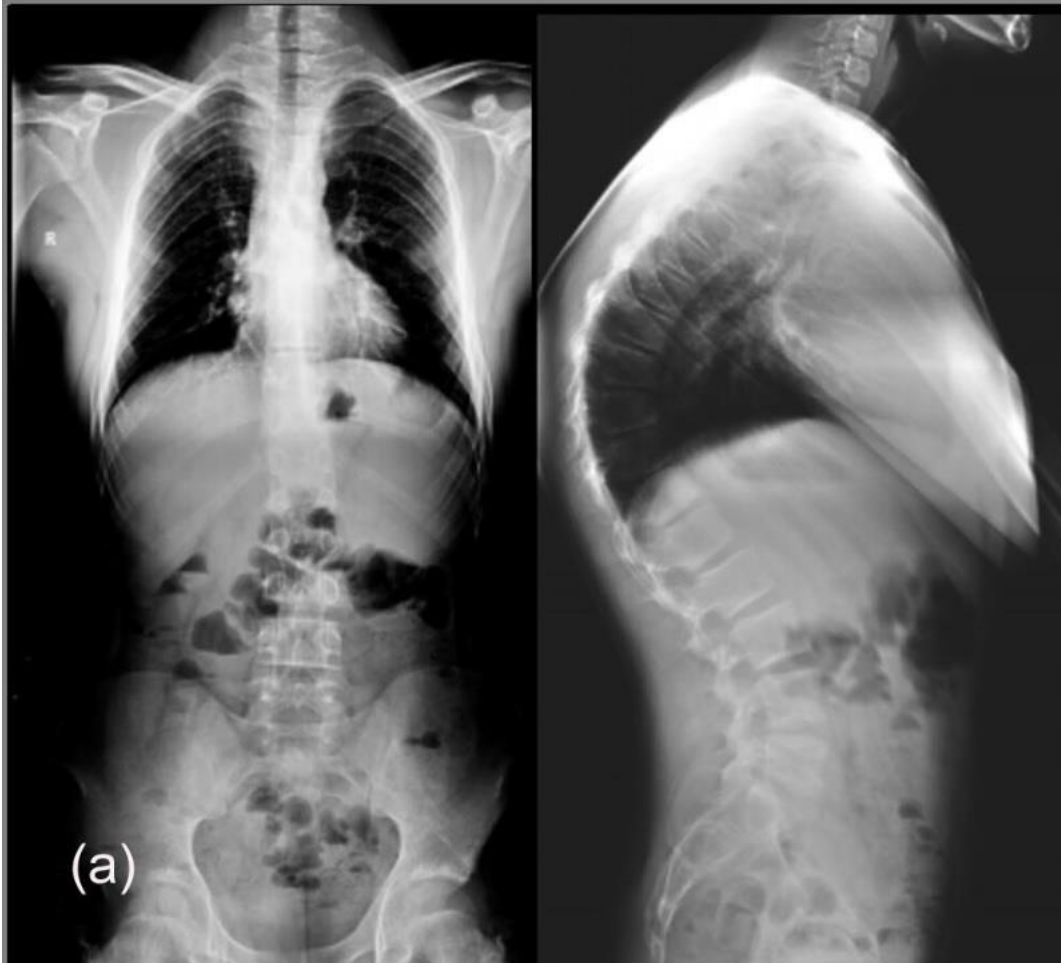
EDUCATION

- HOME EXERCISE ✓
- POSTURE
- PREVENTION ✓
- PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ✓
- MEDICATION ✗
- BACKPACK
- PARENTS

EXERCISE THERAPY

- STRENGTHENING
- TECHNIQUE
- CORE
- NEUROMUSCULAR CONTROL
- MOBILITY/FLEXIBILITY

SCHEUERMANN'S DISEASE



Cetik 2023

Physiotherapy

- Extension based stretching and strengthening
- Hanging stretch – spinal elongation
- Manual therapy

Education & Advice

- Posture
- Daily stretching
- Breath Work

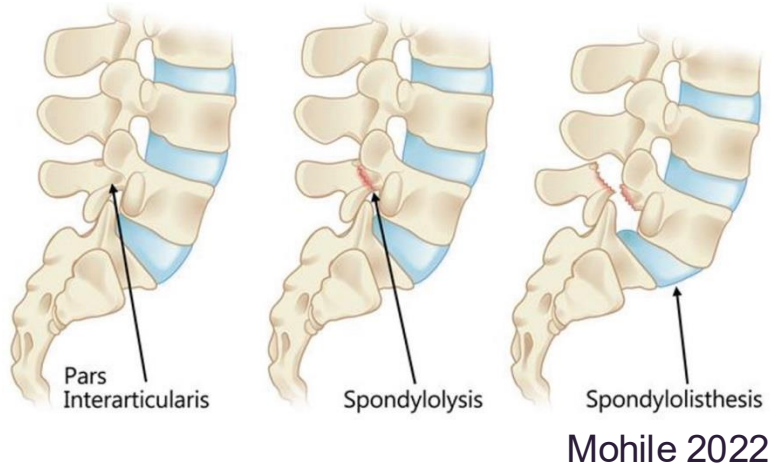
Bracing

- Combined with Physiotherapy
- Milwaukee Brace

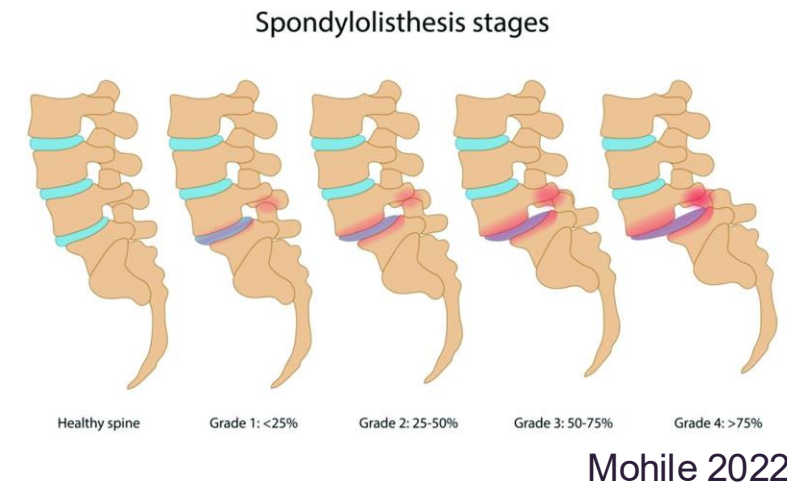
SPONDYLOLYSIS



SPONDYLOLISTHESIS



- Early detection
- Avoiding aggravating activities
- Pain free movement
- Individualised aerobic and strength-based program
- TLSO Brace



THE CONTINUUM OF BONE STRESS MANAGEMENT



Phase 1

Fracture Protection 6-8 weeks duration

- Protect bone stress lesion
- Create optimal healing environment
- Stop sport/activity
- Avoid repeated end range aggravating spinal position
- Bracing may be used



Phase 2

Protected Reloading 6-12 weeks duration

- Resolution of key clinical signs
- Advanced bone healing
- Lower impact activities
- Monitor adverse changes

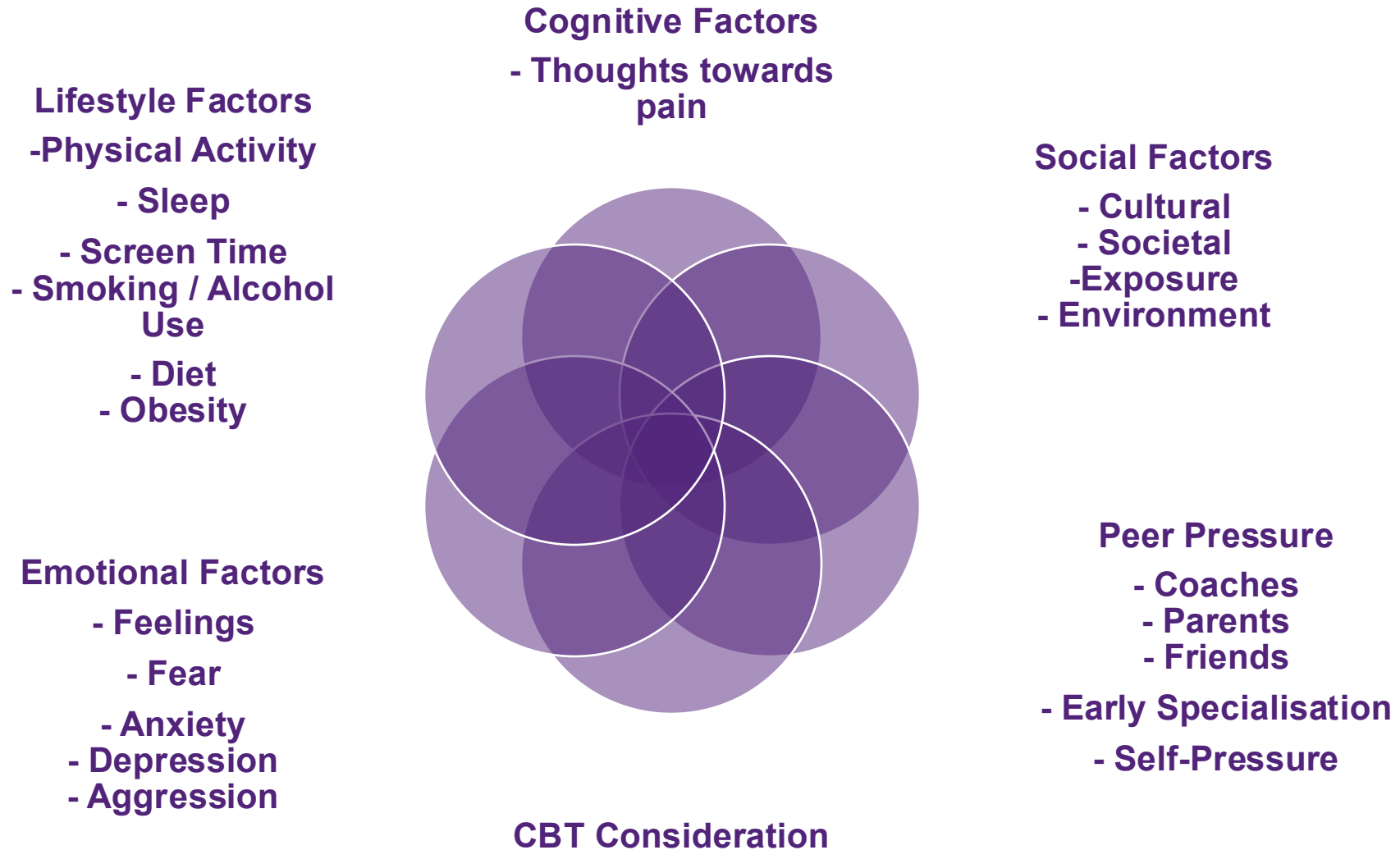


Phase 3

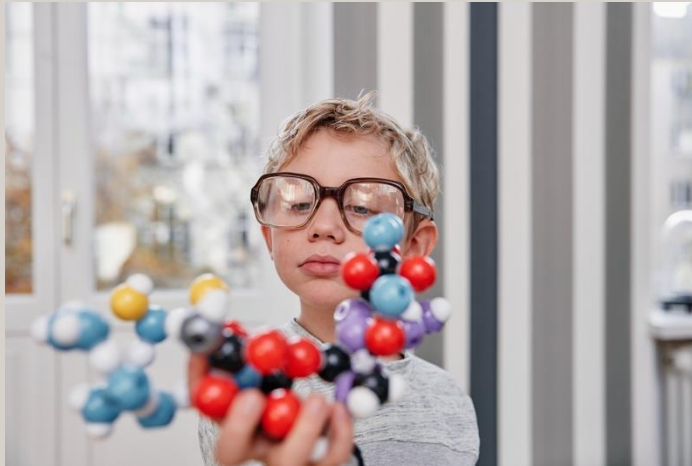
Transition to Pre-Injury Function / Sport

- Symptom free
- Monitoring
- Radiological evidence of near complete bone healing (4-5 months)
- Mindful planning with gradual increase in training load

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH



FUTURE RESEARCH



FUTURE DIRECTION OF
ADOLESCENT BACK PAIN

NEED FOR HIGH QUALITY
RESEARCH ON TREATMENT

PRIORITISE PREVENTION

FROM PRESENTATION TO PRACTICE

- **EARLY DETECTION IS KEY FOR OPTIMAL OUTCOMES**
- **DETAILED ASSESMENT IS KEY**
 - **USE OF IMAGING**
- **PATIENT CENTRED APPROACH**





THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

THANK YOU

Natalie Hebblewhite
Physiotherapist
n.hebblewhite@uq.edu.au
+61 402506849

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