

***Real Time Ultrasound
(RTUS)***

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RTUS

- Visualization
 - High magnification/high resolution
- Operator dependent

RTUS

- Essential knowledge of anatomy
- Proper positioning

RTUS

- US better than MRI
 - Better spatial resolution
 - Better image of tissue architecture

RTUS

- International consensus
 - MRI/CT Scan 50% of exams
 - US 50% of exams

RTUS

- Muscle pathology
 - 2-48 hours post injury best time to observe muscle abnormalities

Visualizing Tissues

- Stokes M, Rankin G, Newham DJ. Ultrasound imaging of lumbar multifidus muscle: normal reference ranges for measurements and practical guidance on the technique. *Man. Ther.* 2005;10:116-26.

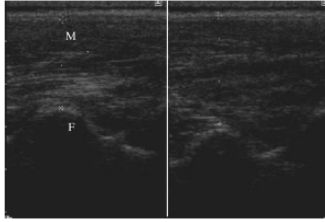
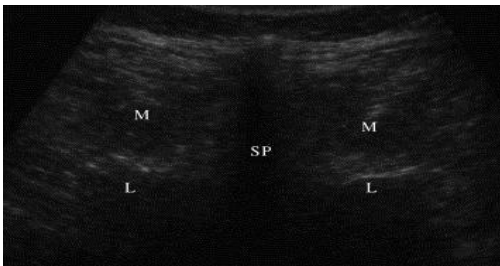
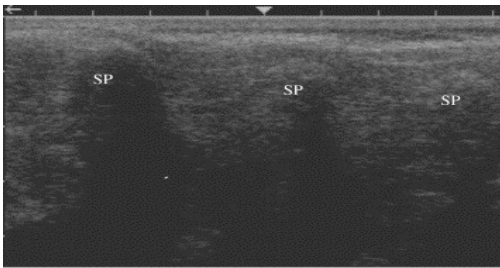
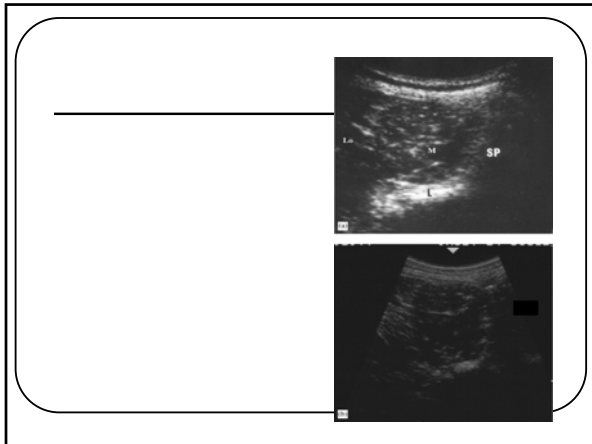


Fig. 6. Biofeedback of lumbar multifidus—longitudinal view using split screen facility. The facet joints (F) can be used as landmarks for the lower borders of the muscles. During contraction (right panel), the muscle becomes thicker and the angle of the fibres becomes steeper, providing feedback. Right multifidus of female aged 46 years. (5 MHz, linear probe.)



Visualization of Tissues










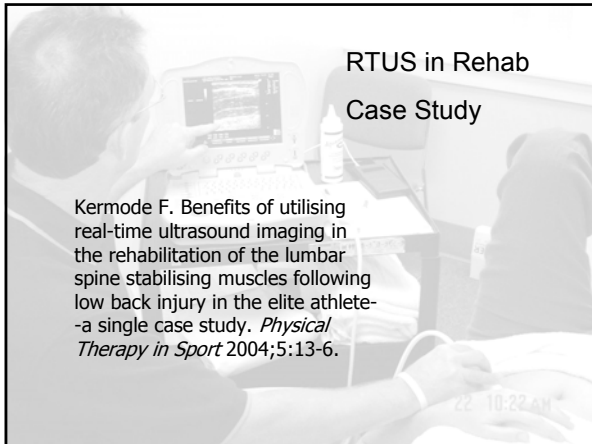


Abdominal Muscle Strength Test

Gilleard WL, Brown JM. An electromyographic validation of an abdominal muscle test. *Arch.Phys.Med Rehabil.* 1994;75:1002-7.
Kisner C, Carter S. Spinal Stabilization: What have we learned from research? An Update of Knowledge and Skills. APTA National Conference. Plenary session at APTA National Conference . 2002.

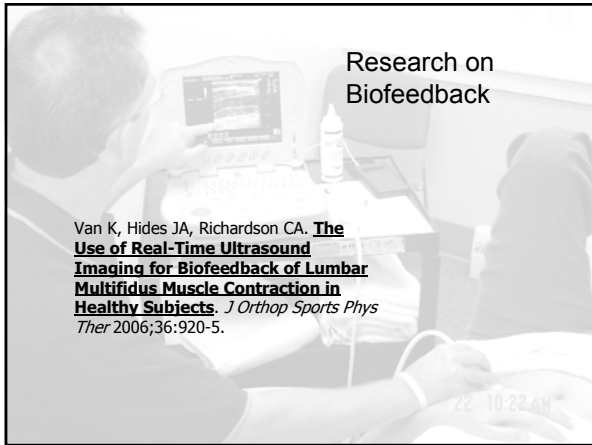
External Name	Abdominal Muscle Test	External Exercise Name
<p>Ball on floor Place lower end of AP cuff level with the PSIS. Fill to 40 mmHg. Record baseline level of pressure with the patient's hip passively flexed to 90°. This baseline pressure level must be maintained 5-10 breathing throughout the entire time of each level to be considered successful. A one-minute resting period is required on each testing day.</p> <p>— "Draw up" to baseline pressure to breaking position, "draw in" to baseline pressure using oblique muscle</p> <p>Level 1: Opposite LE on floor with knee at 90° — Level 1A</p> <p>Raise a bent leg to 90° of hip flexion and move down to floor</p> <p>Level 2: Hold opposite LA with 10° or 90° of hip flexion — Level 2A</p> <p>Raise and lower both leg</p> <p>Level 3: Hold opposite LR at 90° of hip flexion — Level 3A</p> <p>Raise and lower both leg</p> <p>Level 4: Alternate raise and lower of LE. — Level 4A</p> <p>Raise and lower both legs</p>	    	<p>Level 1B Raise and lower straight leg</p> <p>Level 1B Raise and lower straight leg</p> <p>Level 1B Raise and lower straight leg</p> <p>Level 6B Raise and lower straight leg</p>

Adapted from Gilleard and Brown (1994) by Stephanie Carter, PT, PhD College of Health St. Joseph, Department of Physical Therapy



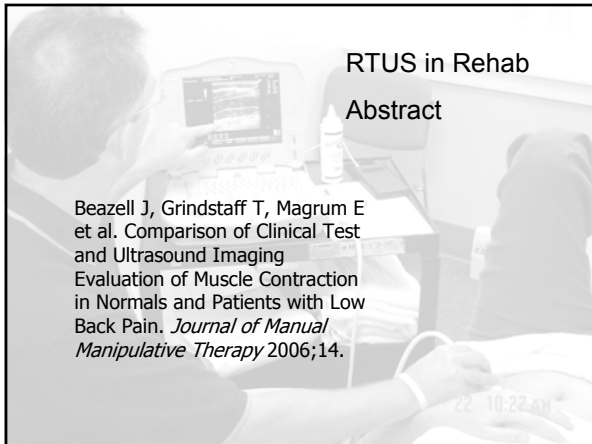
RTUS in Rehab
Case Study

Kermode F. Benefits of utilising real-time ultrasound imaging in the rehabilitation of the lumbar spine stabilising muscles following low back injury in the elite athlete- a single case study. *Physical Therapy in Sport* 2004;5:13-6.



Research on Biofeedback

Van K, Hides JA, Richardson CA. **The Use of Real-Time Ultrasound Imaging for Biofeedback of Lumbar Multifidus Muscle Contraction in Healthy Subjects.** *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther* 2006;36:920-5.



RTUS in Rehab
Abstract

Beazell J, Grindstaff T, Magrum E et al. Comparison of Clinical Test and Ultrasound Imaging Evaluation of Muscle Contraction in Normals and Patients with Low Back Pain. *Journal of Manual Manipulative Therapy* 2006;14.

