

Spasticity

Goals and Objectives

Course Description

"Spasticity" is an online recorded video of a previously presented live CE webinar for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants. This course includes a review of current literature relating to pathophysiology, assessment, medical and pharmacological management, and alternative therapeutic considerations for spasticity.

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to provide a contemporary information about spasticity to physical therapists and physical therapist assistants. Physical therapy professionals will find this updated information pertinent and useful when treating individuals with spasticity.

Course Goals and Objectives

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Identify the pathophysiology of spasticity.
2. Identify muscle tone assessment tools.
3. Identify methods for managing muscle contracture.
4. Differentiate the stages of motor control recovery.
5. Recognize medical-surgical interventions currently used to manage spasticity.
6. Identify the pharmacological interventions currently used to manage spasticity.
7. Identify alternative interventions currently used to manage spasticity.

Course Provider – Innovative Educational Services

Provider Contact Information – information@cheapceus.com

Course Instructor – Jodi Gootkin, PT, Med, CEAS

Financial/Non-financial Disclosure - Neither the Provider nor the instructor have any financial or non-financial conflict of interest related to the presentation of this CE program.

Target Audience – Physical Therapists, Physical Therapist Assistants

Course Educational Level – This course is applicable for introductory learners.

Course Prerequisites – None

Instructional Method – Distance Learning – Independent; Asynchronous online video-based home study

Location - Cheapceus.com

Date – Continuously available on-demand

PD Activity Completion Requirements / Criteria for Issuance of CE Credits – Completion of viewing of 1 hour recorded video, and a score of 70% correct or greater on the course post-test.

Continuing Education Credits – Three (3) contact hours

Course Fee - \$34.95

Registration Information – No pre-registration required; available on-demand at Cheapceus.com

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SPASTICITY

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Course Overview

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“Spasticity” examines traditional and contemporary interventions used to normalize muscle tone. This course includes a review of current literature relating to pathophysiology, measurement, pharmacological management, and rehabilitation techniques for spasticity.

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Course Rationale

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The purpose of this course is to provide a comparative analysis of traditional and contemporary techniques to assess and manage spasticity based on current research to aid the clinician in employing these techniques effectively to facilitate recovery of motor control.

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Goals and Objectives

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1. Understand the pathophysiology of spasticity.
2. Compare scales utilized to assess muscle tone.
3. Identify how the developmental sequence is utilized to facilitate return to function.
4. Differentiate current treatment concepts specific to managing spasticity.
5. Select therapeutic interventions to manage increased muscle tone and facilitate motor control.
6. Determine the effectiveness of electrical stimulation for spasticity reduction.
7. Summarize how mirror therapy and vibration impact muscle tone.
8. Define the role of contracture management in reducing spasticity.
9. Classify various methods pharmacological management of spasticity.
10. Identify surgical management techniques for spasticity.

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Course Outline and Schedule

Consider This

Topic	Time
Normal vs. Abnormal Muscle Tone	0:00-0:05
Pathophysiology of Spasticity	0:06-0:15
Spasticity Assessment	0:16-0:20
Modified Ashworth Scale	0:21-0:25
Modified Tardieu Scale	0:26-0:30
Rehabilitation Interventions	0:31-0:35
Developmental Sequence	0:36-0:50
Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications	0:51-0:60
Brunnstrom Techniques	1:00-1:15
Bobath Techniques	1:16-1:35
Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation	1:36-1:50
Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications	1:51-2:00
Complementary Interventions	2:01-2:05
Electrical Stimulation	2:06 -2:10
Mirror Therapy and Vibration Treatment	2:11-2:15
Contracture Management	2:16-2:25
Pharmacological Management	2:26-2:30
Intrathecal Baclofen	2:31-2:35
Botulinum Toxin A	2:35-2:40
Surgical Management	2:41-2:50
Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications	2:51-3:00

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 - May be retaken multiple times
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- Print certificate
- Course review and summary for post test at the end of the webinar.

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Normal Muscle Tone

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- At rest there is a minimal amount of tension maintained in a muscle that resists passive stretch.
- Resting tone is low enough to allow movement but high enough to support activity.

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Muscle Spasm

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- In an intact neuromuscular system, involuntary contraction of a muscle due to overuse, electrolyte imbalance, or dehydration.
- Often presents in therapy as the body's protective mechanism to avoid further injury or in response to muscular compensations for movement.

Muscle Spasm



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Tone Alterations

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- Resting tone in the muscle changes in response to injury of the nervous system.

Hypertonia

Spasticity

Rigidity

Decorticate and Decerebrate Rigidity

Hypotonia

Flaccidity

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Spasticity Definition

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"A disorder of the sensorimotor system characterized by a velocity-dependent increase in tonic stretch reflexes (muscle tone) with exaggerated tendon jerks, resulting from hyperexcitability of the stretch reflex."

Lance J. W. (1980). "Symposium." In Spasticity: Disordered Motor Control, eds Feldman R. G., Young R. R., Koella W. P., editors. (Chicago: Year Book Medical Pubs.). 485-495

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Nervous System

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- The nervous system is subdivided into two primary components:
 - Central Nervous System (CNS)– brain and spinal cord
 - Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)– sensory and motor nerves outside of CNS

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Healthy Stretch Reflex

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- Normally when muscle is elongated, the **muscle spindle** recognize the altered length and speed at which it occurred.
- When stretched quickly, it transmits a signal to the spinal cord **triggering the stretch reflex**.
- Signal sent back down motor neuron to muscle which **develops tension to resist the change in length**.

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Lower Motor Neuron Lesion

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- The healthy stretch reflex response is absent with a lower motor neuron lesion of the peripheral nerve resulting in flaccidity and hyporeflexia.

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Upper Motor Neuron Syndrome

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- Injury or disease process of the brain or spinal cord presents with specific signs/symptoms.
 - Spasticity
 - Hyperreflexia
 - Associated Reactions
 - Motor Weakness

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Diagnoses

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- Conditions presenting with spasticity involve upper motor neuron lesions.
 - Cerebral Palsy CP
 - Multiple Sclerosis MS
 - Traumatic Brain Injury TBI
 - Spinal Cord Injury SCI
 - Cerebrovascular Accident CVA
 - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis ALS
 - Parkinson's Disease PD

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Pathophysiology of Spasticity

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- Several mechanical and neuronal mechanisms have been theorized as result in prolonged disinhibition of the spinal reflexes that result in spasticity.
 - Disrupted descending regulation
 - Denervation supersensitivity
 - Hyperexcitable stretch reflex

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Disrupted Descending Regulation

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- Upper motor neuron lesions result in an imbalance of excitatory and inhibitory spinal tracts between the brain and muscles.
- This leads to reduced inhibitory control over the stretch reflex that allows exaggerated muscle firing at rest.



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Bartolomeo Eustachi: Brain and Spine Anatomy, c. 1722 Bartolomeo Eustachi (1520?-1574): Tabulae anatomicae clarissimi viri, 1722

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Denervation Supersensitivity

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- Without inhibition from higher cortical centers over activity occurs due to:
 - Alpha motor neurons form new postsynaptic membrane receptors
 - Adjacent interneurons induce local sprouting creating abnormal synapses

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Connective Tissue Adaptations

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- Over time connective tissue mechanical changes alter the length tension relationship of the muscle and contribute to increased muscle spindle stimulation of the stretch reflex.

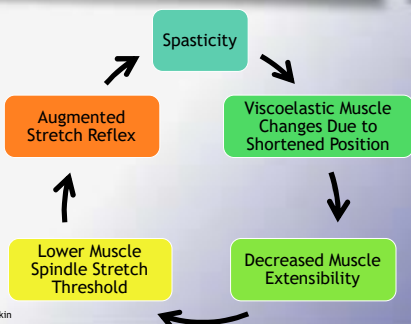
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Hyperexcitable Stretch Reflex

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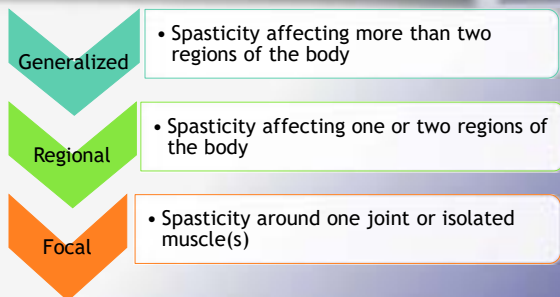


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Classifications of Spasticity

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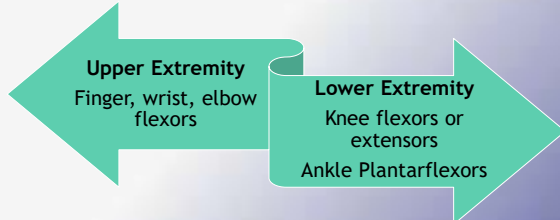
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Patterns of Spasticity

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- Often spasticity tends to present more in specific muscle groups.



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Upper Extremity Flexor Tone

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- Scapular retraction and depression
- Shoulder ADDuction and Internal Rotation
- Elbow Flexion
- Forearm Pronation
- Wrist and Finger Flexion

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Lower Extremity Extensor Tone

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- Pelvic Retraction and Elevation
- Hip Extension, ADDuction, and Internal Rotation
- Knee Extension
- Ankle Inversion and Plantarflexion

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Lower Extremity Flexor Tone

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- Hip ADDuction
- Knee Flexion

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Clasp Knife Spasticity

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- Passive stretch produces initial high resistance to motion followed by sudden letting go allowing passive motion.

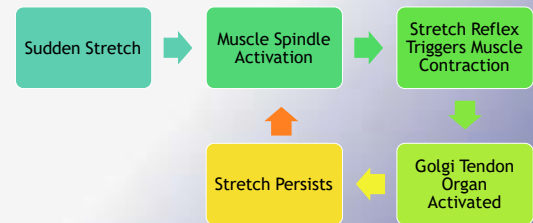
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Clonus

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Cyclical spasmodic hyperactivity of both agonist and antagonist muscles.



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Rigidity

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Spasticity of both the agonist and antagonist muscles resulting in significant resistance to movement in both directions.

Term	Definition
Cogwheel rigidity	Ratchet-like response to passive motion with alternating letting go and increased resistance
Lead pipe rigidity	Constant resistance from both agonist and antagonist

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Decorticate and Decerebrate Rigidity

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Assessing Muscle Tone

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- Manual muscle testing is not valid as voluntary muscle contraction cannot be measured when increased tone is present.
- When spasticity is present, manual muscle testing is not applicable.

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Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS)

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- Most widely utilized tool for measuring spasticity.
- Clinician passively moves limb through range of motion to assess resistance to stretch.
- The modification to the original scale differentiates between mild and moderate spasticity.

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Modified Ashworth Scale Grading

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Grade	Description
0	No increase in muscle tone
1	Slight increase in muscle tone; catch and release OR minimum resistance at end of ROM when moved in flexion or extension
1+	Slight increase in muscle tone; catch followed by minimum resistance throughout the remainder ROM (less than half)
2	Moderate increase in muscle tone throughout most of the ROM, but body part(s) easily moved
3	Marked increase in muscle tone; passive movement difficult
4	Affect part(s) rigid in flexion or extension

Bohannon, R.W., Smith, M.B. (1987) Interrater reliability of modified ashworth scale of muscle spasticity. *Phys Ther*; 67, 206-7.

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Modified Ashworth Reliability and Validity

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- Generally suggested for use with CVA, SCI, and TBI but not recommended for MS
- Criticized for assessing global resistance to passive movement as opposed to stretch reflex hyperexcitability.

Kemper, D. G., Schmit, B. D., et al. (2001). "Effect of muscle biomechanics on the quantification of spasticity." *Ann Biomed Eng* 29(12): 1122-1134.

Salter, K., Jutai, J. W., et al. (2005). "Issues for selection of outcome measures in stroke rehabilitation: ICF Body Functions." *Disabil Rehabil* 27(4): 191-207.

Scholtes, V. A., Becher, J. G., et al. (2007). "Clinical assessment of spasticity in children with cerebral palsy: a critical review of available instruments." *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology* 48(1): 64-73.

Naghdi, S., Ansari, N. N., Abolhasani, H., Mansouri, K., Ghotbi, N., & Hasson, S. (2014). Electrophysiological evaluation of the Modified Tardieu Scale (MTS) in assessing poststroke wrist flexor spasticity. *NeuroRehabilitation*, 34(1), 177-184.

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Modified Tardieu Scale

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- Considers multiple factors when assessing spasticity.

Velocity of Passive Movement

- V1 As slow as possible
- V2 Speed of the limb segment falling
- V3 As fast as possible (> natural drop)

Angle of Muscle Reaction

- R1- Angle of catch seen at Velocity V2 or V3
- R2- Full range of motion achieved when muscle is at rest and tested at V1 velocity

Quality of Muscle Reaction

- 0 No resistance throughout passive movement
- 1 Slight resistance throughout with no clear catch at a precise angle.
- 2 Clear catch at a precise angle followed by release
- 3 Fatiguable clonus (<10secs) occurring at a precise angle
- 4 Unfatiguable clonus (>10secs) occurring at a precise angle
- 5 Joint Immobile

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Modified Tardieu Reliability

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- Appears to be more accurate than Modified Ashworth Scale across multiple populations, but is less frequently utilized in the clinical setting.
 - CVA, TBI, SCI

Singh, P., Joshua, A. M., Ganeshan, S., & Suresh, S. (2011). Intra-rater reliability of the modified Tardieu scale to quantify spasticity in elbow flexors and ankle plantar flexors in adult stroke subjects. *Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology*, 14(1), 23.

Mehrholz, J., Wagner, K., Meßner, D., Grundmann, K., Zange, C., Koch, R., & Pohl, M. (2005). Reliability of the Modified Tardieu Scale and the Modified Ashworth Scale in adult patients with severe brain injury: a comparison study. *Clinical Rehabilitation*, 19(7), 751-759.

Akpinar, P., Altici, A., Ozkan, F. U., Aktas, I., Kulcu, D. G., Sari, A., & Durmus, B. (2017). Reliability of the Modified Ashworth Scale and Modified Tardieu Scale in patients with spinal cord injuries. *Spinal Cord*.

Naghdi, S., Ansari, N. N., Ghorbani-rad, S., Sencari, M., & Sahraian, M. A. (2017). Intra-rater reliability of the Modified Tardieu Scale in patients with multiple sclerosis. *Neurological Sciences*, 38(1), 93-9.

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Patient Reported Impact of Spasticity Measure (PRISM)

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- Patient self-report questionnaire on the impact of spasticity on quality of life.
- Subscales provide perspective on social avoidance/anxiety, psychological agitation, daily activities, need for assistance/positioning, need for intervention, and social embarrassment.

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Penn Spasm Frequency Scale

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- Self-report questionnaire of patient's perception of the frequency and severity of their spasticity.

Part 1 Spasm Frequency	0 = No spasm
	1 = Mild spasms induced by stimulation
	2 = Infrequent full spasms occurring less than once per hour
	3 = Spasms occurring more than once per hour
Part 2 Spasm Severity	4 = Spasms occurring more than 10 times per hour
	1 = Mild
	2 = Moderate
	3 = Severe

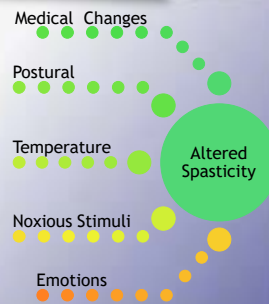
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Influential Factors

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- With pediatric patients increased tone may be indicative of illness, pain, anxiety, fatigue or other heightened emotional states.



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Exacerbating Factors

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- Monitor the patient for and educate them or caregivers about nociceptive, visceral, or somatic stimuli that may aggravate spasticity.
 - Ingrown nails
 - Pressure sores
 - Bladder retention
 - Constipation
 - Generalized or local infection
 - Skin irritation
 - Exertion

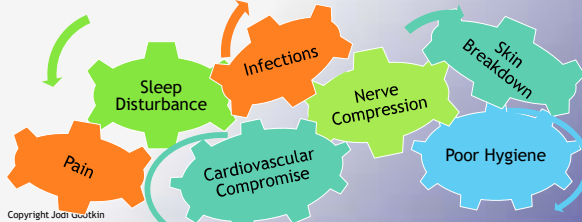
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Complications from Spasticity

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- Normalizing tone is necessary to manage complications of muscle shortening, loading on bony prominences, pain, altered body image, and loss of function.



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Joint Subluxation

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- Forces generated by spastic muscles alter forces on femoral head in acetabulum leading to joint subluxation.
 - Can be "silent" or painful
- Progression can contribute to pelvic obliquity and scoliosis.

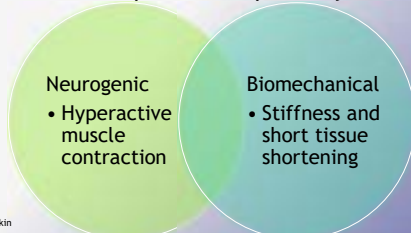
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Considerations

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- Comprehensive rehabilitation incorporates strategies to address both the neurogenic and biomechanical component of spasticity.

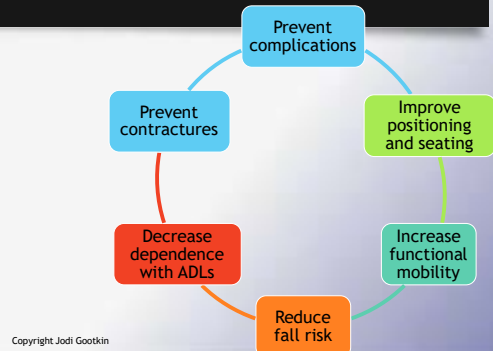


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Rehabilitation Goals

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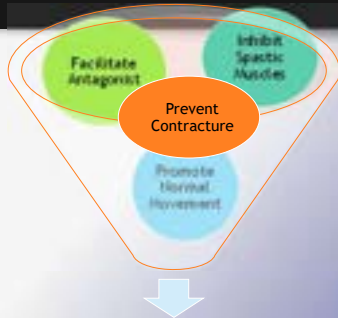


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Spasticity Management

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Spasticity Management

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Positioning

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- Positioning devices such as towel rolls and wedges provide stability and alignment minimizing the need for compensatory muscle contraction that could lead to a global increase in tone.
- Altering body position can break spastic patterns and assist in minimizing joint contracture.

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Positioning Strategies

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- Avoid positions that favor abnormal tone and contribute to soft tissue shortening.

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Intervention Selection

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"Lack of consensus on the basis of spasticity and the associated absence of guidelines for treatment, use of drugs and rehabilitation programmes."

- Multiple techniques are recognized to reduce tone and facilitate return to function.
 - Brunnstrom
 - Bobath
 - Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation
 - Complementary Techniques
- Work in various developmental sequence postures to encourage antigravity control.

Thibaut, A., Chatelle, C., Ziegler, E., Bruno, M.A., Laureys, S., & Gosseries, O. (2013). Spasticity after stroke: physiology, assessment and treatment. *Brain Injury*, 27(10), 1093-1105.

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Developmental Sequence

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- As we mature, neuromuscular control develops with mastery of a posture then progressing to a more complex one.
- Proximal stability is needed for distal mobility to occur.
- Can utilize developmental posture as position to inhibit the spastic muscle and/or after tone is diminished to allow patient to begin recovering motor control.

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Developmental Sequence Positions

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- Supine
- Prone
- Prone on Elbows
- Prone on Hands
- Quadruped
- Kneeling
- Half Kneeling
- Modified Plantigrade
- Standing

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Inhibit Spastic Muscles

Weight Bearing

Approximation

Neutral Zone Manual Contacts

Facilitate Antagonist Muscles

Tapping

Active Motion

Promote Functional Use of Extremity

Performed in Various Developmental Postures

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Manual Contacts

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- Description: Use bony prominences as neutral zones to avoid increasing tone.
- Indication: During passive stretching, task specific practice to guide motion, movement into various postures, and caregiver hygiene of patient.

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Weight bearing

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- Prolonged deep pressure over the tendon of a spastic muscle inhibits tone.

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Approximation

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- In a weight bearing posture, approximation through the joint activates joint receptors to enhance proprioceptive awareness and inhibit tone.
- Be aware of patient alignment for longitudinally directed forces to occur through the joint.

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Tapping

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- Brisk tapping over the muscle belly opposite the spastic muscle facilitates it to contract.
- Through reciprocal inhibition the spastic muscle will relax.

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Skill Progression

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- Mobility – Obtain Posture

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Skill Progression

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- Stability – Hold Posture accepting challenges at head/neck, pelvis and shoulder

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Skill Progression

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- Controlled Mobility – Weight Shift, lifting and reaching with extremities, trunk rotation

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Skill Progression

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- Skill – locomotion within posture

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Modified Plantigrade

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- Allows weight bearing through upper and lower extremity with wide base of support.

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Pressure Splints

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- Transparent inflatable pressure splints support the extremity while stimulating proprioceptive and cutaneous receptors in weight bearing postures.
- Johnstone air splints are distributed by Urias in pediatric through bariatric sizes for the upper and lower extremity.

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Sensory Stimulation

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- Auditory
 - Quiet environment, soft tone of voice with calm emotional overtones and regular rhythm of speech
- Olfactory
 - Avoid strong odors and utilize pleasant scents
- Visual
 - Cool colors, low lighting, and avoid busy patterns
- Vestibular
 - Slow linear acceleration and avoid spinning

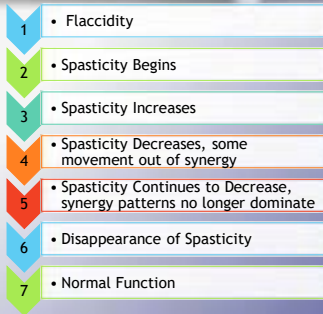
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Brunnstrom Stages of Recovery

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- Brunnstrom describes specific stereotypical stages of motor recovery beginning with flaccidity progressing to full motor function return following a stroke.



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Brunnstrom Theory

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- As reflexive activity emerges, utilize it to create background tone and superimpose volitional control to progress toward functional recovery.
- Interventions can be applied directly to the spastic muscle to reduce its high tone or to the antagonistic muscle to reduce tone through reciprocal inhibition.

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Associated Reactions

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- Movements that occur reflexively as a result of active or resisted movement of another body segment.
- Can be utilized to inhibit spastic muscle directly or through reciprocal inhibition.

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Raimiste's Phenomenon

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- Description: Resisted ABDuction of the lower or upper extremity on one side facilitates ABDuction on opposite side through overflow.
- Indication: Applied to uninvolved limb to inhibit spastic ADDuctors and allow active motion.

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Marie Foix

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- Description: Strong passive flexion of toes initiates flexor withdrawal pattern of the lower extremity with hip and knee flexion.
- Indication: Can break up extensor tone in the lower extremity to facilitate active motion and positioning.

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Gentle Rocking

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- Description: Gentle repetitive rocking of the head/neck, scapular and pelvic regions inhibits tone.
- Indications: General inhibition of tone prior to or during task performance when spasticity increases due to volitional effort.

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Slow Stroking

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- Description: Slow overlapping strokes with hand performed skin on skin starting at occiput with continuous contact to coccyx.
- Indication: General inhibition of tone prior to or during task performance when spasticity increases due to volitional effort.

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Cryotherapy

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- Prolonged application of cold to the spastic muscle to inhibit tone.
- Performed prior to stretching and developmental posture activities focusing on motor control.

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Cryotherapy continued

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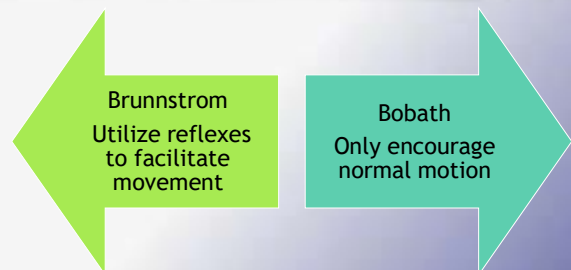
- Quick stroking with ice applied to the antagonist of the spastic muscle facilitates its contraction which reduces tone in the spastic muscle through reciprocal inhibition.
 - Apply in the direction of the contraction from insertion to origin.

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Brunnstrom vs. Bobath

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Bobath Theory

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- Neurodevelopmental Technique (NDT) utilizes handling techniques to facilitate normal movement and automatic postural responses.
- The goal of interventions is to increase sensory input to normalize tone, inhibit abnormal reflexes, and restore motor function.

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NDT Techniques

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- Key points of control using precise manual contacts at various joints facilitate the desired muscle activation supplying the patient with sensory information of correct movement.
- Bilateral symmetrical movements and regaining proximal stability is encouraged.

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Reflex Inhibiting Postures (RIP)

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- Avoidance of abnormal movement strategies is encouraged through positions that inhibit spasticity by lengthening shortened muscles.

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Humeral External Rotation

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- Utilizing humeral external rotation through an elbow key point of control increases activation of trunk extensor musculature.

Dos Santos, C. G., Pagnussat, A. S., Simon, A. S., Py, R., do Pinho, A. S., & Wagner, M. B. (2015). Humeral external rotation handling by using the Bobath concept approach affects trunk extensor muscles electromyography in children with cerebral palsy. *Research in developmental disabilities*, 36, 134-141.

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Prayer Position

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- The patient utilizes body on body contact by lacing fingers of both hands together with the affected thumb ABDucted.
- Can be utilized during the performance of bed mobility and upper extremity dressing.

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Key Points of Control

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- To encourage postural control that is the foundation of movement, NDT uses manual contacts on the shoulder girdle, pelvis, hands, and feet to provide input for normal movement through progressively more challenging developmental postures.

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Trunk Inclination

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- Cradling the involved upper extremity with the uninvolved provides point of control for clinician to support or resist trunk movement in all planes.

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Bobath Hand Hold

80

- The clinician maintains the patient's wrist extension, forearm supination with thumb abduction.

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Bed Mobility

81

- Segmental movement with facilitation at the scapula and pelvis encourage normal recruitment.

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Dynamic Bridging

82

- Bridging permits bilateral weight bearing in a RIP to diminish lower extremity extensor spasticity.

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NDT Transfer Technique

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- Transferring TOWARD the weak side encourages weight bearing, breaks extensor tone by using RIP at UE/LE/trunk, and crossing of midline.
- Traditionally performed WITHOUT a gait belt.

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NDT Maximum Assist Transfer

84

- Maximum Assist – patient forward flexed toward involved side with hands in prayer position while clinician assists at greater trochanters and gluteus maximus.

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NDT Moderate Assist Transfer

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- As the patient is able to perform normal movement more independently, the clinician provides assistance at the scapula.

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NDT Minimum Assist Transfer

86

- When only minimum assistance through a postural cue to recruit the appropriate muscle for the movement pattern, the hands and knee are utilized by the clinician as manual contacts..

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Independent Sit to Stand

87

- Patient utilizes hand over hand contact on involved lower extremity to encourage weight shifting and normalization of tone during active motion.

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Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF)

88

- Utilizing diagonal patterns of movement that cross midline and are spiral in nature, sensory input stimulates motor control.
- Upper and lower extremity patterns are named for the motion occurring at the proximal joint (hip or shoulder)
 - D1 Flexion and D1 Extension
 - D2 Flexion and D2 Extension

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PNF Upper Extremity Diagonal 1

89

Diagonal One (D-1) - SHIELD	COMMAND
D-1 Flexion: Flexion - ADDuction - External Rotation Start with arm out to side, hand open Close hand, TURN (follow thumb) Bring arm up and across face to opposite ear	"Squeeze my hand, turn, pull up and across"
D-1 Extension: Extension - ABDuction - Internal Rotation Start with arm across face, hand closed Open hand, TURN (follow thumb) Sweep arm out to side	"Open hand, turn, push down and out"

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PNF Upper Extremity Diagonal 2

90

Diagonal Two (D-2) SWORD	COMMAND
D-2 Flexion: Flexion - ABDuction - External Rotation Start with hand "in pocket", fist Open hand, TURN (follow thumb) Bring arm to overhead position	"Open hand, turn, push up and out"
D-2 Extension: Extension - ADDuction - Internal Rotation Start in overhead position, hand open Close hand, TURN (follow thumb) Bring hand back to "in pocket" position	"Squeeze my hand, turn, pull down and across"

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PNF Lower Extremity Diagonal 1 91

Diagonal One (D-1) HEEL IN POCKET	COMMAND
D-1 Flexion: Flexion - ADDuction - External Rotation Leg out to side (abducted and extended) Ankle moves into dorsiflexion Bring foot across body with knee flexed - heel to opposite knee ("in pocket")	"Foot up, heel in, pull up and across"
D-1 Extension: Extension - ABDuction - Internal Rotation Start with "foot in pocket" Ankle moves into plantar flexion Sweep leg out to side	"Foot down, heel out, push down and out"

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PNF Lower Extremity Diagonal 2 92

Diagonal Two (D-2) FIRE HYDRANT	COMMAND
D-2 Flexion: Flexion - ABDuction - Internal Rotation Start with leg extended and adducted Ankle moves into dorsiflexion Pull leg into abduction and internal rotation -- "fire hydrant"	"Foot up, heel out, pull up and out"
D-2 Extension: Extension - ADDuction - External Rotation Start with leg in "fire hydrant" position Ankle moves into plantar flexion Push leg down into extension and adduction	"Foot down, heel in, push down and in"

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Lumbrical Grip 93

- Manual contact through the thenar and hypothenar eminence.

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"The Groove" 94

- The clinician's body position needs to be in the same diagonal as the pattern the patient is performing to ensure appropriate proprioceptive input.

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Rhythmical Rotation 95

- Description: Smooth low rate rotation of the extremity through the long axis of the joint while progressing through the PNF diagonal.
- Indication: decrease spasticity in entire extremity prior to or during active motion to reduce tone.

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Rhythmic Initiation 96

- Description: Progression from passive → active assisted → active → resisted movement through the diagonal pattern.
- Indication: Can be utilized for passive range of motion. With active motion, technique allows proprioceptive feedback to initiate movement and build strength.

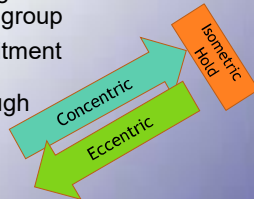
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Agonistic Reversals

97

- Description: Concentric performance of pattern followed by isometric hold at end range then return to start position through eccentric contraction of same muscle group
- Indication: continuous recruitment of agonist muscle group to inhibit spastic muscles through reciprocal inhibition.



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Complementary Interventions

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- Therapeutic advances continue to explore different applications of traditional techniques and new strategies that can be utilized to diminish spasticity and encourage normal motion.
 - Electrical Stimulation
 - Mirror Therapy
 - Vibration Treatment

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Electrical Stimulation

99

- Application directly to the spastic muscle can induce sensory habituation at the spinal cord level.
- Electrical stimulation applied to the antagonist of the spastic muscle triggers reciprocal inhibition inducing relaxation of the spastic muscle.
 - Typical strengthening parameters for NMES utilized with a longer ramp up time.

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Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)

100

- A combination of parameters has been utilized to target different anti-nociceptive responses.
- Low Rate TENS induces endorphin release that reduces motor neuron excitability.
- High Frequency Conventional TENS reduces nociceptive input through the gate control theory.

Park, J., Seo, D., Choi, W., & Lee, S. (2014). The effects of exercise with TENS on spasticity, balance, and gait in patients with chronic stroke: a randomized controlled trial. *Medical science monitor: International medical journal of experimental and clinical research*, 20, 1890.

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Mirror Therapy

101

- Patient is positioned to view non-affected limb in mirror envisioning it is the affected limb while performing motions.
- Reduction of tone in the affected limb may be necessary prior to positioning the limb with the mirror.
- Movement of the non-affected side should promote motions of the antagonistic muscles to reduce tone and encourage motion.

Rothgangel, A. S., & Braun, S. M. (2013). *Mirror therapy: Practical protocol for stroke rehabilitation*. Munich: Pflaum Verlag. doi: 10.12835/ar_sb_mirrortherapy_e2013 [Epub]. Rothgangel AS, Braun SM.

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Mirror Therapy Research

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Population	Outcome
CVA within first 12 months	Improved proximal and distal UE function
CVA within first 2 weeks	LE Motor recovery, balance, and mobility improvement equal to control group
TBI subacute or chronic phase	Slightly lower grade spasticity and improved UE motor ability and posture

Lee, M. M., Cho, H. Y., & Song, C. H. (2012). The mirror therapy program enhances upper-limb motor recovery and motor function in acute stroke patients. *American journal of physical medicine & rehabilitation*, 91(8), 689-700.

Mohan, U., babu, S. K., Kumar, K. V., Suresh, B. V., Misri, Z. K., & Chakrapani, M. (2013). Effectiveness of mirror therapy on lower extremity motor recovery, balance and mobility in patients with acute stroke: A randomized sham-controlled pilot trial. *Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology*, 16(4), 634-639. <http://doi.org/10.4103/0972-2327.120496>

Sciucio, A., Ditreanta, G., Rahino, A., Damiani, S., Megna, M., Ranieri, M., & Megna, G. (2008). Mirror therapy in the motor recovery of upper extremities. *Eur Med Phys*, 44.

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Vibration Treatment

103

- Isolated Muscle Vibration
 - Used after inhibition techniques are performed on spastic muscle.
 - Antagonist to the spastic muscle is placed on passive stretch.
 - Hand held vibration device applied from insertion to origin of the muscle with gentle pressure as patient actively contracts.
 - Reduces spasticity through reciprocal inhibition.

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Vibration Treatment

104

- Whole Body Vibration (WBV)
 - Repetitive stimulation of the sensory motor system through mechanical stimuli to modulate the reflex activity and decrease spasticity.

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Complication of Spasticity: Joint Contracture

105

- Increased mechanical resistance to passive motion may be secondary to alterations in tendon compliance and muscle fiber shortening.
- Mechanical changes in sarcomere length contribute to muscle stiffness as the optimal muscle tension is reset to a shorter resting length.
- This in turn can contribute to increased spasticity.

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Common Contractures

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- Upper Extremity
 - Frozen Shoulder
 - Elbow, wrist and finger flexion
- Lower Extremity
 - Hip and Knee Flexion
 - Ankle Plantar Flexion

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Contracture Management

107

- Traditional methods aim to maintain muscle length through splinting, positioning and stretching.
- Evidence on effectiveness of interventions varies.

Diagnosis	Intervention	Outcome
CVA	Wrist splint vs. no splint	Both lost 17 degrees
CP	Hamstring Stretching and Quadricep electrical stimulation vs. Stretching	Combined intervention slightly more effective

Lannin, N. A., Cusick, A., McCluskey, A., & Herbert, R. D. (2007). Effects of splinting on wrist contracture after stroke. *Stroke*, 38(1), 111-116.
 Khalil, M. A., & Hajhassane, A. (2008). Electrical stimulation in addition to passive stretch has a small effect on spasticity and contracture in children with cerebral palsy: a randomised within-participant controlled trial. *Australian Journal of Physiotherapy*, 54(3), 185-189.

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Orthotics

108

- Medicare considers an orthosis a rigid or semi-rigid device that supports a weak or deformed body member, or restricts or eliminates motion in a diseased or injured part of the body.
- Dynamic devices provide static low load prolonged stretch and encourage functional motion.
 - Elbow Wrist Hand Orthosis
 - Wrist Hand Orthosis
 - Knee Ankle Foot Orthosis
 - Ankle Foot Orthosis

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Ankle Foot Orthosis

109

- When knee genu recurvatum is present use of an AFO set in slight dorsiflexion will create a flexion moment at the knee at midstance to limit the hyperextension.

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Contracture Management

110

"The effect of stretching on spasticity and contractures is still largely evidence free; however, there is no evidence that it is harmful."

Stretch to Prevent Contracture

Inhibition Techniques to Reduce Spasticity

Encourage Functional Mobility

Kheder, A., & Nair, K. P. S. (2012). Spasticity: pathophysiology, evaluation and management. *Practical neurology*, 12(5), 289-298.

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Muscle Stretching

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- The proposed benefits of slow gentle stretching to prevent contractures varies.
 - Prevent formation of cross bridges in collagen
 - Maintain passive length of soft tissue
 - Decrease excitability of lower motor neurons

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Stretching Evidence

112

- Slow prolonged stretching with frequent consistent application may improve outcomes.

Diagnosis	Intervention	Outcome
CVA	Prolonged shoulder and wrist stretch vs. no stretching	Both lost 13-15 degrees
SCI	Dorsiflexion prolonged stretch vs. no stretching	Gain of 2 degrees with stretch Loss of 2 degrees without stretch

Prabhu RKR, Swaminathan N & Harvey LA. (2013). Passive movements for the treatment and prevention of contractures. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 1-31.
Turton, A. J., & Britton, E. (2005). A pilot randomized controlled trial of a daily muscle stretch regime to prevent contractures in the arm after stroke. *Clinical Rehabilitation*, 19(6), 600-612.
Harvey, L. A., Herbert, R. D., Glines, J., Moseley, A. M., & Bowden, J. (2009). Effects of 6 months of regular passive movements on ankle joint mobility in people with spinal cord injury: a randomized controlled trial. *Spinal cord*, 47(1), 62.

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Stretching Technique

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- Avoid quick stretching that may facilitate stretch reflex.
- Use bony prominences as neutral zones to avoid increasing tone during stretching.

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Velocity of Stretch

114

- Research using EMG monitoring of muscle response to stretch velocity indicates that not all spastic muscle demonstrates the same activation patterns.

Diagnosis	Intervention	Outcome
CP	Stretch velocity compared through EMG monitoring	> 50% demonstrated increased tone with low velocity stretching

Schless SH, Desloovere K, Aertbelien E, Molenaers G, Huenaerts C, et al. (2015) The Intra- and Inter-Rater Reliability of an Instrumented Spasticity Assessment in Children with Cerebral Palsy. *PLOS ONE* 10(7): e0131011.

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Myofascial Loading

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- Myofascial connections that envelop the muscle and neurovascular structures demonstrate loading that may cause sarcomere strain.

de Bruin M, Smeulders MJ, Kreulen M, Huijling PA, Jaspers RT (2014) Intramuscular Connective Tissue Differences in Spastic and Control Muscle: A Mechanical and Histological Study. PLOS ONE 9(6): e101038. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0101038>
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0101038>
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Myofascial Loading continued

116

- Histological examination reveals thickening of myofibril perimysium which is proposed to contribute to passive muscle stiffness in spastic muscles.
- Myofascial release may be beneficial to influence the intramuscular connective tissue.

de Bruin M, Smeulders MJ, Kreulen M, Huijling PA, Jaspers RT (2014) Intramuscular Connective Tissue Differences in Spastic and Control Muscle: A Mechanical and Histological Study. PLOS ONE 9(6): e101038. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0101038>
 Schiepp, R., Naylor, L. L., Ursu, D., Metzger, W., Zorn, A., Wilke, H. J., ... B Klingler, W. (2006). Passive muscle stiffness may be influenced by active contractility of intramuscular connective tissue. Medical hypotheses, 66(1), 66-71.
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Transcriptional Profiling

117

- Exploration is expanding to analysis genetic factors contributing to increases in skeletal muscle extracellular matrix which is associated with increased passive stiffness.

Smith LR, Chambers HG, Subramaniam S, Lieber RL (2012) Transcriptional Abnormalities of Hamstring Muscle Contractures in Children with Cerebral Palsy. PLOS ONE 7(8): e40686. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0040686>
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0040686>
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Pharmacological Management

118

Generalized

- Oral Medications

Regional

- Intrathecal Baclofen

Focal

- Botulinum Toxin A

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Intrathecal Baclofen

119

- Programmable perfusion pump is implanted with catheter into subarachnoid space to deliver baclofen.
- Mechanism of action believed to be binding to inhibitory GABA receptor sites at the spinal level.

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Intrathecal Baclofen Benefits

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- Reduced systemic side effects as medication is delivered directly to GABAergic neurons in spinal cord.
- Steady symptom management day and night.

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Intrathecal Baclofen Complications

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- Superficial surgical site infections may be managed with antibiotic therapy.
- Monitor patient for infection at catheter site that can easily spread to central nervous system.
- Catheter malfunction can occur.
- Remind patient about adhering to refill schedule.

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Intrathecal Baclofen Research

122

Diagnosis	Study	Outcome
CP	Systematic review 15 studies	Improved gait quality and gross motor function
SCI	Systematic review 8 studies	Reduced Modified Ashworth scores and improved function
MS	12 patients followed pre and 1 year post pump implantation	Reduced Modified Ashworth scores
SCI		Fat body mass increased
CP		Lean body mass decreased
		Resting body metabolic rate unchanged

Pin, T. W., McCartney, L., Lewis, J., & WAUGH, M. C. (2011). Use of intrathecal baclofen therapy in ambulant children and adolescents with spasticity and dystonia of cerebral origin: a systematic review. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 53(10), 885-895.

McIntyre, A., Mays, R., Mehta, S., Janzen, S., Townson, A., Hsieh, J., ... & Teasell, R. (2014). Examining the effectiveness of intrathecal baclofen on spasticity in individuals with chronic spinal cord injury: a systematic review. *The Journal of spinal cord medicine*, 37(1), 11-18.

Skogberg, O., Samuelsson, K., Ertsgaard, P., & Levi, R. (2017). Changes in body composition after spasticity treatment with intrathecal baclofen. *Journal of rehabilitation medicine*, 49(1), 36-39.

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Botulinum Toxin A (BoNT-A)

123

- Injected Botulinum Toxin A binds to presynaptic nerve endings in the spastic muscle where it inhibits acetylcholine release subsequently diminishing the muscle's ability to contract.
- During the months after injection, nerve sprouting reverses the neurolytic injection effects.

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Benefits of BoNT-A

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- Global side effects are avoided as the treatment is locally targeted at the spastic muscle to induce selective weakening of contraction.
- The treatment is used in combination with therapeutic interventions and splinting.

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BoNT-A Black Box Warning

125

WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
The effects of BOTOX and all botulinum toxin products may spread from the area of injection to produce symptoms consistent with botulinum toxin effects. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life threatening and there have been reports of death. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults, particularly in those patients who have an underlying condition that would predispose them to these symptoms. (5.2)

- Monitor patients for signs of adverse effects:
 - Toxic spread - swallowing, breathing, and speech difficulties.
 - Bronchitis and upper respiratory tract infections.

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https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2011/103000s5232lbl.pdf

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BoNT-A Research

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Cohort	Assessments	Outcome
CP	Spasticity ROM UE Function Self-care	All improved for up to 9 months
CVA TBI CP MS SCI	Physician report of patient satisfaction outcomes	Upper Extremity improved ADL, hygiene, pain, body image Lower Extremity improved gait, posture, clonus, pain, social life

- According to the FDA, safety and efficacy is not yet established and treatment does not replace usual rehabilitation therapies.

Lin Y-C, Huang C-Y, Lin I-L, Shieh J-Y, Chung Y-T, Chen K-L (2015) Evaluating Functional Outcomes of Botulinum Toxin Type A Injection Combined with Occupational Therapy in the Upper Limbs of Children with Cerebral Palsy: A 9-Month Follow-Up from the Perspectives of Both Child and Caregiver. *PLoS ONE* 10(11): e0142769. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0142769>

Picelli, A., Baricich, A., Cisar, C., Paolucci, S., Smania, N., & Sandrei, G. (2017). The Italian real-life post-stroke spasticity survey: unmet needs in the management of spasticity with botulinum toxin type A. *Functional neurology*, 32(2), 89.

FDA (2011) BOTOX Highlights of Prescribing Information. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2011/103000s5232lbl.pdf

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Surgical Procedures

127

- Surgery may be indicated to manage chronic spasticity that is interfering with functional mobility, causing pain and deformity that does not benefit from therapy and pharmacological management.

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Selective Dorsal Rhizotomy (SDR)

128

- The sensory afferent fibers in the dorsal root of the spinal cord are selectively cut to decrease the sensory stimulus triggering the reflex arc and spasticity.
- Therapy must address underlying weakness that is unmasked following procedure.

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Z-Plasty

129

- Small surgical cuts in the tendon of a contracted muscle are made.
- As healing occurs the tendon elongates permitting greater range of motion.
- Common in the Achilles for dorsiflexion and the thumb or finger flexors.

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Conclusion

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- Spasticity is the result of over activity of the stretch reflex.
- Early intervention is important to prevent contracture that can exacerbate the increased tone.
- Effectiveness of techniques will vary by patient with ongoing reassessment necessary to improve functional outcomes.
- Work across disciplines for consistency and frequency including family members who may be care givers.

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131

1. Spasticity is traditionally defined as _____ dependent intrinsic resistance to passive movement.

- A. Time
- B. Position
- C. Sensory
- D. Velocity

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2. Which of following does NOT play a role in the development of spasticity?

- A. Lower motor neuron lesion
- B. Disrupted descending regulation
- C. Denervation supersensitivity
- D. Hyperexcitable stretch reflex

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3. Spasticity can most effectively be assessed by using _____.

- A. Goniometry
- B. Manual Muscle Testing
- C. Modified Ashworth Scale
- D. Mobility Spasticity Impact Scale

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4. Which of the following can minimize compensatory muscle contraction that may lead to a global increase in tone?

- A. Emphasis on resisted motion of the spastic muscle
- B. Use of positioning devices for stability and alignment
- C. Encouraging abnormal associated reactions
- D. Using quick passive stretching

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135

5. Which technique is beneficial to encourage hip and knee flexion when extensor tone is present in the lower extremity?

- A. Raimistes
- B. Dynamic Positioning
- C. Alternating Isometrics
- D. Marie Foix

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136

6. Which method of rehabilitation uses "key points of control" at various joints to facilitate the desired muscle activation?

- A. Brunnstrom
- B. Bobath
- C. Rood
- D. PNF

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137

7. If spasticity increases as a patient is actively performing a PNF pattern, the technique of _____ should be utilized to reduce the tone.

- A. Rhythmic Initiation
- B. Rhythmical Rotation
- C. Alternating Isometrics
- D. Hold Relax

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8. Spasticity reduction through the application of electrical stimulation to the muscle opposite of the spastic muscle applies what neurophysiologic concept?

- A. Proprioception
- B. Autogenic Inhibition
- C. Reciprocal Inhibition
- D. Sensory Suppression

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9. Altered _____ length secondary to shortened joint position contributes to the development of contractures.

- A. Mitochondrial DNA
- B. Nerve
- C. Fascia
- D. Sarcomere

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10. Patients with an intrathecal perfusion device must be monitored for _____ to avoid spreading of this complication to the central nervous system.

- A. Infection
- B. Reflex inhibition
- C. Vertigo
- D. Pneumonia

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