

Article Title

BIRGITHE KLEEMANN RASMUSSEN, IGNAS KUPCIKEVIČIUS,
LINETTE HELENA POULSEN, MADIS KRISTENSEN

Aalborg University

December 20, 2017

Abstract

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

I. INTRODUCTION

Patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS) is a painful musculoskeletal condition[3, 5], which presents pain behind or around the patella. The patellofemoral pain is often known as anterior knee pain and runner's knee. The pain is often described like diffuse knee pain, which is provoked by patellofemoral loaded activities like climbing stairs, running on hard or slanted surfaces, hiking, squatting or just prolonged sitting in the same position. [MARTINI, 2, 4, 5, 6] The pain is therefore not caused by previous trauma[2]. Knee pain is not the only symptom of PFPS, the patient often complain about knee stiffness, patellofemoral crepitus, swelling knee and having trouble with common daily activities[MARTINI, 2]. The patients may limit or stop the physical activity because of the pain, and that can lead to weight gain[1, 2].

Physiologically PFP is associated with incorrect movement of the patellar, that occurs when the patella moves outside of its ordinary track, which for instance can be movement in lateral direction instead of movement superior-inferior direction.[1]

The patellofemoral pain (PFP) is mostly prevalent in adolescents and younger adults

who are physically active, but it can affect people of all ages and activity levels[2, 3, 4]. Additionally, females are affected about more than twice as often as males[1]. Furthermore the PFPS can persist for up to 20 years and lead to osteoarthritis[1, 2].

Despite the patient feels pain in the knee, there isn't any structural changes in the knee such as increased Q-angle or significant chondral damage [1]. There is no definitive clinical test to diagnose PFP, but there is a test to elicit the knee pain by during a squatting manoeuvre. The PFP is evident in 80 The aetiology of PFPS still remains unclear[5].

II. METHODS

Method here

III. RESULTS

resultttt

IV. DISCUSSION

Discusssss

V. CONCLUSION

conclusionnnnn

REFERENCES

- [1] Frederic H. et. al. Martini. *Anatomy & Physiology*. 2012.