Attachment 2: Physical Examination

Performance-Based Measures of Function

Test	Score
Timed Up and Go	seconds
Timed Chair Rise	seconds
20 cm Step Test	# steps
40 meter Self-paced Walk Test	seconds

CLINICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Height (cm):	
Weight (kg):	
Body Mass Index:	
Most Symptomatic Knee:	

Physical Impairment Measures

IMPAIRMENT	sco	RE		
	Right	Left		
Hip Flexion Contracture (Thomas	no contracture	no contracture		
Test Position)	degrees of flex contracture	degrees of flex contracture		
Combined Hip Flexion, Adduction,	posterior hip pain	posterior hip pain		
Internal Rotation	no posterior hip pain	no posterior hip pain		
Combined Hip Flexion, Abduction,	anterior hip pain	anterior hip pain		
External Rotation	no anterior hip pain	no anterior hip pain		
Hip Internal Rotation	degrees	degrees		
Hip External Rotation	degrees	degrees		
Knee Flexion ROM	degrees	degrees		
Knee Extension ROM	degrees	degrees		
Ankle Dorsiflexion ROM with Knee Flexed	degrees	degrees		
Ankle Dorsiflexion ROM with Knee Extended	degrees	degrees		
Quadriceps Flexibility	degrees	degrees		

Hamstring Flexibility	degrees	degrees
Unilateral Calf Raise Test	reps	reps
Frontal Plane Pelvic Tilt Test	reps	reps
Proximal Tibiofibular Joint Test	pain produced	pain produced

Attachment 3: Clinical Outcome Measures

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HISTORY

Date	e of birth: / / mm dd yyyy		
Gen	der: Male □ Fema	ıle □	
1.	Racial origin: (check all that apply)		
	 □ White □ African-American □ Asian □ Native American □ Pacific Islander □ Other 		
2.	Ethnicity (check one)		
_	□ Hispanic □ Non-Hispanic		
3.	Marital status: (check one)		
	 ☐ Married ☐ Living with significant other ☐ Divorced/separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Single (never married) 		
4.	Level of education: (check one)		
	 □ Less than high school □ Graduated from high school □ Some college □ Graduated from college □ Some post-graduate course w □ Completed post-graduate degraduate 		
	The following are a list of health pr previously had the problem?	roblems. Do you currently have, o	or have you
	a. Heart b. High Blood Pressure c. Stroke d. Congestive Heart Failure e. Lung Disease f. Diabetes g. Stomach Ulcer h. Kidney Disease i. Liver Disease j. Anemia or other blood disorder k. Cancer l. Depression m. Back pain	 ☐ Yes 	No

		n. Memory problems o. Previous hip fracture	☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ No □ No
If ves. p		p. Other medical problems e describe:	☐ Yes	□ No
, , , -				
	6.	How long have you had symptoms (pain) of arthritis in y	our knee?	
		 □ Less than 1 year □ 1 - 2 years □ 3 - 5 years □ 5 - 10 years □ More than 10 years 		
	7.	When did you first see a physician about arthritis in you ☐ Less than 1 year ☐ 1 − 2 years ☐ 3 − 5 years ☐ 5 − 10 years ☐ More than 10 years	r knee?	
	9.	Have you had any prior knee injuries and/or surgery?		
		□ No□ Yes (If Yes, describe type of surgery and approximation)	ate date.)	
		Type:	Date:	
		Type:		
1		Before coming to physical therapy, have you tried any o pain within the last year?	ther treatment fo	r your knee
		□ No□ Yes (If Yes, please describe the treatment.)		
		10a(Max. 60 characters)		
		10b. Did the treatment help?		
		□ No □ Yes		

American College of Rheumatology Clinical Criteria for Knee OA

	RIGHT KNEE	
Clinical Variable	Yes	No
Knee Pain		
Age > 50 years		
Morning Stiffness ≤ 30 min.		
Crepitus on Active Knee Motion		
Tenderness on bony margins of the joint		
Bony enlargement of the jioint		
Lack of palpable warmth to synovium		
Meets ACR Criteria		
	LEFT KNEE	
Clinical Variable	Yes	No
Knee Pain	100	110
Age > 50 years		
Morning Stiffness ≤ 30 min.		
Crepitus on Active Knee Motion		
Tenderness on bony margins of the joint		
Bony enlargement of the jioint		
Lack of palpable warmth to synovium		
Meets ACR Criteria		
Bilateral Involvement?:	Yes No	

Numeric Knee Pain Rating Scale

NOTE: THIS SHOULD BE DONE FOR BOTH KNEES

Think about the **pain** of your knee.

Please rate your pain on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is no pain at all and 10 is the worst imaginable pain:

D1: Your current pain at the moment (*Mark ONE*):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
N	o pain								W	orst ima	aginable	e pain

D2: Worst (highest) pain in the last 24 hours (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No pain								W	orst im	aginable	e pain

D3: Best (lowest) pain in the last 24 hours (*Mark ONE*):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ī	No pain								W	orst im	aginable	e pain

WOMAC 0-10 Numeric Rating Scale

Think about the **pain** you felt in your knee due to your arthritis during the <u>last 48 hours</u>. If any question does not apply to you please imagine the situation.

QUESTION: How much pain do you have (or would you have)...

E1: Walking on a flat surface (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No pain										E	xtreme Pain

E2: Going up or down stairs (*Mark ONE*):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	No pain										E	xtreme Pain

E3: At night while in bed, i.e. pain that disturbs your sleep (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No pain										E	xtreme Pain

E4: Sitting or lying (Mark ONE):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No pain	1									E	xtreme Pain

E5: Standing upright (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

No pain Extreme Pain

Think about the **stiffness (not pain)** you felt in your knee due to your arthritis during the <u>last 48 hours</u>.

Stiffness is a sensation of **restriction** or **slowness** in the ease with which you move your joint.

E6: How **severe** is your stiffness **after first awakening** in the morning? (*Mark ONE*)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No stiff	ness										Extreme Stiffness

E7: How **severe** is your stiffness after sitting, lying or resting **later in the day?** (*Mark ONE*)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No stiff	ness										xtreme

Think about the difficulty you had in doing the following daily physical activities due to arthritis in your knee during the <u>last 48 hours</u>. By this we mean **your ability to move** around and to look after yourself.

QUESTION: What degree of difficulty do you have (or would you have)...

E8: Descending stairs (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffic	culty										xtreme Difficult
9: Ascen	ding sta	nirs (<i>Ma</i>	rk ONE):							

E9

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffic	culty									Е	xtreme
										D	ifficulty

E10: Rising from sitting (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffic	culty									E	xtreme
											Difficulty

E11: Standing (*Mark ONE*):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ytromo
•	No diffic	cuity										extreme Difficulty

E12: Bending to the floor (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0				4	5	6	7	8	9	10

No difficulty Extreme Difficulty Think about the **difficulty** you had in doing the following daily physical activities due to arthritis in your knee during the <u>last 48 hours</u>. By this we mean **your ability to move around and to look after yourself.**

QUESTION: What degree of difficulty do you have (or would you have)...

E13: Walking on a flat surface (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffic	culty										Extreme Difficulty

E14: Getting in or out of a car, or getting on or off a bus (Mark ONE):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ľ	No diffic	culty									E	xtreme
											D	ifficulty

E15: Going shopping (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffic	culty										extreme Difficulty

E16: Putting on your socks or stockings (Mark ONE):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ſ	No diffic	culty										extreme Difficulty

E17: Rising from bed (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

No difficulty Extreme Difficulty

Think about the **difficulty** you had in doing the following daily physical activities due to arthritis in your knee during the <u>last 48 hours</u>. By this we mean **your ability to move around and to look after yourself.**

around and to look after yourself. QUESTION: What degree of difficulty do you have (or would you have)... E18: Taking off your socks or stockings (*Mark ONE*): No difficulty Extreme Difficulty E19: Lying in bed (*Mark ONE*): No difficulty Extreme Difficulty E20: Getting in or out of the bath (*Mark ONE*): O O O No difficulty Extreme Difficulty E21: Sitting (Mark ONE): No difficulty Extreme Difficulty E22: Getting on or off the toilet (*Mark ONE*): O No difficulty Extreme

Difficulty

Think about the **difficulty** you had in doing the following daily physical activities due to arthritis in your knee during the <u>last 48 hours</u>. By this we mean **your ability to move around and to look after yourself.**

QUESTION: What degree of difficulty do you have (or would you have)...

E23: Performing heavy domestic duties (*Mark ONE*):

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffi	culty										extreme Difficulty

E24: Performing light domestic duties (*Mark ONE*):

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No diffi	culty										xtreme

Case ID Number					
FI ID Number					
Today's Date:	_/	 _ /	·		

EQ-5D

Conducted by Research Triangle Institute

On Behalf of

The University of Arizona Center for Health Outcomes and PharmacoEconomic Research

April 2002

Form # 2

OWN HEALTH QUESTIONS

By placing a checkmark in one box in each group below, please indicate which statements best describe your own health state today.

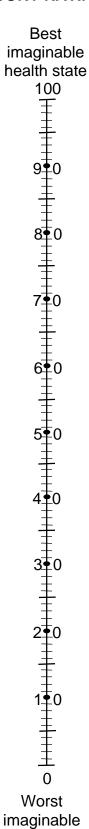
Mobi	ility	
	I have no problems in walking about I have some problems in walking about I am confined to bed	
Self-(Care I have no problems with self-care I have some problems washing or dressing myself I am unable to wash or dress myself	
Usua	al Activities (e.g., work, study, housework, family, or leisure activit	ies)
	I have no problems with performing my usual activities I have some problems with performing my usual activities I am unable to perform my usual activities	
Pain/	/Discomfort	
	I have no pain or discomfort I have moderate pain or discomfort I have extreme pain or discomfort	
Anxid	ety/Depression I am not anxious or depressed I am moderately anxious or depressed	
	I am extremely anxious or depressed	

Please tell your interviewer when you have finished.

CATEGORY RATING THERMOMETER

For Office Use Only

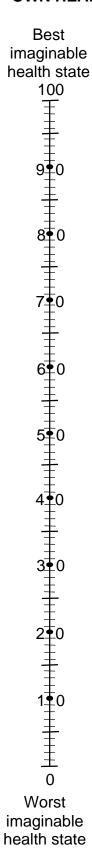
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10
11
12
13
14
15



health state

OWN HEALTH SCALE

For Office Use Only
1



SHORT FORM - 12

This questionnaire asks for your views about your health. This information will help keep track of how you feel and how well you are able to do your usual activities. *Thank you for completing this questionnaire!*

For each of the following questions, please place a mark \otimes in the one circle that best describes your answer.

F1: In general, would you say your health is: (Mark ONE)

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
O 1	O ₂	O 3	O 4	O 5

F2: The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? (Mark ONE per line)

		Yes, limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all
	·			
a	Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf	O 1	O 2	О з
b	Climbing several flights of stairs	О 1	O 2	О з

		All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
a	Accomplished less than you					
	would like	О 1	O 2	О з	О 4	O 5
b	Were limited in the kind of					
	work or other activities	O 1	O 2	О з	О 4	O 5
		All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
	l	lacksquare	lacksquare	lacksquare	lacksquare	
a	Accomplished less than you would like	0.	0.	O .	O 4	0.
	would like					······································
	Did work or other activities					
b	Did work or other activities less carefully than usual	O 1	O ₂	О з	O 4	O 5

O 1 O 2 O 3 O 4

F6: These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you <u>during the past 4 weeks</u>. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling. How much of the time during the <u>past 4 weeks</u>... (*Mark ONE per line*)

		All one tin		ost of the time	e th	ome e tin	ne th	ittle e tim		one of e time
a	Have you felt calm and peaceful?	0	1	0				0	4	O 5
b	Did you have a lot of energy?	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	O 5
c	Have you felt downhearted and depressed?	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	O 5

F7: During the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, how much of the time has your <u>physical health or emotional problems</u> interfered with your social activities (like visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)? (Mark ONE)

All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5

Thank you for completing these questions!

G1: Now imagine a scale (such as the figure below) representing the desirability of various states of health. Suppose that 0 represents death or the worst possible health state that you can imagine and 100 represents perfect health or health as good as you can possibly imagine.

Using this scale from 0-100, please mark the position that represents how desirable you find your current state of health (i.e., how happy you are with your current state of health) (*Mark ONE*)

Dea	th st des	sirabl	e)																Heal sirable	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0		10		20		30		40		50		60		70		80		90		100

Global Rating Of Change

Please rate your knee's overall condition from the time you began treatment until now (check only one):

- 1. A very great deal better
- 2. A great deal better
- 3. Quite a bit better
- 4. Moderately better
- 5. Somewhat better
- 6. A little bit better
- 7. A tiny bit better (almost the same)
- 8. About the same
- 9. A tiny bit worse (almost the same)
- 10. A little bit worse
- 11. Somewhat worse
- 12. Moderately worse
- 13. Quite a bit worse
- 14. A great deal worse
- 15. A very great deal worse

Pain Belief Screening Instrument

1. How much pain have you experienced on average the last week?

0										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
pain								Worst	Pain Po	ssible
To wha	t extent ha	ave you r	nanaged	activities	related	to the ho	me and f	amily?		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
t at all								То	a high de	gree.
	being care my pain f			nake any	unneces	sary mov	ements	is the saf	est thing	I can o
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
not agre	e at all								Fully a	ıgree.
0	0	O 2	O 3	0	O 5	O 6	O 7	O 8	O 9	0
not agree	at all								Fully a	
I feel th	at the pair	n overwh	elms me.							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	\sim	\sim
			•			0	O	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
not agree	•	2	3	4	5	6				10
not agree	e at all	2	3	4	5	6			9	10
How co	e at all nfident are O 1	2 e you abo	3 out your a	4 ability to (5 go to a m	6 novie?	7	8 O 8	9 Fully a	10 agree. O 10
How co O at all cor	e at all nfident are O 1	e you abo	3 out your a O 3	4 ability to (5 go to a m O 5	6 novie? O 6	7	8 O 8	9 Fully a	10 agree. O 10
How co O at all cor	o at all nfident are O 1 nfident.	e you abo	3 out your a O 3	4 ability to (5 go to a m O 5	6 novie? O 6	7	8 O 8	9 Fully a	10 agree. O 10
How co O at all cor	o at all nfident are O 1 nfident. nfident are	e you abo	3 Out your a O 3 your abilit	4 ability to g O 4 ty to go s	go to a m O 5 hopping?	6 novie? O 6	7 O 7	8 O 8	9 Fully a O 9 Very conf	O 10 Tident.

Beck Anxiety Inventory

Below is a list of common symptoms of anxiety. Please read each item in the list carefully. Indicate **how much** you have been bothered by each symptom **during the past week, including today**, by placing a mark in the corresponding box. Please mark only **one** response per question.

	0	1	2	3
	Not At All	Mildly (It did not bother me much)	Moderately (It was very unpleasant but I could stand it)	Severely (I could barely stand it)
1. Numbness or tingling				
2. Feeling hot				
3. Wobbliness in legs				
4. Unable to relax				
5. Fear of worst happening				
6. Dizzy or lightheaded				
7. Heart pounding or racing				
8. Unsteady				
9. Terrified				
10. Nervous				
11. Feeling of choking				
12. Hands trembling				
13. Shaky				
14. Fear of losing control				
15. Difficulty breathing				
16. Fear of dying				
17. Scared				
18. Indigestion or discomfort in abdomen				
19. Faint				
20. Face flushed				
21. Sweating (not due to heat)				

Center of Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale

Below is a list of the ways you might have felt or behaved. Please check the box to the right of each statement to indicate the statement that best describes how often you felt or behaved this way
DURING THE PAST WEEK. Please mark only one response per question.

	0	1	2	3
	Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)	Some or a little of the time (1-2 days)	Occasion- ally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)	Most or all of the time (5-7 days)
I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.				
2. I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.				
I felt that I could not shake off the blues even with help from my family or friends.				
4. I felt that I was just as good as other people.				
I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.				
6. I felt depressed.				
7. I felt that everything I did was an effort.				
8. I felt hopeful about the future.				
9. I thought my life had been a failure.				
10. I felt fearful.				
11. My sleep was restless.				
12. I was happy.				
13. I talked less than usual.				
14. I felt lonely.				
15. People were unfriendly.				
16. I enjoyed life.				
17. I had crying spells.				
18. I felt sad.				
19. I felt that people disliked me.				
20. I could not get going.				

Patient Treatment Expectations

Indicate by circling the comment next to the treatment that corresponds to your amount of agreemer
with the following statement. Substitute each treatment into the blank as you consider your response

I believe	will significantly	/ hel	n to im	prove	this episode	of my	v knee i	pain
	will organization	,	P (O 1111	P. C . C	tillo opioodo	<u> </u>	,	P 411 11

Note: If you have never received a particular treatment, base your answer on how much you think it would help if your were to receive this treatment. Ask your physical therapist about any treatment that is not familiar to you.

Medication	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Rest	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Surgery	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Modalities (i.e. ultrasound, TENS, etc.)	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Massage	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Joint Mobilization (therapist applies back and forth gliding motions of your leg and thigh bones with his/her hands to free up motion)	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Steroid injection to your knee	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Aerobic exercise (i.e. walking, stationary cycling, Stairmaster, etc.)	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Range of motion exercises (i.e. stretching)	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree
Strengthening exercises	completely disagree	somewhat disagree	neutral	somewhat agree	completely agree

Supervised Exercise Compliance

This will be determined as a percentage of the # of exercises administered divided by the # of treatments prescribed for each exercise session. The trial coordinator will average the % compliance per session over the 12 sessions and submit that as the patients score.

Average % exercise compliance over 12 supervised sessions _____

Home Exercise Program Compliance

Note: We will have this reported by each subject on a monthly basis during their first year of involvement. Therefore they will have 12 ratings of the following question:

Mark the statement below that corresponds to how compliant you were in completing your home exercise program this month.

I completed the home exercise program exactly as instructed.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 75% of the time.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 50% of the time.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 25% of the time.

I never performed the home exercise program at all.

Attachment 4: Supervised Exercise Intervention

APPENDIX 4: EXERCISE PROTOCOL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Section 1: Core protocol exercises:

Four components: Aerobic/warm-up; Strengthening; Stretching; Neuromuscular control

EACH PARTICIPANT PERFORMS ALL FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Aerobic. To be performed for up to 10 minutes at moderate level as warm-up

Strengthening. All strengthening exercises must be performed.

Dose: 3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold

Stretching. All stretches must be performed each session, until goals are met.

Dose: 1 minute total with 20-60 second hold times

Goals: The following stretches can be discontinued when the goal is met:

- 1. Hamstring stretch discontinued after meeting 90/90 test. Patient must achieve 30° or less of knee extension with hip at 90°
- 2. Runner's stretch discontinued after meeting 10° DF with knee extended and 10° DF with knee bent

Neuromuscular control. Choose the 3 most challenging exercises the patient can achieve safely.

Dose: 2 minutes each exercise, 3 exercises. May repeat any exercise more than once, and count the repeat as a new exercise.

Section 2: Additional impairments-based exercises

Additional techniques: For those patients who test positive for additional impairments at the initial assessment, the following exercises may be prescribed based on the clinical judgment of the clinician. Dose parameters follow the guidelines listed above for strengthening and stretching.

EACH PARTICIPANT PERFORMS ALL FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Section 1: CORE PROTOCOL EXERCISES

AEROBIC EXERCISE

- Cycling or Treadmill walking is performed up to 10 minutes with the patient achieving Level 13 of the Borg Perceived Exertion rate within 2 minutes of activity. Exercise is discontinued if patient reports an increase in pain ≥ 2 points on NPRS.
- NOTE: Follow monitoring rules, where applicable, for participants with identified cardiovascular risk.

STRENGTHENING EXERCISES

 DOSE: Each strengthening exercise is done for 3 sets of 10 with a 3 second hold or until fatigue. Exercise is discontinued if patient reports an increase in pain ≥ 2 points on NPRS, however this should be avoided by ensuring appropriate starting intensity/resistance.

Strengthening of knee extensors 1: Open chain progression:

LEVEL 1: Isometric quads set.

The participant is positioned in long sitting with the knee extended. Therapist instructs the participant to isometrically contract the quadriceps muscles bilaterally as vigorously as possible without reproducing pain. The exercise is performed on each limb.



Progression: Progress to level 2 when 3 sets of 10 are performed without difficulty, and the patient is performing activity with ease and good form.

The participant is initially positioned in sitting in a chair or on treatment table with the exercised leg in approximately 90 degrees of flexion. The therapist instructs the participant to extend the knee to full extension, then slowly lower until the foot returns to rest on the table.

Progression: Progress to level 3 when 3 sets of 10 are performed without difficulty, and the patient is performing activity with ease and good form.



LEVEL 3: Resisted Leg Extensions

Progress from Level 2 by applying theraband resistance to the ankles. The level of theraband

is progressed sequentially by color. The progression is from least to most resistance (red, green, blue, gray, black, gold) When the subject can perform 3 sets of 10 reps without difficulty, using good form, then the resistance should be progressed to the next color. When "gold" is achieved, you may need two loops of band to further progress the resistance (either drop to lesser resistance color and use 2 loops or use 2 loops of gold if appropriate).



Terminal Knee Extension in Standing

The participant stands facing toward the exercise bar anchor with a resistive band looped behind a slightly flexed knee and around the anchor. The therapist instructs the participant to contract the gluteal and quadriceps muscles to fully straighten the hip and knee. Begin with a resistance band around 15 RM. The exercise is performed on each limb.

Progression: The level of resistance band is progressed sequentially by color. The progression is from least to most resistance (red, green, blue, gray, black, gold) When the subject can perform 3 sets of 10 reps without difficulty, using good form, then the resistance

should be progressed to the next color. When "gold" is achieved, you may need two loops of band to further progress the resistance.

StandingStrengthening of knee extensors 2: Closed chain progression

LEVEL 1: Weight-reduced partial squats.

The participant stands facing toward a plinth or table, partially supporting his/her body weight with arm support. The therapist instructs the participant to perform a partial squat, keeping the knees tracking lateral to the big toe, and return to upright. It is important that the patient not advance their knees anteriorly beyond the toes to prevent the development of anterior knee pain. The exercise should be done in a range that does not reproduce anterior knee pain.



Progression: Partial squats without arm support, then partial squats with the patient's back against the wall.

LEVEL 3: Step-ups. Note: These will be added when the subject can perform 3 sets of 10 reps of partial squats with the back against the wall.

The participant stands in front of a step. Start with the 6.5cm step and progress as tolerated. The patient places the foot of the target limb on the step and brings the body over the foot to stand on the step with an extended knee. The participant is to minimize arm support assistance or push-off assistance from the contralateral limb. Slowly



lower until the contralateral foot returns to fully weight-bear on the floor, then return the target limb alongside (i.e. the starting position). The exercise is performed on each limb. Be sure to provide directions to keep the knee over the 2nd metatarsal and keep the pelvis as level as possible to promote proper alignment and hip control during this task. NB: Hip control is important for knee OA patients.

Progress to 13cm step. If possible, progress to 20cm step, provided this does not aggravate knee pain.

Note: This can also be done as a lateral step-up to begin with if the subject can't tolerate the forward step-up procedure. Eventually this should be progressed to forward step up.

Strengthening of Hip Extensors:

LEVEL 1: Supine glut sets.

Patient is supine and performs an isometric glut contraction.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 2 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 1 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity with ease and good form.

LEVEL 2: Supine bridging.

Patient is supine with knees bent 90°. Patient actively performs a glut contraction while lifting the hips and pelvis off the floor to obtain a bridge position, with the hip in a neutral flex/ext position.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 3 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 2 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity

with ease and good form.

LEVEL 3: Supine unilateral bridging.

Patient is supine with knees bent 90°. Patient actively performs a glut contraction while lifting the hips and pelvis off the floor to obtain a bridge position. Unaffected knee is extended from flexed position and held.







Strengthening of Knee Flexors:

LEVEL 1: Prone hamstring curls.

The participant is positioned in prone on the treatment table. The participant flexes the knee from full extension to 90° of flexion, then returns limb to full knee extension

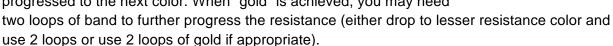


position. Exercise is performed on each limb. Watch for excess lumbar movement.

Progression: Progress to Level 2 when 3 sets of 10 is performed without difficulty, and the patient is performing activity with good form.

LEVEL 2: Theraband is applied to the distal leg. May be done in prone or in standing, whichever is easiest for the patient to set up.

Progression: The level of resistance band is progressed sequentially by color. The progression is from least to most resistance (red, green, blue, gray, black, gold) When the subject can perform 3 sets of 10 reps without difficulty, using good form, then the resistance should be progressed to the next color. When "gold" is achieved, you may need





STRETCHING EXERCISES

• **DOSE**: 1 minute total for each stretch, comprising 20-60 seconds holds

Calf Muscle Group Stretching:

Patient assumes a standing position with involved lower extremity placed behind the non-involved. Patient's arms are placed on wall and involved knee is kept straight with heel flat to the floor until stretch is felt.



Hamstring Muscle Group Stretch:

Hamstring Stretch: The participant will lie supine. The participant will hold the thigh in 90° of hip flexion. The knee will be extended as far as possible.. Hold the limb in the stretched position for 30 seconds. Repeat the exercise 3 times. Repeat the exercise on your opposite leg.

Alternative methods may include using a strap or towel wrapped around the foot and held by the participant to maintain the stretched position or using the long sitting position to provide the hamstring stretch.



Quadriceps Muscle Group Stretch:

The participant is positioned in either standing or prone. Patient places foot onto chair until stretch is felt or lies prone using towel to stretch. In some instances, a sidelying position may be used in which the subject is instructed to keep the hip in neutral flex/ext while maximally flexing the knee.





NEUROMUSCULAR CONTROL EXERCISES

 DOSE: Each patient is to perform at least 3 of the following exercises for duration of 2 minutes. Exercises can be repeated if unable to perform 3 different activities. Goal is 6 minutes of neuromuscular exercises and to increase variability of exercises as function improves. Exercise is discontinued if patient reports an increase in pain > 2 points on NPRS.

Standing Weight Shifts

LEVEL 1: Forward and lateral weight shifts eyes open.

Patient assumes a standing position with feet side by side or in tandem stance. Purpose is to increase proprioception in the affected lower extremity by shifting weight onto the involved hip then return to neutral stance. Watch for compensations at the trunk or hip.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 2 when 3 sets of 30 seconds are performed with ease and good form.

LEVEL 2: Forward and later shifts eyes shut. Same as Level 1 but with eyes closed.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 3 when 3 sets of 30 seconds are performed with ease and good form.

LEVEL 3: Tandem stance weight shift eyes open.

Patient assumes heel to toe position with involved hip forward. Weight is to be shifted onto the involved hip keeping the eyes open.

Progress to eyes closed if needed.







BALANCE

LEVEL 1: Double leg foam balance. Participant stands with both feet on a soft foam surface.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 2 when 3 sets of 30 seconds are performed with ease and good form.



LEVEL 2: Double leg wobble board.

Participant stands with both feet on a wobble board surface.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 3 when 3 sets of 30 seconds are performed with ease and good form.



LEVEL 3: Single leg stance on the floor.

Participant stands on involved leg maintaining single leg balance. Perform 3 sets of 30 seconds. Watch for compensation at the hip or trunk.

May be progressed to single leg stance on foam or wobble board.

May be advanced with addition of ball toss or perturbations.



Side-stepping

LEVEL 1: Side-stepping.

Participant steps sideways keeping the toes pointing forward, moving right or left. Repeat by changing direction to return to starting position. Activities are performed along the exercise bar/safety rail along the mirrored wall.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 2 when side stepping on level surface with ease.



LEVEL 2: Side-stepping with obstacles.

Same as above, but add cones for patient to step over when performing activity.

Progression: Patient advances to Level 3 when side stepping on level surface with obstacles can be performed with ease.



LEVEL 3: Carioca (or Braiding).

Patient performs front cross-over stepping with side step, b) back cross-over stepping with side step, and c) alternate front and back cross-over steps (walking carioca). Repeat by changing direction to return to starting position.



Shuttle Walking

Place 4 plastic cone markers at distances of 2m. The patient walks forward to first marker, then walks backward to return to start. Patient then walks to 4m marker forward, returns to 4m marker walking backward. The participant then walks to 6m marker, returns to 8m marker walking backward, then finish by walking to the end (10m).



Stairs

Patient is asked to ascend/descend 3 stairs with alternating step pattern to increase strength and functional activity. May use upper extremity support if needed. *Progress with increased step height.*

Section 2: ADDITIONAL IMPAIRMENTS-BASED EXERCISES

For those patients with additional impairments identified at the initial assessment, the following exercises may be prescribed based on the clinical judgment of the clinician. Dose parameters follow the guidelines listed above for strengthening and stretching.

Strengthening of ankle plantar-flexors

INDICATION: If inability to perform 10 unilateral calf raises (with full height and calcaneal inversion) or noticeable muscle atrophy compared to

opposite side.

LEVEL 1: Bilateral calf raise and lowering.

Patient is positioned in standing with both feet on the step. Patient rises up on toes as high as possible, holding for 3 seconds, then returning to start position.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 2 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 1 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity with good form.



LEVEL 2: Bilateral calf raise, unilateral lowering. Patient is instructed to go up on toes bilaterally and lower only with the involved side with or without use of upper extremity support.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 3 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 2 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity with good form.



LEVEL 3: Unilateral calf raise, unilateral lowering.

Patient is instructed to raise up on involved side, lower with involved side with or without use of upper extremity support.

Strengthening of hip abductors

INDICATION: If unable to perform 10 lateral pelvic tilts while weight-bearing on the test leg (reverse action hip abduction)

LEVEL 1: Supine hip abduction.

Patient lies supine and actively abducts the involved hip through the available ROM.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 2 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 1 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity with good form.



LEVEL 2: Standing hip abduction.

Patient is standing and actively abducts the involved hip through the available ROM.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 3 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 2 exercise is performed without difficulty and patient is performing activity with good form.



LEVEL 3: Side-lying hip abduction.

Patient is positioned in side-lying and actively abducts the involved hip through the available ROM.

Progress to level 4 when the exercise is performed 3 sets of 10 without difficulty and patient is performing activity with good form.



LEVEL 4: Reverse action hip abduction in standing.

Subjects stands on the exercise limb in unilateral support. The pelvis is laterally tilted toward the non-wt bearing limb and then tilted back up to neutral. Neutral position is held for 3 seconds. Repeat the exercise, up to 3 sets of 10 repetitions. A chair or table can be used for balance initially, but the exercise should be progressed to performing without the need for balance support.





Strengthening of Hip External Rotators

INDICATION: Same as for Hip Abductors.

LEVEL 1: Clamshells.

Patient is positioned in side-lying with knees bent 90°. Patient actively externally rotates the upper leg through the available ROM while maintaining the pelvis in neutral alignment and keeping the feet together.

Progression: Patient is progressed to Level 2 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 1 exercise is no



longer challenging and patient is performing activity with ease and good form.

LEVEL 2: Clamshells with resistance. As above with theraband around the knees to increase resistance.

Progression: Patient is increased to Level 3 when 3 sets of 10 of Level 2 exercise is no longer challenging and patient is performing activity with ease and good form.



LEVEL 3: Clamshells with increased resistance.
As above with increased level of resistance using theraband.

Attachment 5: Manual Therapy Intervention

APPENDIX 5: MANUAL THERAPY PROTOCOL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The goal of manual therapy: tissue altering techniques.

The intention is to treat each impairment with manual techniques which will take the joint to end of range at least once in a treatment session. During the manual techniques the joint should be taken to end of range by employing the highest dose of mobilization appropriate. The therapist should achieve at least one set of grade III, IV, or V each session. (Caution with EOR techniques for knee flexion as a degenerative meniscus is easily aggravated in this position.)

Joint position.

The therapist may select a joint position for treatment based on their assessment of the irritability of the patient's condition. Joint position can be altered in response to patient reporting or test: re-test findings.

Patient position.

The therapist may modify the patient's starting position for treatment based on the patient's condition. Patient position can be altered in response to patient inability to achieve the standard position or reporting discomfort.

Dose.

Accessory movements can be performed in sets of 30 oscillations. At least 3 sets should be performed. The therapist should employ the highest dose of mobilization appropriate, with at least one set of grade III, IV, or V each session. A maximum of 6 sets can be performed if the patient is tolerating the technique and responding favorably.

STM duration will be of 2-3 minutes duration. Therapist to record actual time. Additional time for massage could be performed if considered high priority by the therapist and there is sufficient time (i.e. during secondary treatment time).

Manual stretches to quadriceps, hamstrings, and gastrocnemius should be performed. Dosage will be 60 seconds total (1x60s, 2x30s, 3x20s).

Physiological movements can be performed 10-30 times. The number of sets will range from 3 to 6 according to therapist choice and patient response.

Order. The therapist can select the order of treatment techniques. They may choose to alternate between techniques (e.g. accessory movements and physiological movements).

Test-retest. The therapist can perform test-retest procedures throughout the treatment session as required.

Addition/Dropping of techniques.

Additional techniques (if indicated) should be added as time allows. The therapist should be clear of the response to new techniques.

Hamstring and gastrocnemius stretches and STM may be dropped at follow up sessions if goals have been reached.

Hamstrings: 90/90 test < 30° from full knee extension

Gastrocnemius: < 10° d/flx (knee ext), < 10° d/flx (knee flx)

Patient safety.

If the physiotherapist considers application of a mandatory technique threatens patient safety they may opt not to perform that technique. Wherever possible, choose an alternative patient position or a variation from the "acceptable variation" category.

Each time this occurs the physical therapist must document this in the patient's treatment record at the end of the session. The PI should be informed on that day, as soon as is practically possible.

The PI will review the case with the therapist, discussing the patient's history and physical condition with respect to the protocol deviation. Following consultation the course of future action with respect to the protocol deviation for that patient will be agreed by the therapist and PI. In the event of failure to agree, the PI's decision will prevail. The PI may seek consultation in order to reach a decision, and/or may deliver the protocol technique in question for that patient.

Manip, Inc.

Each site will provide the treating therapists with the CD Manip, Inc. to serve as a reference for the joint mobilization techniques over the course of the study.

Section 1: Primary Techniques

Knee flexion and extension—All knee flexion and extension techniques are mandatory at the initial session.

For knee flexion, AP's, patellar glides, STM, manual stretches and physiological movements should all be included.

For knee extension, PA's, external rot, STM, manual stretches and physiological movements should all be included.

Acceptable variations include:

Patient position (supine/sitting/weight bearing, with or without seat belt)

Med/lat glides of tib/fem it, with/without seatbelt

Varus/valgus stresses, internal/external rots of tibia, for accessory and physiological movements Combining physiologic and accessory movements **Hip Long Axis Distraction and Caudal/Lateral Glide:** These techniques are also mandatory as most people with knee OA have limitations in hip motion that can affect function.

Section 2: Additional Regional Techniques

Can be performed in remaining time after the specific knee and hip techniques. A joint may only be included for treatment if indicated by the regional screening. The therapist can prioritize the secondary techniques on the basis of patient presentation, response and tolerance. The therapist should select a technique which addresses the particular impairment for that joint.

Acceptable variations to the techniques as outlined are:

Addition of caudad/cephalad glide of superior tib/fib joint (by inversion or eversion of ankle)
Addition of weight-bearing and seat belt for talocrural mobilization
Combinations of physiological and accessory movements

Section 1: Knee and Hip Mandatory Manual Therapy Techniques

Knee Flx Accessories MANDATORY	A-P accessory	The patient lines in supine. The therapist selects the knee joint position on the basis of pain and irritability. The least provocative joint position would be in the pain free range. If patient response allows the knee could be flexed to the onset of pain or resistance. If patient response allows the joint can be placed at EOR flx into the restrictive barrier. The therapist places the 1 st web space on the proximal tibia. An oscillatory mobilisation (Grade 3 or 4) is performed in an anterior to posterior direction on the proximal tibia. Tibial rotation can be added to most effectively reach the restrictive barrier.	

Patellar mobilizations

The patient lies supine with the knee in extension. The joint position can be progressed into increasing flexion or weight bearing if the symptoms are easing or minor.

Oscillatory movements(glides) are produced via the therapists thumbs or a cupped hand. The glides can be combined with rotation and/ or compression to meet the restriction.

Compression should be introduced with caution.

Medial/Lateral/Caudad/Cephalad are selected on the basis of restriction. If no restriction is detectable caudad/cephalad glides should be used.



Physiological MANDATORY

Pure Knee Flx + valgus +int tibial rotn +seat belt The therapist stabilizes the patient's thigh and knee against their body while grasping the patient's ankle. The therapist gently brings the patient's heel towards the buttock to the restrictive barrier. Oscillations can be produced in a pure flx direction. (Grade 3 or 4). A seat belt can be added to produce a lateral glide of tibia through range if this decreases pain. A medial glide of the tibia can be produced by placing the seat belt around the femur and manually gliding the tibia medially.

Valgus stress can be added (heel lateral to buttock)(Grade 3 or 4).

Int rotn can be added simultaneously. Oscillatory mobilizations will be performed through a 5-6 inch arc of motion.



Manual Flexion

Pure Knee Flx + Varus

- + ext rotn tibia
- + seat belt

The therapist stabilizes the patient's thigh and knee against their body while grasping the patient's ankle. The therapist gently brings the patient's heel towards the buttock to the restrictive barrier. Oscillations can be produced in a pure flx direction. (Grade 3 or 4). A seat belt can be added to produce a lateral glide of tibia through range if this decreases pain. A medial glide of the tibia can be produced by placing the seat belt around the femur and manually gliding the tibia medially.



Varus stress can be added (heel to midline)(Grade 3 or 4).

Ext rotn can be added simultaneously. Oscillatory mobilizations will be performed through a 5-6 inch arc of motion

Stretch Knee **MANDATORY**

Quad stretch, progress to rectus femoris stretch

The patient is positioned supine. The therapist stabilizes the patient's thigh and knee against their body while grasping the patient's ankle. The therapist gently brings the patient's heel towards the buttock to the restrictive barrier. The stretch is held for 1x60 secs (or 2-30s, 3-20s).

If no stretch is felt the patient is positioned prone. The therapist stabilizes the pelvis and produces a passive flexion stretch by bringing the heel towards the buttock. The stretch is held for 1x60 secs (or 2-30s, 3-20s).

An alternative position is with the patient lying supine with the involved LE dangling over the edge of the plinth. The therapist sits alongside the involved LE and flexes the knee just before the point of patient reported stretch.

The stretch is held for 1x60 secs (or 2-30s, 3-20s).



STM MANDATORY	Quads/Peripatella r/ITB	The patient is positioned supine with leg over the side of the plinth. The patient's quadriceps is placed on a stretch. The therapist performs an effleurage stroke along the length of the quads. The therapist proceeds from superficial to moderate depth of the effleurage depending on patient tolerance. This is repeated at 1" intervals. 2-3 min The strokes can include the peripatellar area or particular tightness is present, circular massage can be concentrated in this area. Note: If the patient cannot tolerate this positioning the effleurage is performed with the quadriceps on stretch in a position that is tolerable to the patient. To address the ITB position the patient in side lying in an Ober's position modified for comfort.	
Knee Extension Accessories MANDATORY	PA accessories (may include External Rotn Tibia)	The patient is positioned prone. The therapist selects the joint position on the basis of pain and irritability. The least provocative position is with the knee flexed in a pain free range. As patient response allows the knee is positioned in more ext at the onset of pain or resistance. As patient response allows the joint is positioned at EOR ext at the restrictive barrier. The therapist uses their thumb pads or the heel of their hand to impart oscillatory movements in the PA direction. The other hand can be used to move the lower end of the tibia parallel with the proximal end Or: the distal tibia can be lifted slightly to combine PA with knee	

fix Or: the distal tibia can be lowered to combine PA with knee ext Or: External Rotation may be added. The patient is positioned supine. The knee is positioned in flexion and progressed to extension as patient response allows. The therapist grasps around the proximal and of the tibia. The thenar eminence of the lateral hand produces an AP movement while simultaneously the fingers of the medial hand produce a PA movement, resulting in a lateral rotation of the tibia on the femur. Physiological MANDATORY Pure Knee Extension + valgus/varus + seat belt + AP glide Physiological MANDATORY Valgus or varus stress can be	
to combine PA with knee ext Or: External Rotation may be added. The patient is positioned supine. The knee is positioned in flexion and progressed to extension as patient response allows. The therapist grasps around the proximal and of the tibia. The thenar eminence of the lateral hand produces an AP movement while simultaneously the fingers of the medial hand produce a PA movement, resulting in a lateral rotation of the tibia on the femur. Physiological MANDATORY Pure Knee Extension + valgus/varus + seat belt + AP glide Pure Knee Extension on the tibia on the femur. The therapist places the heel of one hand over the proximal tibia while the opposite hand supports the lower leg. An oscillatory movement is performed to the restriction of extension.	
added. The patient is positioned supine. The knee is positioned in flexion and progressed to extension as patient response allows. The therapist grasps around the proximal and of the tibia. The thenar eminence of the lateral hand produces an AP movement while simultaneously the fingers of the medial hand produce a PA movement, resulting in a lateral rotation of the tibia on the femur. Physiological MANDATORY Pure Knee Extension + valgus/varus + seat belt + AP glide The therapist places the heel of one hand over the proximal tibia while the opposite hand supports the lower leg. An oscillatory movement is performed to the restriction of extension.	
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Physiological MANDATORY Pure Knee Extension + valgus/varus + seat belt + AP glide The therapist places the heel of one hand over the proximal tibia while the opposite hand supports the lower leg. An oscillatory movement is performed to the restriction of extension.	
Valgus or varus stress can be	Extension + valgus/varus +seat belt
added if it produces a pain response or adds to the restriction.	
A seat belt can be used to produce medial or lateral glide of the tibia as previously described.	
An AP glide can be added to the oscillatory movement if it reproduces pain or stretch to the posterior aspect of the knee joint.	

Manual Stretch MANDATORY - Initial Session DROPPED if goal reached- follow up sessions	Hamstrings (drop if 90/90 test <30°from full knee ext)	The patient is positioned supine with knee extended. The therapist grasps the involved LE and flexes the hip while maintaining knee extension to the point of stretch. The stretch is held for 1x60 secs (or 2-30s, 3-20s).	
	Gastroc (drop if d/flx<10° with knee ext d/flx<10° with knee flx)	The patient is positioned supine with the knee as close to full extension as possible. The therapist grasps the middle of the tibia with one hand to maintain EOR knee ext. With the other hand the therapist cradles the heel and uses their forearm to produce dorsiflexion of the ankle. Stretch should be felt in the posterior aspect of the calf. The stretch is held for 1x60 secs (or 2-30s, 3-20s).	
STM MANDATORY – Initial Session DROPPED if goal reached – follow up sessions	Hamstrings (drop if 90/90 test <30°from full knee ext)	The patient is positioned prone with leg over plinth placing the hamstring on stretch. The therapist performs an effleurage stroke along the length of the hamstrings. This is repeated at 1" intervals. 2-3 min Note: If the patient cannot tolerate this positioning the effleurage is performed with the hamstring on stretch in a position that is tolerable to the patient. e.g. as pictured for hamstring stretch.	
	Adductors	STM for the adductors is included either in STM for hamstrings or quads.	

	Gastroc/ soleus STM (drop if d/flx<10° with knee ext d/flx<10° with knee flx)	The patient is positioned prone with ankle over the edge of the plinth. The therapist places the ankle in dorsiflexion through contact with his thigh. The therapist performs an effleurage stroke along the length of the gastrocs (making sure to cross the knee joint). The amount of dorsiflexion and depth of STM depends on patient tolerance. This is repeated at 1" intervals. 2-3 min Note: If the patient cannot tolerate this positioning the effleurage is performed with the gastroc on stretch in a position that is tolerable to the patient.	
Hip Distraction Mandatory	Long axis Distraction / thrust	The patient is positioned supine. The therapist grasps involved leg, above malleoli. The patient's hip is placed in 15-30° flexion, 15-30° ABD, slight ER. The therapist performs an oscillatory passive accessory mobilization force inferiorly feeling for the restrictive barrier and imparts a thrust in an inferior direction. Progression of the distraction position into more abduction to gain further ROM. Repeated 5 x's	
Hip Distraction Mandatory	Seatbelt Glide or Distraction Techniques: Caudal/Lateral Glide Progression	The therapist uses a mobilization belt placed firmly in the patient's hip "crease". The therapist flexes the patient's hip to the restrictive barrier. The therapist uses their body to apply a caudally/laterally directed force to the proximal thigh and performs an oscillatory passive accessory mobilization force. The amount of hip flexion, rotation, & add/abduction can be varied to find the position of optimal mobilization.	

Section 2: Additional Regional Techniques—5 minutes maximum per impairment

	r		
Posterior hip pain/stiffness on flexion, adduction, internal rotn	Antero- Posterior Progression (Posterior glide)	The therapist places the patient's lower extremity with the hip in a position of flexion, adduction, and internal rotation. The therapist uses his body to impart an oscillatory, passive mobilizing force to the postero-lateral hip capsule through the long axis of the femur. The technique is progressed by adding more flexion, adduction, & / or internal rotation.	
Anterior hip pain/stiffness on flexion, abduction, and external rotn	Postero- Anterior In hip flex, abd, er (Anterior glide in low crawl position)	Bring the prone lying patient's hip into varying degrees of flexion, abduction and external rotation. • Contact the proximal hip and use your body to impart an oscillatory, passive mobilizing force in a posterior to anterior direction. • Vary the vector of your mobilizing force, dependent on stiffness and the patient's symptoms. • If extremely stiff, start with a pillow under the patient's left trunk to decrease the amount of hip abduction required. Progress to lying flat on the table when able. • Reassess symptoms and impairments after mobilization	
Decreased internal rotation (< 30 or asymmetric with non-involved limb), extension	Internal Rotation in Prone	The therapist flexes the patient's knee to 90 degrees and ensures that the hip is in neutral or slight adduction. The hip is internally rotated until the contralateral ilium raises approximately 1-2 inches from the table. The therapist stabilizes the lower leg and imparts an oscillatory, passive mobilizing force through the contralateral pelvis.	

		Note: If the patient experiences knee discomfort, grasp the distal thigh and place your forearm along the medial	
STM	STM to lateral and posterior hip	aspect of the patient's tibia The patient is positioned side-lying in the recovery position. The therapist performs an effleurage stroke with the posterior/lateral hip musculature on stretch. This repeated at 1" intervals. 2-3 min Note: If the patient cannot the least a this position is a fine of the strength of th	
		tolerate this positioning the effleurage is performed with the posterior/lateral hip musculature on stretch in a position that is tolerable to the patient.	
Stretches Hip ER <30°, or asymmetric with non- involved limb	Manual gluteus/ internal rotator stretch	The patient is positioned supine. The therapist flexes the patient's knee to 90, flexes and externally rotates the hip to the point of stretch. Alternate position is patient prone, with the pelvis stabilized. 2 reps x 60 sec	
Hip IR <30 °, or asymmetric with non- involved limb	Hip external rotator stretch	The patient is positioned supine. The therapist flexes the patient's knee to 90 degrees and ensures that the hip is in neutral or slight adduction. The hip is internally rotated until a stretch is felt at the anterior hip. Alternate position is patient prone. (see description of internal rotn in ext) Hold stretch for 2x60 secs	

	Deserves	The shear selected and the selected sel	
/ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Rearfoot Distraction	The therapists grasps the dorsum of the patient's foot	4 8
	Manipulation	with interlaced fingers and	
Loss of ankle	Mampulation	provide firm pressure with	
dorsiflexion		both thumbs in the middle	
		of the planar surface of the	
d/flx<10° with		forefoot engage the	
knee ext		restrictive barrier by	
d/flx<10° with		dorsiflexing and everting	
		the ankle & applying long	
knee flx)		axis distraction. The	
		therapist pronates, everts,	
		dorsiflexes the foot to fine-	
		tune the barrier. The therapist then applies a	
		high velocity, low amplitude	
		thrust in a caudal direction.	
		If the therapist feels that the	
		distraction is occurring at	
		the talocrural joint, attempt	
		again with more	
		pronation/eversion and	
		"scooping" motion at the	
		rearfoot/subtalar joint	
		before the distraction	
	AD Tala O	manipulation	
	AP Talo-Crural Accessory	The therapist uses their left hand to firmly stabilize the	
dorsiflexion	Accessory	lower leg at the malleoli.	
		The therapist then grasps	
d/flx<10° with		the anterior, medial, and	
knee ext		lateral talus with your right	E HO
d/flx<10° with		hand and applies an	
knee flx)		anterior to posterior	
,		oscillatory mobilization	
		force to the talus. (Grade 3	
		or 4).	
		The amount of dorsiflexion	
		can be adjusted to meet	
		restriction allowed by	
		patient response.	
		The treatment can be	
		progressed into weight	
		bearing in a lunge position	
		on a chair.	
		This result has selected as a 12	
		This could be reinforced by	
		an anterior glide of the tibia	
Loss of ankle		produced by a cost holt	
LUSS OF ANKIE	Physiological	produced by a seat belt.	
	Physiological Dorsiflexion of	As per gastroc stretch but	
dorsiflexion	Dorsiflexion of	As per gastroc stretch but oscillatory movement to	
dorsiflexion		As per gastroc stretch but	

	T		
knee ext			
d/flx<10° with			
knee flx)			
Prox Tib Fib	Proximal Tibio-	The therapist places their	1 2/6
joint	Fibular	2nd MCP in the popliteal	
Joint	Joint Posterior	fossa, then pulls the soft	
	to	tissue laterally until your	
(lateral knee	Anterior	metacarpo-phalangeal joint	
pain,	Manipulation	(MCP) is firmly stabilized	
including		behind the fibular head. The	
superior		therapist uses their right	
Tib/fib joint		hand to grasp the foot and	
TID/TID JOITE		ankle as demonstrated and	
		externally rotate the leg and	
		flex the knee to the	
		restrictive barrier (the	
		therapist should feel firm	
		pressure from the fibular	
		head over the palmar	
		aspect of your MCP). Once	
		at the restrictive barrier, the	
		therapist applies a high	
		velocity, low amplitude	
		thrust through the tibia (direct the patient's heel	
		towards his ipsilateral	
		buttock).	
	AP PA	The patient is positioned in	
	accessories	side- lying. They may	
	40000001100	require padding between	
		the knees for comfort. The	
		therapist is positioned at the	
		side of the bed level with	
		the knee joint. The therapist	
		places the thenar eminence	
		of the treating hand over	
		the anterior or posterior	
		aspect of the fibula head	
		and then imparts a	
		horizontal force to produce	
		the joint glide.	
	STM to ITB	The patient may be	
	popliteal	positioned in side-lying or	
	fossa	prone. The knee is	
		extended as fully as	
		possible.	

Appendix 6: Home Exercise Program Booklet

Supervised Exercise Compliance

This will be determined as a percentage of the # of exercises administered divided by the # of treatments prescribed for each exercise session. The trial coordinator will average the % compliance per session over the 12 sessions and submit that as the patients score.

Average % exercise compliance over 12 supervised sessions _____

Home Exercise Program Compliance

Note: We will have this reported by each subject on a monthly basis during their first year of involvement. Therefore they will have 12 ratings of the following question:

Mark the statement below that corresponds to how compliant you were in completing your home exercise program this month.

I completed the home exercise program exactly as instructed.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 75% of the time.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 50% of the time.

I performed the home exercise program approximately 25% of the time.

I never performed the home exercise program at all.

APPENDIX 6: HOME EXERCISE PROGRAM

Strengthening. All strengthening exercises must be performed.

Dose: 3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold

Stretching. All stretches must be performed each session, until goals are met.

Dose: 1 minute total with 20-60 second hold times

Goals: The following stretches can be discontinued when the goal is met:

- 1. Hamstring stretch discontinued after meeting 90/90 test. Patient must achieve 30° or less of knee extension with hip at 90°
- 2. Runner's stretch discontinued after meeting 10° DF with knee extended and 10° DF with knee bent

Isometric quads set.

Sitting with your legs extended contract the quadriceps (thigh) muscles on both sides as vigorously as possible without reproducing pain. The exercise is performed on each limb.

3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold

Leg Extensions

Sitting in a chair extend your knee until it is straight, then slowly lower until your foot.



Weight-reduced partial squats.

Facing a table, perform a partial squat, keeping your knees tracking over your big toe, and return to upright. The exercise should be done in a range that does not reproduce your knee pain.

3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold



Supine glut sets.

Lying on your back, squeeze your gluteal "bottom" muscles together.

3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold



Supine bridging.

Lying on your back, lifting your hips and pelvis off the floor to obtain a bridge position, with the hip in a neutral flex/ext position. Slowly return to the start position.



Prone hamstring curls.

Lying on your stomach bend your knee toward your hip until your lower leg is upright and your foot is pointing toward the ceiling. Then slowly return your leg back to the start position.

3 sets of 10 repetitions with a 3 second hold



Calf Muscle Group Stretching:

Standing against a wall, place your involved leg behind the non-involved leg. Keep your back leg straight and heel on the floor until a stretch is felt in the back of your leg.

3 sets holding 20 seconds



Hamstring Stretch:

Lying on your back, grasp the back of your thigh of the leg to be stretched. Straighten your leg until a stretch is felt behind your knee.

Alternative methods may include using a strap or towel wrapped around your foot and held in your hands to maintain the stretched position

3 sets holding 20 seconds



Quadriceps Muscle Group Stretch:

This stretch is to be performed on your stomach or standing. If standing, you will place your foot onto a chair until a stretch is felt in the front of your thigh. If lying on your stomach, use a towel or sheet and pull your ankle toward your hip until a stretch is felt.

3 sets holding 20 seconds





Bilateral calf raise and lowering.

Standing with both feet on the step, rise up on your toes as high as possible, hold for 3 seconds, then returning to start position.



Standing hip abduction.

Standing at a table or counter, lift your involved leg out to the side.



Clamshells.

Lying on your side with your knees bent 90° lift your top leg without allowing your hips to roll backwards.



Appendix 7: Cost Effectiveness Outcome Measures

Health Care Costs Questionnaire

For this form please mark the circles and squares – do not circle or cross out options.

	Are the healthcare costs of your hip or knee osteoarthritis being covered insurance, Medicare, edicaid? (Mark ONE)
	O Yes
	O No
CC2.	Do you have any of the following? (Mark ANY that apply)
	☐ Medical insurance
	☐ Medicare
	☐ Medicaid
CC3.	What is your source of income? (Mark ANY that apply)
	☐ Employment
	☐ Self-employed
	☐ Social Security / pension
	☐ Savings
	□ Other – Please specify:
Impa	act on Work
CC4.	Are you currently employed? (Mark ONE)
	O Yes
	O No

CC5. If	you are no longer employed, is this because of your arthritis? (Mark ONE)
(O Yes
(O No
CC6. If	you are employed, is this: (<i>Mark ONE</i>)
(O Full time
(O Part time
CC7. A	pproximately how many hours do you work <u>per week</u> ? (<i>Mark ONE</i>)
	☐ 0 – 10 hours
	☐ 11 – 25 hours
	☐ 26 – 40 hours
	☐ More than 40 hours
CC8 . A	pproximately, what is the hourly pay rate for this work? (Round to the nearest dollar)
	\$ per hour
	If you don't know the hourly rate, what is your salary per year? (Approximately)
	\$ per year
CC9. H	ow has your work been affected by your arthritis in the past month? (Mark ANY that apply)
L	☐ I took time off work in the last month (<i>not including holidays</i>) because of my arthritis
r	→ How many days did you take off? ¬ Loud to discount for the disc
L	☐ I worked fewer hours (<i>not including holidays</i>) because of my arthritis
	→ How many hours less did you work?

I restricted my work because of my arthritis
In what way? Please specify

Hip or Knee Replacement

CC10. B	<u>efore</u> starting on the present research project, had you already had (<i>Mark ANY that apply</i>)
	A right hip replacement?
	A left hip replacement?
	A right knee replacement?
	A left knee replacement?
CC11. <u>S</u>	nce starting on the present research project, have you had (Mark ANY that apply)
	A right hip replacement?
	A left hip replacement?
	A right knee replacement?
	A left knee replacement?
CC12 . <u>S</u> i	nce starting on the present research project, have you waiting for: (Mark ANY that apply)
	A right hip replacement?
	A left hip replacement?
	A right knee replacement?
	A left knee replacement?
Hip or K	inee Procedures
CC13. W	hat procedures have you had because of your arthritis in the past six months? (Mark ANY y)
	A right hip joint injection?
	A left hip joint injection?
	A right knee joint injection?
	A left knee joint injection?
	Other injections for arthritis?
	Other procedure for arthritis? If so, please specify:

Medications

CC14. In the lists below (A, B & C), please mark which medications you have taken **because of your arthritis** in the past week. For these medications, please – if possible – specify if they were prescribed by a doctor, what dose they are and how much they cost.

A. Please indicate what medications (including over-the-counter medications and herbal supplements) you have taken <u>in the past week</u> to help with your **hip/knee arthritis**. (*Mark ANY that apply*)

Medication	Doctor's prescription?	Dose (mg)?	How many per day?	Cost (if any)? in \$s/ number of months e.g. (\$75/3 mos)
I take no prescribed medication for my hip or knee problems				
Aspirin (e.g. Bayer)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Codeine, Dihydrocodeine, Dextropropoxyphene	O Yes, O No			\$/ mo(s)
Acetaminophen & Codeine mix (e.g. Tylenol #3)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
NSAID anti-inflammatories (e.g. Ibuprofen, Motrin, Aleve, Diclofenac, Voltaren, Naproxen, Naprosyn, Indomethacin	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
COX-2 inhibitors (e.g. Celecoxib, Celebrex)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Supplements, e.g. Glucosamine, Chondroitin	O Yes,			\$ / _ mo(s)
Any other painkillers? If so, please specify:	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)

B. Please indicate what medications (including over-the-counter medications and herbal supplements) you have taken <u>in the past week</u> to help with your **gastrointestinal disorders** (**upset stomach**). (*Mark ANY that apply*)

Medication	Doctor's	Dose (mg)?	How many	Cost (if any)? in \$s/
	prescription?	ν, σ,	per day?	number of months e.g. (\$75/3 mos)
I take no prescribed medications for gastrointestinal disorders				
Pantoprazole (Protonix)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Omeprazole (Prilosec)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Lansoprazole (Prevacid)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Ranitidine (Zantac)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Antacids (Maalox, Mylanta, Tums, etc.)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Other? If so, please specify:	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)

C. Please indicate what medications (including over-the-counter medications and herbal supplements) you have taken <u>in the past week</u> to help with your **mood**. (*Mark ANY that apply*)

Medication	Doctor's prescription?	Dose (mg)?	How many per day?	Cost (if any)? in \$s/ number of months e.g. (\$75/3 mos)
I take no prescribed medications for help with my mood				
Fluoxetine (Prozac)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Paroxetine (Paxil)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Citalopram (Celexa)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Escitalopram (Lexapro)	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)
Other? If so, please specify:	O Yes, O No			\$ / _ mo(s)

CC15.	. Has your use of medications for your arthritis changed <u>in the past three months</u> ? (<i>Mark ONE</i>)
	O Using much more
	O Using somewhat more
	O Using about the same
	O Using somewhat less
	O Using much less
CC16.	. Has your use of medications for your gastroinstestinal disorder (upset stomach) changed in the past three months? (<i>Mark ONE</i>)
	O Using much more
	O Using somewhat more
	O Using about the same
	O Using somewhat less
	O Using much less
CC17.	. Has your use of medications for your mood changed <u>in the past three months</u> ? (<i>Mark ONE</i>)
	O Using much more
	O Using somewhat more
	O Using about the same
	O Using somewhat less
	O Using much less

Hospital Usage CC18. Has an ambulance been called for you in the past three months? (Mark ONE)
O No
O Yes
→ If so, please specify how many times?
→ How many times did the ambulance take you to hospital
CC19. Have you been an in-patient (admitted to hospital overnight) in a hospital in the past three months? (Mark ONE)
O No
O Yes
→ If so, please specify how many times?
→ Please estimate the total number of days stayed:
CC22. Have you visited a hospital emergency department for your treatment in the past three months? (Mark ONE) ○ No ○ Yes □ If so, please specify how many times? CC23. Have you had an x-ray in a hospital in the past three months? (Mark ONE) ○ No ○ Yes □ If so, please specify how many times?
Specialist Health Services CC28. How many visits have you made to an orthopaedic surgeon because of your arthritis, in the
<pre>past three months?</pre> CC29. How many visits have you made to a rheumatologist because of your arthritis, in the past three months?

Community Services

CC30. Please indicate if you have used any of the following services because of your arthritis in the past three months and if so, how many times. (*Mark ANY that apply*)

	Mark any that apply:	No. of visits?	Cost to you per visit (if any) in dollars
Home health care			\$
House cleaner			\$
Meals on wheels			\$
Social worker			\$
Day care / Rehabilitation			\$
Help from a voluntary organisation			\$
Other			\$

Other Medical Services

CC31. Please indicate if you have visited any of the following services because of your arthritis in the past three months and if so, how many times and the cost per visit. (*Mark ANY that apply*)

	Mark any that apply:	No. of visits?	Cost to you per visit (if any) in dollars
Primary care provider			\$
Physical therapist			\$
Occupational therapist			\$
Chiropractor			\$
Massage therapist			\$
Rest home care / respite care			\$
Complimentary / alternative health care workers (e.g. Homeopath, Naturopath,			•
Herbalist, Aromatherapist, Traditional Chinese medicine practitioner, Spiritual leader)			\$
Other? If so, please specify:			\$

Aids and Adaptations
CC32. Have you purchased or been prescribed aids (bath/toilet aids, walking sticks etc.) to help with your arthritis in the last year? (<i>Mark ANY that apply</i>)
☐ No, none purchased or prescribed
☐ Walking cane
☐ Walker (walking frame)
☐ Reacher (helping hand)
☐ Toilet grab bar
☐ Shower chair
☐ Other. If so, please specify:
CC33. Have you made adaptations to your home or lifestyle (stopping paid work, more frequent taxi or health care transit usage, installing chair lifts etc.) because of your arthritis in the past year? (Mark ONE)
O No
O Yes
→ If so, please indicate what adaptation(s) you have made and the estimated cost:
Personal and friends or family costs associated with your arthritis
CC34. Do you incur personal costs (time off work, car parking fees etc.) associated with hospital or

health p	professional visits? Please do not include travel costs.
O No	
O Yes	
\vdash	If so, please describe what these costs are (time off work, car parking fees etc.):

 \hookrightarrow Please estimate the cost to you per visit: \$_ _ _

	•	u incur travel costs (mileage, public transport etc.) associated with hospital or health sional visits?
(O No	
(O Yes	S
	\vdash	If so, please estimate the cost to you per visit (a return trip): \$
	↳	If using a car, please give the approximate return mileage: miles
acco	ompar O No	ur friends or family incur costs (time off work, car parking fees etc.) associated with nying you on hospital or health professional visits? Do not include travel costs.
•	O Yes →	If so, please describe what these costs are:
	Do yo	Please estimate the cost to your friends or family per visit: \$ ur friends or family incur travel costs associated with accompanying you on hospital or fessional visits?
(O No	
(O Yes	5
	L	If so, please estimate the cost to your friends and family per visit (a return trip): \$
	L	If using a car, please give the approximate return mileage: km
wou	ıld like	e are other costs or consequences of your arthritis, or if you have any comments you to share with us regarding any aspect of the research project, please provide them in below.
	_	
	_	

Thank you for filling in this questionnaire and participating in our program.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope provided.