Superior results with eccentric compared to concentric quadriceps training in patients with jumper’s knee: a prospective randomised study

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Background: A recent study reported promising clinical results using eccentric quadriceps training on a decline board to treat jumper’s knee (patellar tendinosis). Methods: In this prospective study, athletes (mean age 25 years) with jumper’s knee were randomised to treatment with either painful eccentric or painful concentric quadriceps training on a decline board. Fifteen exercises were repeated three times, twice daily, 7 days/week, for 12 weeks. All patients ceased sporting activities for the first 6 weeks. Age, height, weight, and duration of symptoms were similar between groups. Visual analogue scales (VAS; patient estimation of pain during exercise) and Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment (VISA) scores, before and after treatment, and patient satisfaction, were used for evaluation. Results: In the eccentric group, for 9/10 tendons patients were satisfied with treatment, VAS decreased from 73 to 23 (p<0.005), and VISA score increased from 41 to 83 (p<0.005). In the concentric group, for 9/9 tendons patients were not satisfied, and there were no significant differences in VAS (from 74 to 68, p<0.34) and VISA score (from 41 to 37, p<0.34). At follow up (mean 32.6 months), patients in the eccentric group were still satisfied and sports active, but all patients in the concentric group had been treated surgically or by sclerosing injections. Conclusions: In conclusion, eccentric, but not concentric, quadriceps training on a decline board, seems to reduce pain in jumper’s knee. The study aimed to include 20 patients in each group, but was stopped at the half time control because of poor results achieved in the concentric group.

METHODS

Participants

Nineteen patellar tendons from 15 patients (13 men and two women, mean age 24.9 years) with a long duration (mean 17.4 months, range 8–72) of pain from the proximal patellar tendon and referred to the Sports Medicine Unit in Umeå, were included in the study. One orthopaedic surgeon (HA) examined all patients. The inclusion criteria were: pain in the proximal patellar tendon during or after patellar tendon loading activity, tenderness in the proximal patellar tendon during palpation, and structural tendon changes together with neovascularisation in the proximal patellar tendon at US and colour Doppler examination. US was performed with a linear transducer (Acuson Sequoia 512; Acuson, Mountain View, CA) at 8–13 MHz frequency. All US and colour Doppler examinations were carried out by the same experienced radiologist. Exclusion criteria were: a history of patello-femoral pain, surgical treatment of the patellar tendon, and knee arthroscopy. The study protocol was approved by the ethical committee of the Medical Faculty, University of Umeå. Patient characteristics, previous treatment, and sporting activity are shown in table 1.

Abbreviations: PGE2, prostaglandin E2; US, ultrasonography; VAS, visual analogue scale; VISA, Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment
Randomisation procedure
Sample size/power analysis
It was calculated that 20 patients in each group were needed for there to be an 80% chance of detecting a difference in the results of the treatments at the 0.05 significance level. The patients were randomly allocated to either eccentric or concentric quadriceps training while standing on a decline board.

Treatment models
There were two treatment models, eccentric quadriceps training while standing on a decline board and concentric quadriceps training while standing on a decline board. The eccentric training model was similar to that used in a recently published pilot study. Both training groups were given careful instructions by the same physiotherapist (PJ) on how to perform the training and increase the load. Both practical and hand written instructions were given. The training programme consisted of three sets of 15 repetitions each, performed twice a day, 7 days a week, for 12 weeks. The patients were told that muscle soreness during the first 1–2 weeks was to be expected. The training was supposed to be painful, and when there was no pain in the patellar tendon during training, the load was to be increased to reach a new level of painful training by gradually add weights to a back pack. The patients themselves decided how much pain was acceptable. The patients were followed up by the physiotherapist (PJ) after 6 weeks of training. If there was no severe pain, the patients were told to start sport specific training and gradually return to their previous (before injury) sporting activity.

Eccentric quadriceps training
The starting position for the eccentric quadriceps training was standing (trunk upright) on the 25° decline board with the entire body weight on the injured leg. From that position the knee was slowly flexed to 70°. To return to the starting position, the other leg, or, if there were bilateral problems, the arms, were used. Eccentric quadriceps activity was avoided as much as possible.

Concentric quadriceps training
The starting position for the concentric quadriceps training was standing (trunk upright) on the 25° decline board with the entire body weight on the injured leg with the knee in 70° flexion. From that position, the knee was slowly straightened to full extension (fig 2A,B). To return to the starting position, the other leg, or, if there were bilateral problems, the arms, were used. Eccentric quadriceps activity was avoided as much as possible.

Outcome measures
The outcome of the treatment was evaluated using a visual analogue scale (VAS) for pain, where the patients themselves recorded the amount of pain during their sporting activity on a 100 mm long pain scale. The amount of pain was recorded in millimetres. The pain was recorded on a 100 mm long pain scale.

Table 1 Baseline data of the 15 patients (19 tendons) with jumper’s knee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body characteristics</th>
<th>Concentric training, n = 9</th>
<th>Eccentric training, n = 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>24.1 ± 6.4 (17–32)</td>
<td>25.7 ± 9.9 (17–42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height, cm</td>
<td>180.5 ± 4.6 (176–186)</td>
<td>176.6 ± 6.6 (165–182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, kg</td>
<td>79.5 ± 5.3 (71–86)</td>
<td>74.8 ± 7.8 (65–84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of symptoms, months</td>
<td>19.6 ± 20.3 (8–72)</td>
<td>15.4 ± 16.6 (10–24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of activity, n</td>
<td>Running 2, Soccer 3, Basketball 3, Floorball 3</td>
<td>Running 5, Soccer 4, Basketball 3, Floorball 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous treatment, n</td>
<td>NSAID 3, Physiotherapy 3</td>
<td>NSAID 6, Physiotherapy 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean ± SD. Ranges are shown in parentheses.
on a scale from 0 to 100, where no pain is recorded as 0 and severe pain as 100. This was done at baseline (week 0) and at 12 weeks.

The Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment (VISA) score, which is a functional score that has been shown to be valid and reliable in patients with patellar tendinopathy, was assessed before and after treatment. Patient satisfaction with treatment (satisfied or not satisfied) was also assessed.

**Statistical methods**

SPSS software for personal computers (version 11.5; SPSS, Chicago, IL) was used for the statistical analyses. Subject characteristics are presented as means±SD and range.

Changes within the eccentric or concentric group between baseline and follow up at 12 weeks were tested using Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Differences between the concentric and eccentric group were tested using the Mann-Whitney U test. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS**

Ten tendons from eight patients (seven men, one women, mean age 25.7±9.9 years, range 17–42) were randomised to the eccentric training programme and nine tendons from seven patients (six men, one women, mean age 24.1±6.4 years, range 17–32) were randomised to the concentric training programme. There were no significant differences in age, weight, height, or duration of symptoms between the patients in the eccentric and concentric training groups.

**Drop outs**

Three patients (four tendons) in the concentric group did not continue the training programme after the 6 week follow up, due to severe tendon pain during and after training. Their mean VAS at the time of drop out was 75.

No VISA evaluation was done at the 6 week follow up because the patients had ceased athletic activity for the first 6 weeks.

At the 12 week follow up, the VAS score was significantly lower (22±68, p<0.01) and the VISA score was significantly higher (83±37, p<0.001) in the eccentric training group compared with the concentric training group. It should be noted that at the 12 week follow up, only five tendons remained in the concentric group due to drop outs after the 6 week follow up.

In the eccentric training group, there was a significant decrease in the VAS score at the 12 week follow up (baseline 72.7±16.2 v 22.5±26.4, p<0.005). The VISA score increased significantly from 41.1±17.9 at baseline to 83.3±23.4 (p<0.005) at the 12 week follow up.

Seven patients (nine tendons) in the eccentric training group were satisfied with the treatment and had returned to their pre-injury sporting activity at the 12 week follow up. One patient was not satisfied with the results of the treatment and had not been able to return to previous sporting activity.

In the concentric training group, there was no significant difference in VAS at the 12 week follow up (baseline 74.3±16.6 v 68±18.5, p<0.34). There was no significant difference in the VISA score at the 12 week follow up (baseline 40.7±16.3 v 37±4.6, p<0.34).

Three patients (four tendons) in the concentric training group were not satisfied with the results of the treatment at the 6 week follow up, while another four patients (five tendons) were not satisfied at the 12 week follow up. Altogether seven patients (nine tendons) in the concentric group were not satisfied and were unable to return to previous sporting activity after treatment. All nine tendons have now been treated with sclerosing injections or surgery.

Follow up a mean of 32.6 months after treatment showed that seven patients (nine tendons) in the eccentric group were still satisfied with the treatment. Six patients had returned to previous (before injury) activity, while one patient had stopped participating in his previous activity due to reasons other than patellar tendon pain. This patient was active in other knee loading recreational activities. Their mean VAS and VISA score were 18.3±21.6 and 88.3±10.1, respectively.

**DISCUSSION**

The short term results of this prospective randomised study in athletes with chronic painful jumper’s knee showed that treatment with painful eccentric quadriceps training, but not with painful concentric quadriceps training, both while standing on a decline board, significantly reduced tendon pain during activity and improved function. These findings support the results from a recent non-randomised pilot study by Purdam et al. In our study, follow up 33 months after treatment showed that 7/8 patients (9/10 tendons) in an eccentric training group were still satisfied and active in knee loading sports, while all patients in a concentric training group had been treated surgically or by sclerosing injections.

Due to severe pain after 6 weeks of training, there was a high frequency of drop outs (4/9 tendons) in the concentric group. This could possibly have impacted on the results, but because no patient in the concentric training group was satisfied with the result of the treatment, we considered it incorrect due to ethical reasons to recruit more patients into the study. The study aimed to include 20 patients in each group, but was stopped at the half time control.

**Diagnosis**

In the current study, the diagnosis of jumper’s knee was established from clinical examination together with grey scale US and colour Doppler examination. By combining the clinical findings with the combined sonographic findings, the diagnosis is, most likely, accurate. In recent studies, neovessels in the area with structural tendon changes, visualised with the colour Doppler technique, have been demonstrated to be related to tendon pain during activity.

**Aims**

The aim of our study was to compare eccentric with concentric quadriceps training. Therefore, we emphasised the use of exercises which, as far as possible, included either eccentric or concentric muscle contraction. However, especially for the concentric exercise, there was a short period of eccentric muscle contraction in the initial phase of the exercise.

**Evaluation**

To try to limit bias, treatment was evaluated by the patients themselves. The patients recorded the amount of patellar tendon pain during their sporting activity on a VAS and graded their tendon function on a VISA score. Patient satisfaction with treatment (satisfied/not satisfied) was also assessed.

**Treatment**

Jumper’s knee is a troublesome condition to treat and frequently brings athletic careers to an end. Kettunen and coworkers found that 53% of patients with jumper’s knee had to stop their sporting career due to knee pain. However, we cannot exclude that some of these patients also had other problems, such as cartilage defects. There is no treatment of choice for jumper’s knee. Results of surgery vary and cannot be predicted, and no conservative method has been demonstrated to be outstanding. Eccentric calf muscle training has been shown to give very good clinical results.
in patients with chronic mid-portion Achilles tendinosis, but similar good results have not been achieved with eccentric quadriceps training in patients with jumper’s knee. However, it should be remembered that eccentric training does not produce good results in patients with Achilles tendon insertional problems, and jumper’s knee is an insertional patellar tendon problem. Consequently, there seem to be differences in the response to eccentric training depending on where in the tendon the injury is located.

There are relatively few studies evaluating conservative treatment of jumper’s knee, and to our knowledge, only two randomised studies comparing different models and evaluating function. Studies by Stanish and Curwin and Jensen and Di Fabio reported promising clinical results using 6–8 weeks of pain free drop squat training. Unfortunately, no patient material or functional data were reported, which makes comparison difficult. Karlsson et al showed that 70% of patients with a partial patellar tendon rupture had excellent function. At the 3 month follow up, there were no differences in the results between the groups, which had significantly declined board does not seem to significantly improve clinical results. If the beneficial mechanisms are related to interference with nerves, maybe the “nerve damage” is more likely to be that eccentric loading is associated with a better tissue response in terms of tissue repair mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

In the short term, treatment with painful eccentric quadriceps training, but not with painful concentric quadriceps training, while standing on a decline board, significantly reduced tendon pain during activity and improved function in athletes with chronic painful jumper’s knee.

REFERENCES