Personalised Hip Therapy: development of a non-operative protocol to treat femoroacetabular impingement syndrome in the FASHIoN randomised controlled trial

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ABSTRACT
Introduction Femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) syndrome is increasingly recognised as a cause of hip pain. As part of the design of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of arthroscopic surgery for FAI syndrome, we developed a protocol for non-operative care and evaluated its feasibility.

Methods In phase one, we developed a protocol for non-operative care for FAI in the UK National Health Service (NHS), through a process of systematic review and consensus gathering. In phase two, the protocol was tested in an internal pilot RCT for protocol adherence and adverse events.

Results The final protocol, called Personalised Hip Therapy (PHT), consists of four core components led by physiotherapists: detailed patient assessment, education and advice, help with pain relief and an exercise-based programme that is individualised, supervised and progressed over time. PHT is delivered over 12–26 weeks in 6–10 physiotherapist-patient contacts, supplemented by a home exercise programme. In the pilot RCT, 42 patients were recruited and 21 randomised to PHT. Review of treatment case report forms, completed by physiotherapists, showed that 13 patients (62%) received treatment that had closely followed the PHT protocol. 13 patients reported some muscle soreness at 6 weeks, but there were no serious adverse events.

Conclusion PHT provides a structure for the non-operative care of FAI and offers guidance to clinicians and researchers in an evolving area with limited evidence. PHT was deliverable within the National Health Service, is safe, and now forms the comparator to arthroscopic surgery in the UK FASHIoN trial (ISRCTN64081839).

Trial registration number ISRCTN 09754699.

INTRODUCTION
Femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) syndrome is a motion-related clinical hip disorder with a triad of symptoms, clinical signs and imaging findings.1 It represents a symptomatic premature contact between the proximal femur and the acetabulum.1–4 Typically, the morphology of the hip exhibits shapes that predispose to impingement, often described with the terms cam and pincer morphology.5 6 The epidemiology of cam and pincer morphology is not well defined but may be present in 30% of the general population.7 Not all patients with cam and/ or pincer morphology develop FAI syndrome,6 but the treatment of those who do is controversial. Over the past 10 years, increasing numbers of patients have been treated for FAI syndrome with shape changing surgery, most frequently through hip arthroscopy.8 9 Surgery has been shown to provide improvements in patient symptoms,9 although patient expectations are not always met.10

It has been suggested that clinicians should be cautious in the use of surgery for FAI syndrome and that non-operative approaches should be considered.11–13 Patients with FAI syndrome have altered hip muscle strength, range of motion (ROM) and gait biomechanics, and these offer potential targets for treatment through physiotherapy.14–17 While many authors recognise the likely value of non-operative or conservative care, there is very little published guidance and evidence on how this care should be delivered.12 13

Given the uncertainty and lack of evidence about treatment for FAI syndrome, a randomised controlled trial (RCT) comparing hip arthroscopy and conservative care was proposed to guide future practice.11 18 In 2012, the UK National Institute of Health Research (UK NIHR) Health Technology Assessment programme (HTA) commissioned us to perform a feasibility and pilot study for an RCT to compare hip arthroscopy with ‘best conservative care’ for patients with FAI syndrome (FASHIoN HTA10/41/02).19 At the time, there was no established ‘best conservative care’,12 and we are not aware of any that has been published since. To design this trial, we needed to develop a suitable conservative care protocol.

The aim of this study was to develop an agreed conservative treatment protocol for patients with FAI syndrome that was deliverable within the UK National Health Service (NHS), was safe, and that could be used in the planned RCT.

METHODS
Study design Research ethical approval was granted for this study (NHSREC11/WM/0389). In phase one, a non-operative treatment protocol for FAI syndrome was developed using established consensus methodology, guided by the principles described by the Medical Research Council for development of complex interventions.20 21 In phase two, the protocol was tested in an internal pilot RCT comparing conservative care versus arthroscopic hip

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surgery for FAI. Figure 1 presents a flow diagram of the protocol development process. This study formed part of the FASHIoN feasibility trial whose results, including aspects of this study, have been published.

Phase 1: consensus development
Given the lack of an agreed conservative care treatment protocol for FAI syndrome, we formed core and Delphi study groups in order to develop and agree on the treatment protocol. The core study group comprised two extended scope practitioner musculoskeletal physiotherapists with an interest in managing FAI syndrome (DR and IH), a senior academic researcher physiotherapist with expertise in musculoskeletal pain research (NEF) and an academic orthopaedic surgeon (PDHW). The core study group oversaw protocol development and provided the input required for consensus by nominal group technique. The use of this consensus methodology is reasonable given the lack of an established conservative care protocol.

To form the Delphi study group, we took a targeted approach to sampling, using networks of physiotherapists most likely to be involved in the management of FAI syndrome. National advertisements were placed in the orthopaedic, rheumatology, pain and manual therapy electronic networks of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (iCSP) and in the magazine of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists, Frontline. The advertisements invited physiotherapists to help develop a consensus for a conservative care protocol for FAI syndrome. Electronic invitations were also sent to physiotherapists in the USA and Australia known to the authors through previous collaborative work on FAI syndrome. To encourage a process of ‘snowball sampling’, physiotherapists were encouraged to invite colleagues with experience and interest in managing FAI syndrome to join the consensus development process.

A systematic review was conducted to identify any previously published protocols for conservative treatment of FAI syndrome. The first protocol was drafted using evidence gathered from this systematic review and was circulated via email to the Delphi study group. They completed a questionnaire asking whether they agreed or disagreed with the proposed protocol, and where appropriate provide comments and suggestions for improvement. Additional comments and treatment strategies were grouped into themes and tabulated. An agreement level of 50% for this Delphi consensus technique was used. If no consensus was evident, the core study group refined the protocol in the light of the feedback using a nominal group technique. The refined protocol was then recirculated to the Delphi group and the cycle repeated until a consensus of at least 50% was achieved.

Phase 1: patient panel
As part of the FASHIoN feasibility trial, a qualitative research study among an expert patient panel was undertaken to guide many aspects of the development of the RCT. One task for the panel was to name the conservative treatment arm of the RCT. Previous qualitative research has highlighted the importance of naming treatments in order to improve uptake and adherence with treatment, in particular within the context of RCTs. Further details of this qualitative research can be found in Griffin et al.

Phase 2: protocol testing and refinement
Once adequate consensus on the conservative care protocol was reached, the protocol was implemented within a multicentre internal pilot RCT comparing arthroscopic surgery versus
conservative care (FASHIoN feasibility study [ISRCTN09754699]). Since the pilot RCT was designed to be internal to a full RCT, there was no interim analysis of outcomes; the outcomes will be reported as part of the full RCT. The eligibility criteria for the RCT are listed in box 1.

**Box 1 Eligibility criteria for a pilot randomised controlled trial**

### Inclusion criteria:
- Aged ≥16; (no upper age limit)
- Symptoms of hip pain - patients may also have symptoms of clicking, catching or giving way;
- Radiographic evidence of pincer- and/or cam-type FAI on plain radiographs and cross-sectional imaging, defined as:
  - Cam – an alpha angle >55°
  - Pincer morphology – a lateral centre edge angle of >40° or a cross over sign on the anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis
- The treating surgeon believes that they would benefit from arthroscopic FAI surgery;
- Able to give written informed consent and participate fully in the interventions.

### Exclusion criteria:
- Evidence of pre-existing osteoarthritis, defined as Tonnis grade >1, or more than 2 mm loss of superior joint space width on anteroposterior pelvic radiograph;
- Previous significant hip pathology such as Perthes’ disease, slipped upper femoral epiphysis or avascular necrosis;
- Previous hip injury such as acetabular fracture, hip dislocation or femoral neck fracture;
- Previous shape change (open or arthroscopic) in the hip being considered for treatment.

FAI, femoroacetabular impingement.

All physiotherapists delivering the conservative care protocol were asked to complete a case report form (CRF) for each patient treated, which included details about the number, nature and duration of the patient contacts, the exercises prescribed and other treatments provided. Given that this was an internal pilot trial, all patients recruited were followed up for 1 year. Any adverse events (AEs) were collated from CRFs, hospital records and follow-up questionnaires. AEs were defined as any untoward medical occurrence in the RCT.

**Phase 1: consensus development**

The first protocol proposed and circulated to physiotherapists is summarised in online supplementary file A. The level of agreement with the first protocol among the 36 physiotherapists was below the 50% threshold. Details of the degree of consensus reached and a summary of the feedback from the first round of the Delphi exercise are summarised in online supplementary file B.

Using the additional comments made by the Delphi group, and drawing on available evidence and underpinning theory, the core study group derived a second protocol. This had four core components and four optional components, which are described in table 1.

The initial round of responses suggested that patients should be seen over a longer period (the first draft protocol suggested 2–3 weeks26) and more frequently in order to optimise patient outcomes. Within the NHS, the typical number of treatment sessions given by physiotherapists to patients with musculoskeletal pain is three or four. Evidence suggests that better outcomes are achieved from exercise-based regimes when they are supervised and the contact between the supervisor and patient is increased. In order to allow more contact between physiotherapists and their patients, without increasing the burden of travel to clinic appointments, telephone and email contacts were also allowed to progress the exercise programme and to support patient adherence. The core study group decided that the protocol could be delivered over a 12-week period and a minimum of six treatment sessions, of which at least three should be face to face. The treatment sessions with physiotherapists were to be supplemented by patients continuing their individualised exercise programme at home. The duration of care was in keeping with established theory that suggests that physiological changes in muscle occur after a 12-week programme of exercise.29

The core study group agreed on the following protocol exclusions:
- Painful hard end stretches. Although only mentioned by two physiotherapists in the initial questionnaire responses, there is some evidence to suggest that painful hard end stretches and forceful manual techniques in a restricted range of movement may be harmful.4
- Group-based treatment was excluded to ensure that care was individualised.
- Treatment by a technical or student instructor was excluded to ensure that care was delivered by qualified physiotherapists who had received training in the protocol.

In total, 30 (83%) of the original 36 physiotherapists responded and agreed with the second protocol and provided no additional suggestions for change. One did not respond and five disagreed with the second protocol and made further suggestions for change. These points were discussed among the core study group and the following further changes were made:
- Allowing treatment to be delivered over 6 months. This was in response to concerns that the initial 12-week programme might be insufficient to correct what is likely to be a significant chronic biomechanical dysfunction. Further treatment sessions were also felt to help with patient adherence to the programme.27 28
- The addition of taping techniques to help with postural modification and to remind patients of desired positions. Although only mentioned by one physiotherapist, it was noted that taping was a feature of the published literature.12
- No specific protocol for taping was included; this was left to the discretion of the treating physiotherapist.
- Inclusion of an exercise diary to help patients self-monitor their home exercise programme and provide feedback to physiotherapists to guide future exercise progression.

**Phase 2: consensus development conference**

After treating patients in the internal pilot RCT, physiotherapists delivering the protocol were invited to a consensus development conference chaired by NF to share their experiences of delivering the protocol and make suggestions for further amendments prior to the full RCT.

**RESULTS**

Thirty-six physiotherapists responded and agreed to take part in the Delphi consensus process, 24 from the UK, 10 from the USA and 2 from Australia. All 36 had previously managed patients with FAI syndrome and included physiotherapists from the military, primary and secondary care, tertiary hip preservation services, extended scope practitioners, private practice and elite sport.
Given the level of agreement (83%), the core study group decided to use the second protocol with the modifications discussed above for implementation in the pilot RCT.

**Phase 1: patient panel**

Eighteen UK patients (8 female and 10 male) with FAI syndrome took part in the qualitative study to derive a name for the conservative care protocol, of whom 5 had been treated with conservative care and 13 with arthroscopy. They were asked to choose between four potential names which had been suggested by the core study group, with the option to suggest a different name if they wished.

Personalised Hip Therapy (HIP) appealed to and conveyed a positive message to patients. This combination emphasises that the protocol is an active intervention that differs from other conservative care regimes that patients may have previously tried.
Exercise is an effective treatment for many types of musculoskeletal pain.12 33 PHT has many similarities to other non-operative treatment regimens including the EULAR and OARSI guidelines on hip and knee osteoarthritis. These also recommend a comprehensive assessment, education, lifestyle modification and exercise-based programme.34 35 However, these guidelines were unable to make specific exercise recommendations for hip OA due to a lack of evidence, although a mixed regime (quadriceps strengthening, aerobic capacity and flexibility training) was recommended in knee osteoarthritis by EULAR.34

As well as including aspects in common with other non-operative care protocols of hip disorders, PHT includes an exercise-based programme that aims to improve deficiencies in hip function (including muscle weaknesses and ROM) that have been highlighted in FAI syndrome.14 17 Through an individualised exercise-based programme, physiotherapists using PHT are able to target these deficiencies. A recent editorial highlighted what might be included in a non-operative care protocol for FAI syndrome.17 PHT includes all of these points, including hip-specific function and lower limb strengthening, core stability and postural balance exercises.

During the pilot RCT, only 62% of PHT treatments were judged to closely follow the protocol. This raises questions about the deliverability of PHT in the ‘real world’. However, some of the reasons for deviation were teething problems to be expected in a pilot trial. These included an immediate post-randomisation crossover (n=1), no completed CRF available (n=2) and an insufficient number of treatment sessions (n=5); in some circumstances, this may reflect patient improvement, resulting in discharge prior to receiving six sessions. Compliance with home exercises can be problematic;36 but physiotherapists were able to use an exercise diary to monitor patient adherence to the exercise programme at home and did not report any concerns. Muscle soreness was reported in 62% of patients, 6 weeks into the PHT programme. This is to be expected as part of an exercise-based regime as the muscles adapt to the increased demand. Reassuringly, this had resolved in all cases by 3 months follow-up. This is in keeping with similar exercise-based interventions used in RCTs for other musculoskeletal conditions.37–39 On balance, we believe that the results from the pilot RCT show that PHT is safe and deliverable in the ‘real world’ of the NHS. The overall fidelity of PHT is similar to other conservative care protocols used in RCTs,40 so it is also suitable for use in the planned pragmatic RCT.

Limitations of the PHT protocol include that it was developed based on the experiences of clinicians treating patients.
with FAI syndrome and not by targeting the deficiencies, observed in patients with FAI syndrome, reported in the literature.

Where conservative treatment of FAI syndrome is advocated, PHT gives clinicians a protocol for content and delivery. We do not yet know how effective PHT will be—only that it is based on the published literature, represents a consensus among experienced physiotherapists on ‘best conservative care’, and that it has at least been tested in a pilot trial and found to be deliverable and safe. Following this successful pilot RCT, the effectiveness of PHT versus arthroscopic surgery is being tested in the full UK FASHIoN trial (ISCTRNN64081839), where the outcome measures are hip-related quality of life (iHOT33), general health (SF12 and EQ5D) and health economics.

![Figure 2 Personalised hip therapy summary. FAI, femoroacetabular impingement.](http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/50/16/1217/fig2)

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Table: Patient Education and advice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Patient Education and advice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Education about FAI and available treatments</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Advice about posture, gait and lifestyle behaviour modifications to try to avoid FAI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Advice about activities of daily living to try to avoid FAI (reducing / avoiding deep flexion, adduction and internal rotation of hip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Advice about relative rest. In particular, relative rest in a specific ROM where pain in that particular ROM is likely to represent ongoing impingement. Specific activity/sport technique advice and modification.</td>
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Table: Patient Assessment

<table>
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<th>2 Patient Assessment</th>
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<tr>
<td>- History: to include: History of presenting complaint, relieving and aggravating factors, past Medical history, medications, previous treatments, social history including occupation, patients concerns, fears and beliefs, patients individual requirements and expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Examination: Determine pain-free, passive ROM in the hip, determine the strength of motion in the hip in flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, internal and external rotation and impingement testing.</td>
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Table: Help with Pain Relief

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<th>3 Help with Pain Relief</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Advice about anti-inflammatory medication for 2 to 4 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Advice about simple analgesics if they do not respond well to anti-inflammatory medication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Engagement in, and adherence to, a personalised exercise programme.</td>
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Table: Exercise-based hip programme

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<th>4 Exercise-based hip programme</th>
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<tr>
<td>- An exercise programme that is individualised, progressive and supervised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- A phased exercise programme that begins with muscle control work, and progresses to stretching and strengthening with increasing ROM and resistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Muscle control / stability exercise (targeting pelvic and hip stabilisation, gluteal and abdominal muscles).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Strengthening / resilience exercise firstly in available range (pain-free ROM, and targets: Gluteus maximus, short external rotators, gluteus medius, abdominal muscles, lower limb in general.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Stretching exercises to improve hip external rotation and abduction in extension and flexion, but not vigorous stretching – no painful hard end stretches. Other muscles to be targeted if relevant for the patient include hip flexors and rotators.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Exercise progression in terms of intensity and difficulty, gradually progressing to activity or sport-specific exercise where relevant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- A personalised and written exercise prescription that is progressed and revised over treatment sessions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Encourage motivation and adherence through the use of a patient exercise diary to review progress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Patients to have access to tethabands, exercise balls and exercise mats.</td>
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Table: Additonal Optional Components

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>The following can be included in the patients care if the treating physiotherapist feels it is appropriate:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Manual Therapy: Hip joint mobilisations e.g. distraction, distraction with flexion, AP glide, Trigger point work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Orthotics: Patients can be assessed for biomechanical abnormalities and either have these corrected by the treating physiotherapist. Alternatively patients can be referred to allied health care professionals such as a podiatrist for custom made insoles etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Taping: Taping techniques such as taping the thigh into external rotation and abduction to help with positional modification/merging.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Group-based treatments: The core programme can be supplemented by but must NOT be substituted with group based treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Treatment of additional pathology/symptoms:Physiotherapists are free to treat any additional pathology or symptoms that they feel is exacerbating a patient’s FAI. Examples of this might include treating co-existing low back pain.</td>
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Table: Delivery of care

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<th>5 Delivery of care</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Care provided over at least 12 weeks.</td>
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<td>- A minimum of 6 ‘contacts’ with the physiotherapist over 12 weeks.</td>
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<td>- Ideally all 6 contacts are face-to-face but at least 3 should be face-to-face, others can be via telephone/email support where that is needed due to geographical distance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Further ‘boost’ follow-ups can be arranged between 12 weeks and 6 months.</td>
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<td>- The maximum total number of contacts with physiotherapist is 10 including the optional further booster sessions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Care provided by the same physiotherapist throughout where possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Assessment between treatment sessions will be done by: Subjective assessment, Objective assessment and Exercise adherence.</td>
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Table: Protocol Exclusions

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<th>6 Protocol exclusions</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Forceful manual techniques: Forceful manual techniques in restricted range of movement (Grade V mobilisations, or forceful stretching). No painUK hard end stretches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Student or technical instructor care: Care should not be delivered by a student or technical instructor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Hydrotherapy: Patients should not have hydrotherapy as part of their treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Acupuncture: Patients should not have acupuncture as part of their treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Electrotherapy: Patients should not have electrotherapy as part of their treatment.</td>
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**Key messages**

- Femoroacetabular impingement syndrome is increasingly recognised as a source of hip pain, especially in young adults.
- A period of non-operative care is recommended, although this is poorly defined.
- A protocol for a physiotherapy-led package of education, exercise and pain relieving techniques for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome called Personalised Hip Therapy is described for use in an RCT.
- The package of care is deliverable within the UK National Health Service, is safe, and is acceptable to patients.

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**Patient consent** Obtained.

**Ethics approval** NHS REC 11/WM/0389.

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