



Patients with rotator cuff tendinopathy can self-manage, but with certain caveats

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Background

• Evidence has emerged supporting the value of loaded exercises for rotator cuff tendinopathy (Littlewood et al (2012). Physiotherapy 98(2). 101-109)

• The <u>SELF</u> study

- Littlewood et al (2012). BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 13(62)
- Single exercise approach
- Prescribed in relation to most symptomatic direction
 - Within a self-managed framework

But...

- Exercises are painful to perform
- Require the patient to take responsibility
- Such exercise prescription does not align with the clinical reasoning of many physiotherapists
 - Littlewood et al (2012). Shoulder & Elbow 4(1), 64-71.
- So, emerging empirical evidence to support this approach but real and significant barriers that might prevent implementation

Mixed methods

- Qualitative investigation alongside pilot RCT
 - Barriers
 - Individual interviews
 - Framework analysis
- Private practice setting
 - Six patients (50% male; age range 51-74 years)
 - SPADI +3.1 to -42.3; mean -19.7



Two physiotherapists

Expectations and preferences

- In this context, most of the patients expected physiotherapy to be therapist-led and 'hands-on';
 - I expected a bit of a pummel actually and a bit of a tug about and somebody to go and make it all feel better.' (ID 18)
- One of the physiotherapists also reflected:
 - I am very, very hands-on normally.' (T2)
- Complex interplay; expectations ≠ positive outcome

Role of the physiotherapist

- '... well I think (physiotherapist) felt more or less straight away that it was unfortunate that I'd drawn the short straw...' (ID 37)
- 'I think there are some clients...you just think it's totally inappropriate and a waste of time.' (T1)
- '... she explained it very well...I could ring her if I had problems, and she was very responsive.' (ID 18)

Perception of the intervention

- ...it's such a simple exercise...I just came out thinking waste of time...it did seem such a minor thing that, how on earth could this possibly give me any benefit? (ID 29)
-it became a bit laborious... (ID 37)
- '...with it being such an easy exercise it...became part of a routine ...I would do, it was short, short and sweet. So it wasn't a case of having to find time to do it, it just naturally fell into a little sort of routine that I have.' (ID 29)
- Reflecting upon a previous experience of physiotherapy:
- 'I didn't do them...I don't know because I thought they were doing it for me. I thought oh well, I'm going back next week.' (ID 18)

Response to therapy

• '...when you find that they're not making a great deal of improvement, you're less inclined to erm continue it.' (ID 37)

- '...when I started seeing the results...that motivated me on more and more to keep going.' (ID 18)
- '...it just carried on improving erm and it made me realise how weak the arm was ...I was quite pleased that it came on so quickly.' (ID 29)

Personal attributes

- '...I suppose if you remembered..... it's more of a problem doing it on your own than if you say go to a physio...' (ID 37)
- '...while I was waiting for the kettle to boil, I would do it...' (ID 29)
- '...I kept my diary and I always wrote why I'd not done it so that I could think to myself well how can I fit that in then?' (ID 18)
- 'I'm used to exercise and I know that repeated exercise improves strength and mobility.' (ID 15)

Other bits and bobs...

- Pain as a barrier to engagement
- '...they weren't sold by that idea. They didn't like the idea of that.' (T1)
- '...if it's not hurting it's not helping...' (ID 13)
- In the context of a persistent or recurrent disorder
- '...it's been really positive...I can self-manage that now.'

The caveats

- Expectations of physiotherapy ≠ philosophy of selfmanagement
 - Not necessarily a barrier, providing:
- Intervention is offered within a positive and supporting environment
 - Role of beliefs of the physiotherapist
- Patients understand the reasons for undertaking the exercise
- Patients effectively self-monitor and engage with proactive follow-up
- Early and appreciable response to therapy appears important;
 - Need to foster realistic expectations regarding response time

Further detail...



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Patients with rotator cuff tendinopathy can successfully self-manage, but with certain caveats: a qualitative study

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Self-managed loaded exercise versus usual physiotherapy treatment for rotator cuff tendinopathy: a pilot randomised controlled trial

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