

The background of the slide is a photograph of a football stadium at night. Two large stadium lights are visible in the upper corners, casting a bright glow. The field is green with white yard lines and numbers. A red football is positioned on the white yard line in the center of the field. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Reducing Lower Extremity Injury Risk in the NFL (football athlete)



 **GAIT**
Happens
Every Sole Matters

Dr. Courtney Conley

- Owner/CEO Gaithappens
- Owner/CEO of Total Health Solutions/Total Health Performance
- National/International Lecturer on foot pain and gait assessment
- Works with professional athletes/orgs to improve foot health and performance
- Patented product designer
- Author



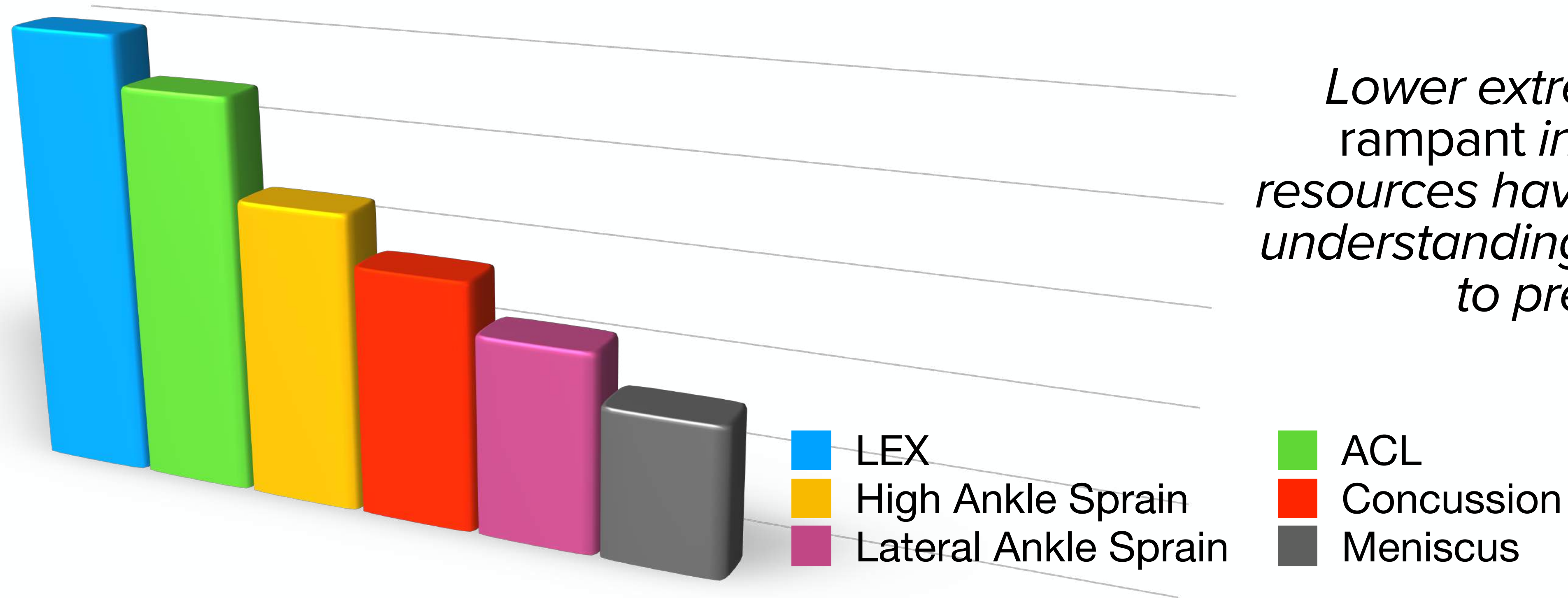
Objectives

- ✓ Review lower extremity anatomy and function
- ✓ Develop a deeper understanding of the most common LE injuries in NFL/athletes
- ✓ Recommend strategies for assessment and intervention for the football athlete



Current State of Affairs

Average Days Missed Injury Burden per NFL Season



Lower extremity injuries are rampant in the NFL. Many resources have been allocated to understanding them and working to prevent them

Ex. High Incidence of AT injuries

An Apparent Achilles Heel of the NFL: Have Achilles Tendon Injuries Significantly Increased to Unacceptably High Incidence Levels in the NFL and if so, why? A Clinical Insight

Timothy E Hewett ^{1 2}, Chad D Lavender ³, Andrew L Schaver ³

Age, activity level, height, body mass and BMI are all increasing in the NFL
- *“Bigger, stronger, faster”*

Absence of sufficient preparatory training

Surface x shoe interface, rigid ankle taping, bracing

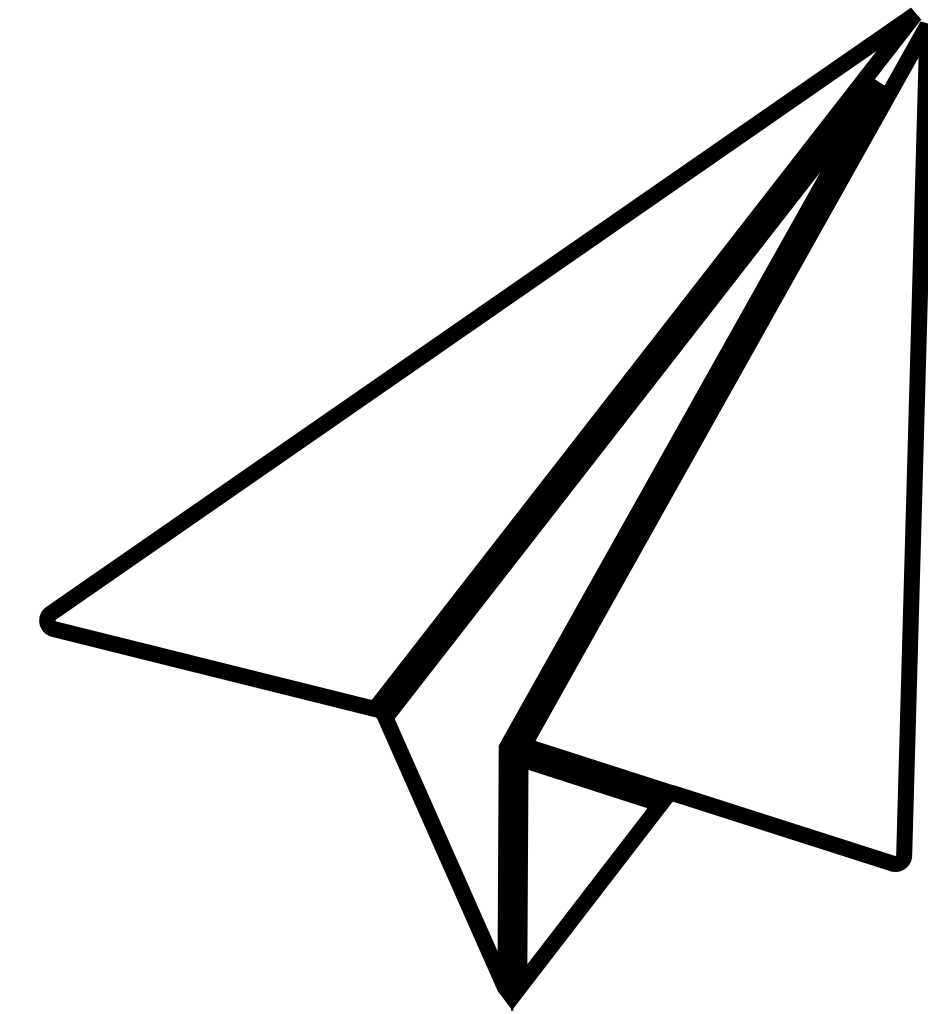
Use of anabolic and corticosteroids

Bigger, Stronger, Faster Factor

Greater forces to dissipate

Shoes are getting lighter while experiencing **higher levels of traction and friction**

- Evolutions in playing surface technology
- Forces acting on the foot and ankle are simply too high to survive/thrive



“You can’t build a jet engine on a paper airplane.”

-Jay Dicharry

Loads when walking:
3.4x bodyweight

Loads when running:
7.7x bodyweight



From: Giddings et al. (2000)

Loads when walking:

5.4x bodyweight



4.2x bodyweight

From: Giddings et al. (2000)

Loads when running:


11.1x bodyweight



7.9x bodyweight

From: Giddings et al. (2000)

Surface x Shoe Interface

► Orthop J Sports Med. 2024 Aug 29;12(8):23259671241265378. doi: [10.1177/23259671241265378](https://doi.org/10.1177/23259671241265378) 

Lower Extremity Injury Rates on Artificial Turf Versus Natural Grass Surfaces in the National Football League During the 2021 and 2022 Seasons

[Nikit Venishetty](#)^{*}, [Angel X Xiao](#)[†], [Ramesh Ghanta](#)[†], [Rohit Reddy](#)[‡], [Nirav Kiritkumar Pandya](#)[†], [Brian T Feeley](#)^{†,§}

Conclusion: *The 2021 and 2022 NFL seasons of our analysis demonstrated a higher incidence rate of injuries on artificial turf surfaces compared with natural grass surfaces. In addition, the odds of injury requiring season-ending surgery were found to be significantly higher on artificial turf compared with natural grass.*



Is there good news?



The 'Good' News

1. 29% decrease in time missed due to LE strains
2. 50% lower recurrence rate of LE injuries
3. Injury Rates on Turf and Grass Surfaces Were Equal



How did this Happen?



- ✓ Injury prevention process in the offseason
- ✓ Individualized programs
- ✓ Data driven preseason acclimation strategies

The Last 5 Super Bowl
Champions ranked #1 (x2) , #5,
#6, and #16 in the lowest
number of LEX strains during
training camp.

This st matters.**



Best Recipe for Success

Preparation
+
Acclimation

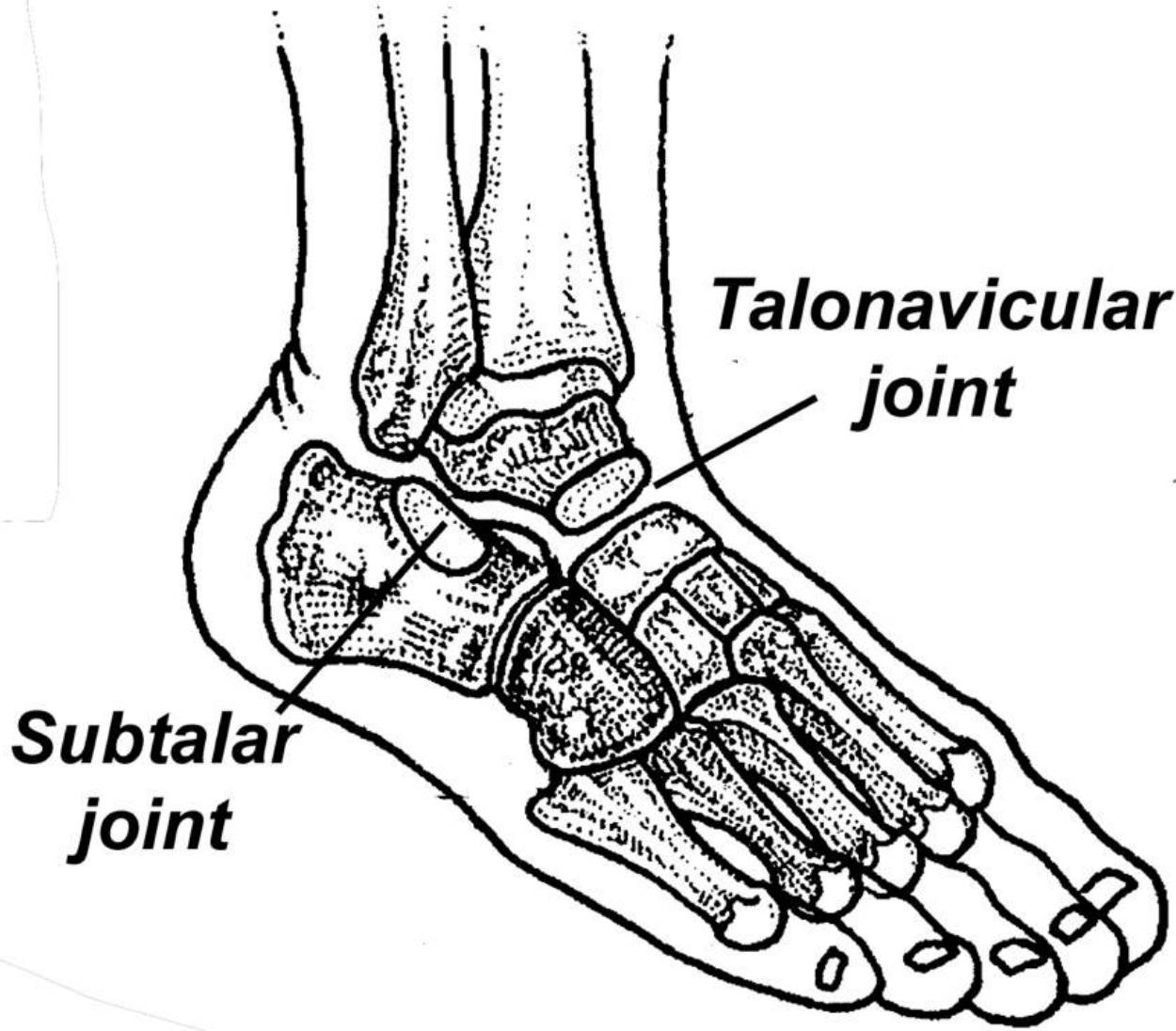
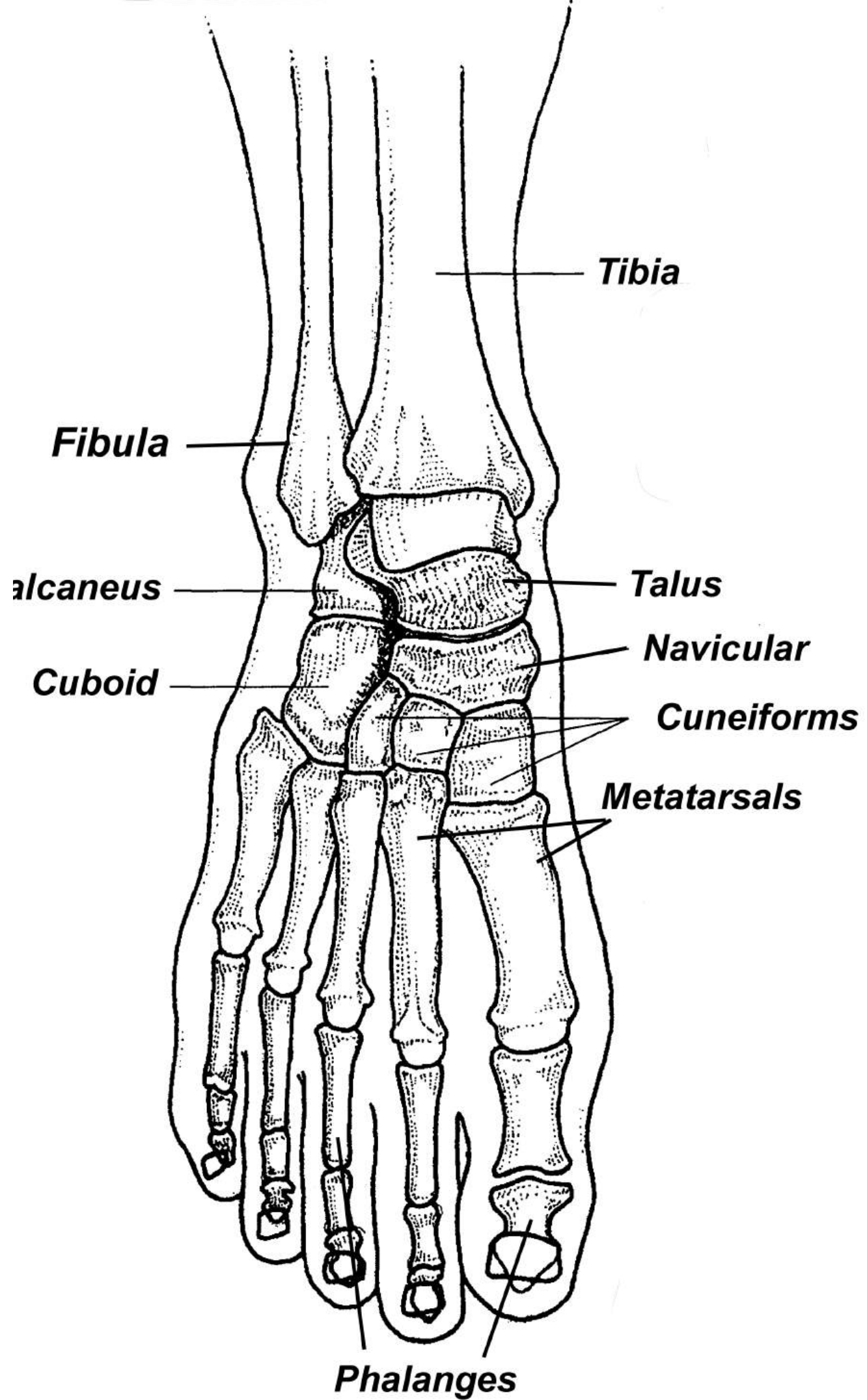
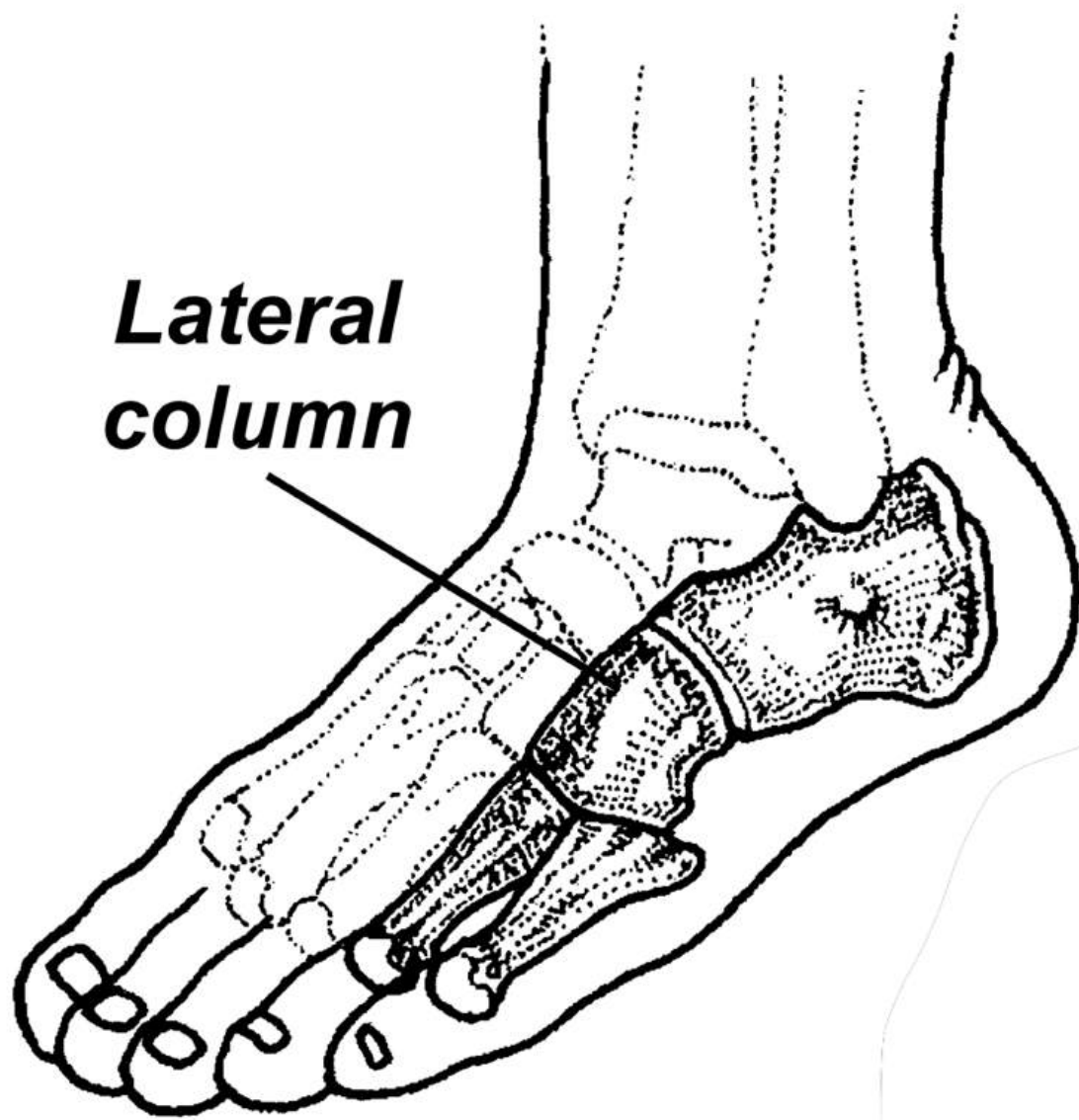


Let's explore the most common diagnoses and how we continue this success by paying attention to the **WHY**

But first a quick
review...because
everyone loves
anatomy!



Bones of the Foot



Functional Anatomy

3 Arches

- Lateral longitudinal arch
- Transverse arch
- Medial longitudinal arch

Sesamoids

- Sitting in the sagittal plane

Talus

- Only bone in the body with no muscular attachment

Calcaneus

- 2 tubercles on the bottom
- Incredible shock absorber

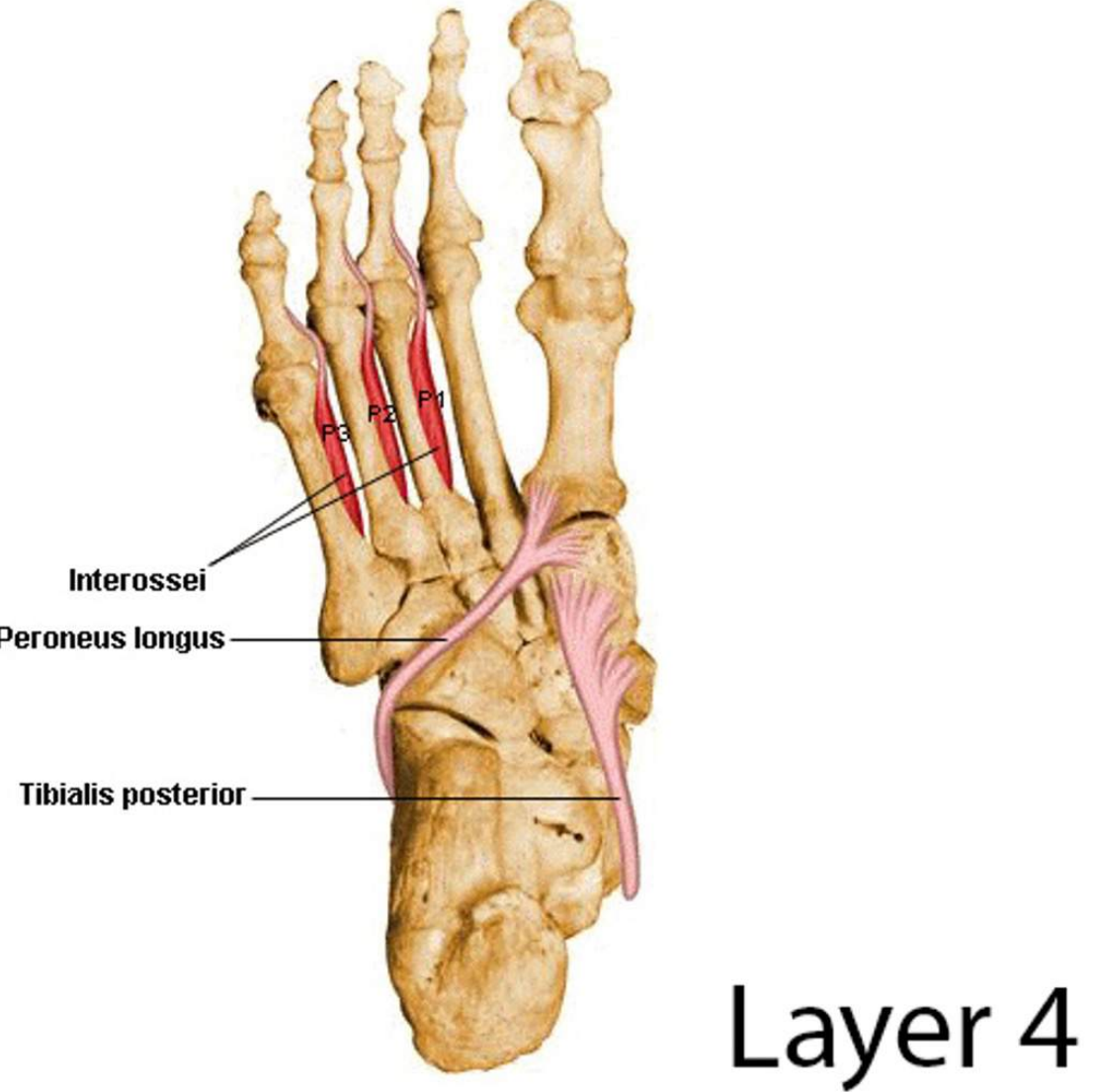
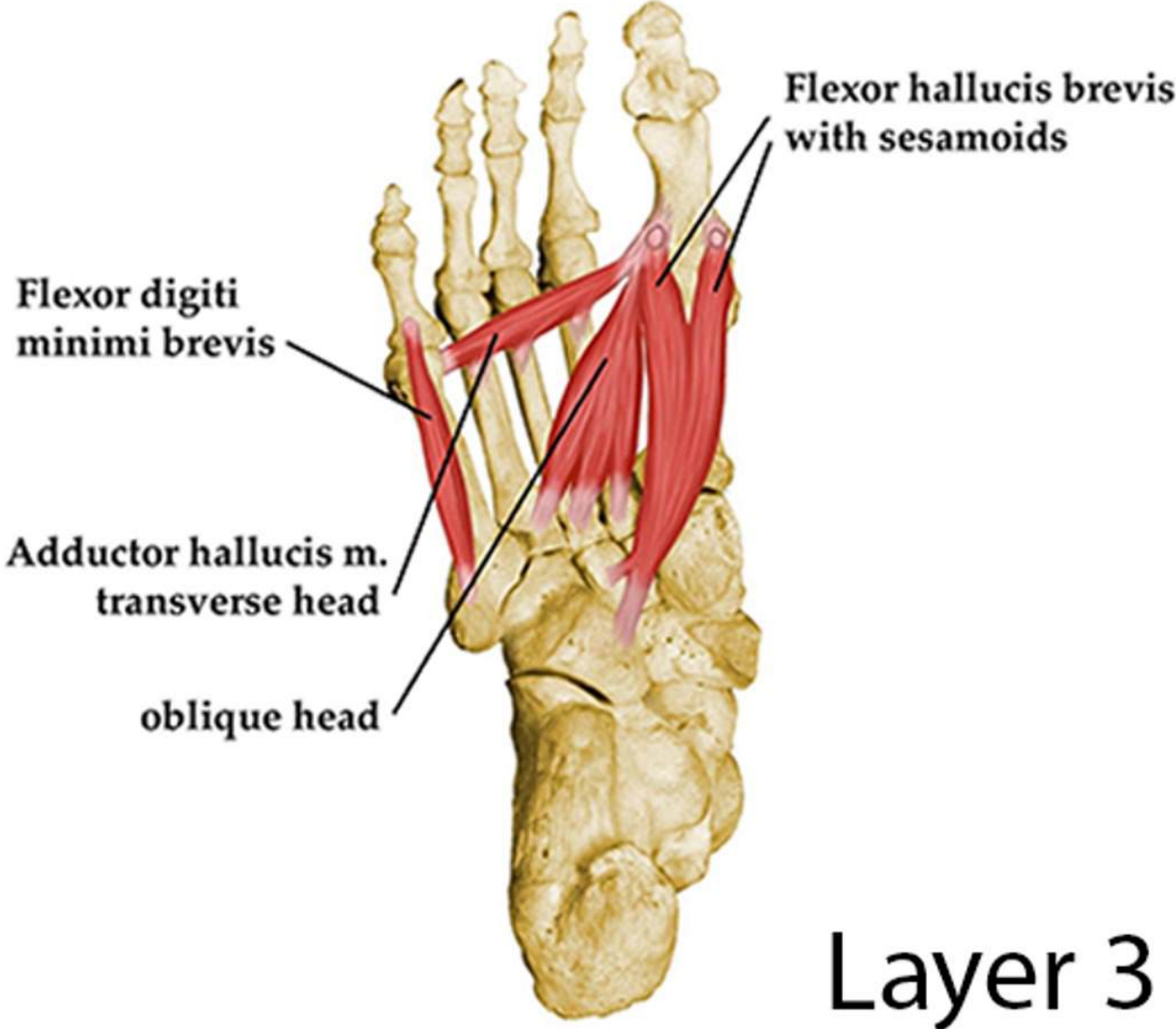
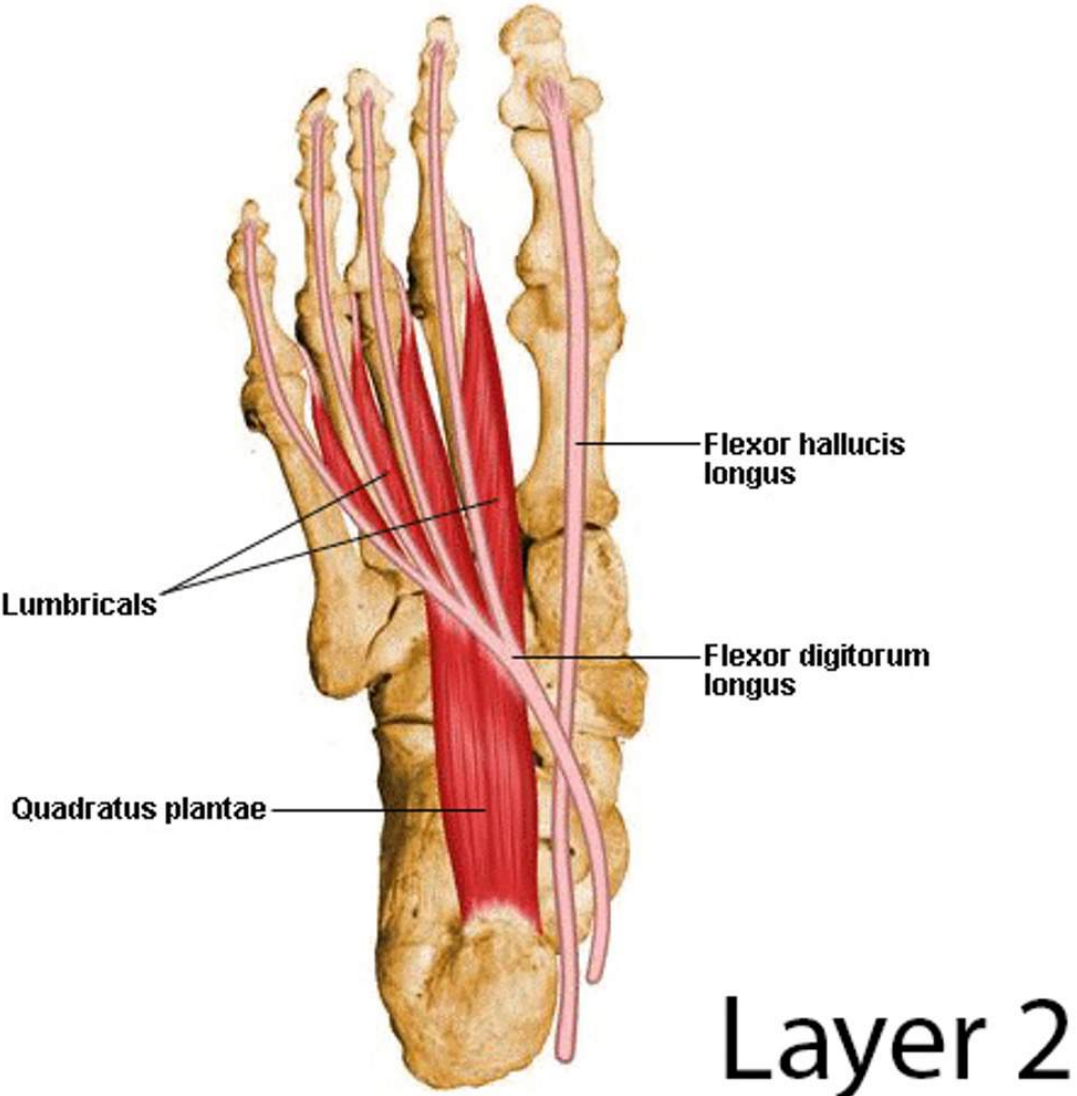
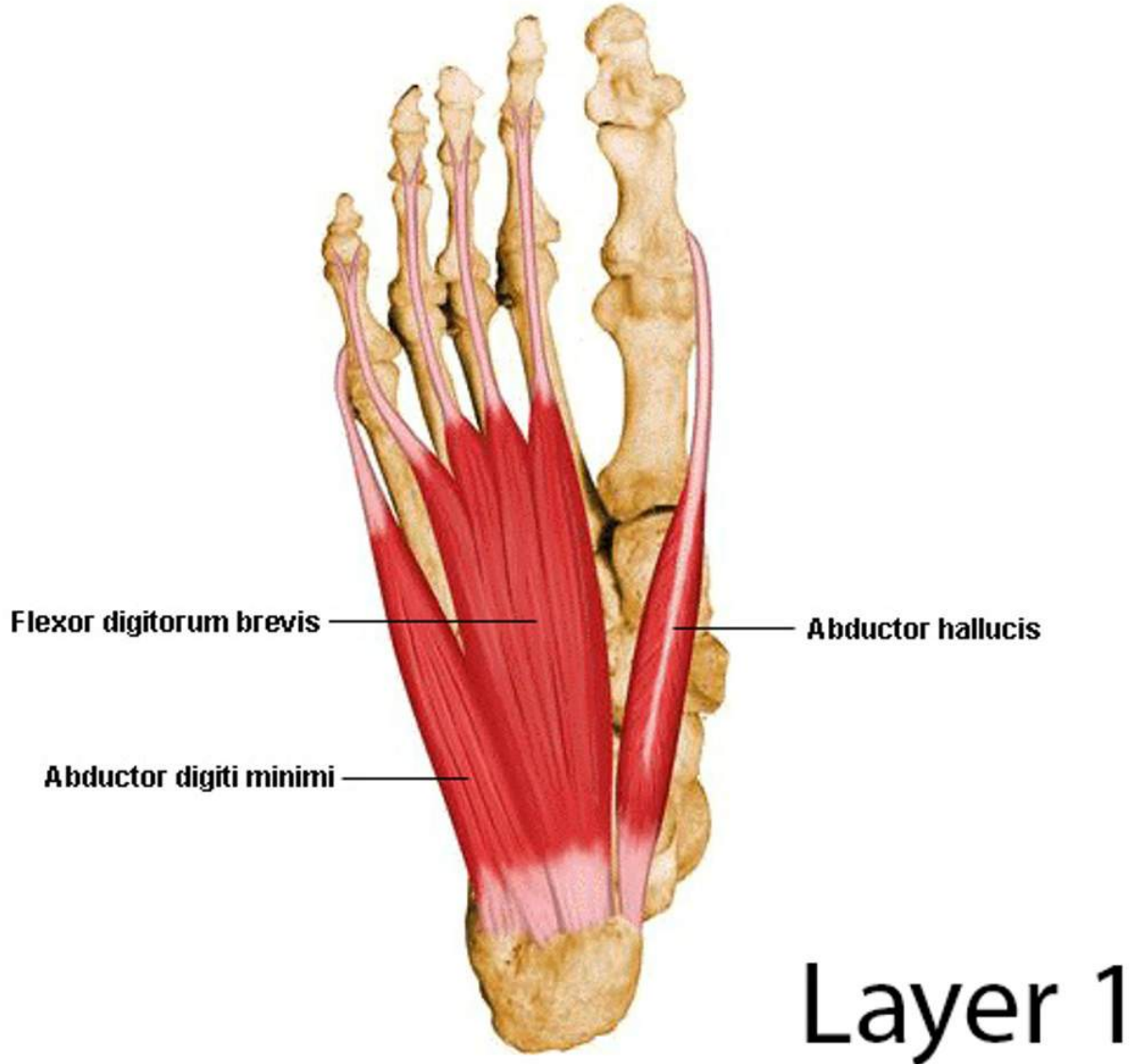
Cuboid

- Calcaneal cuboid joint: the “locking” mechanism

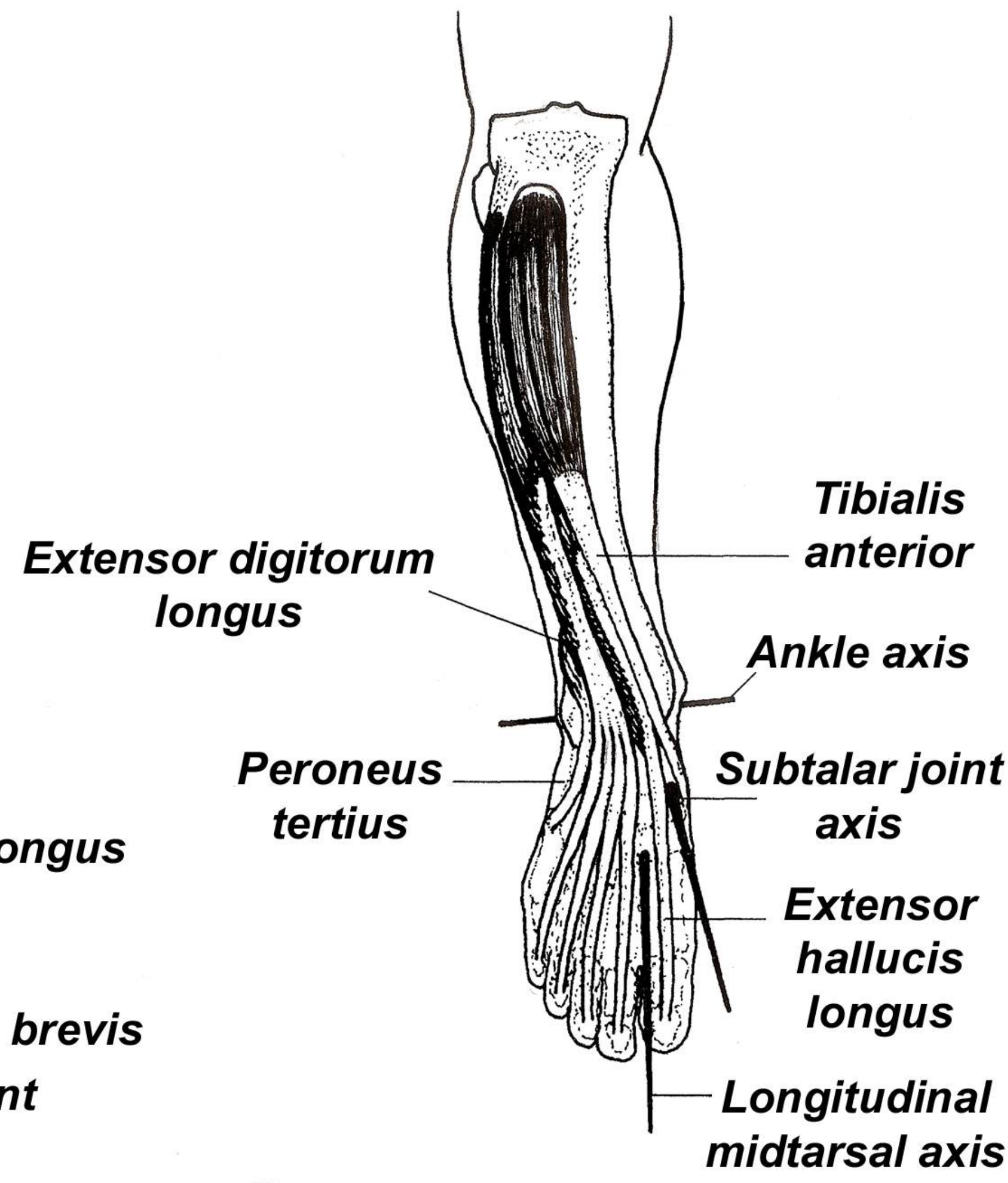
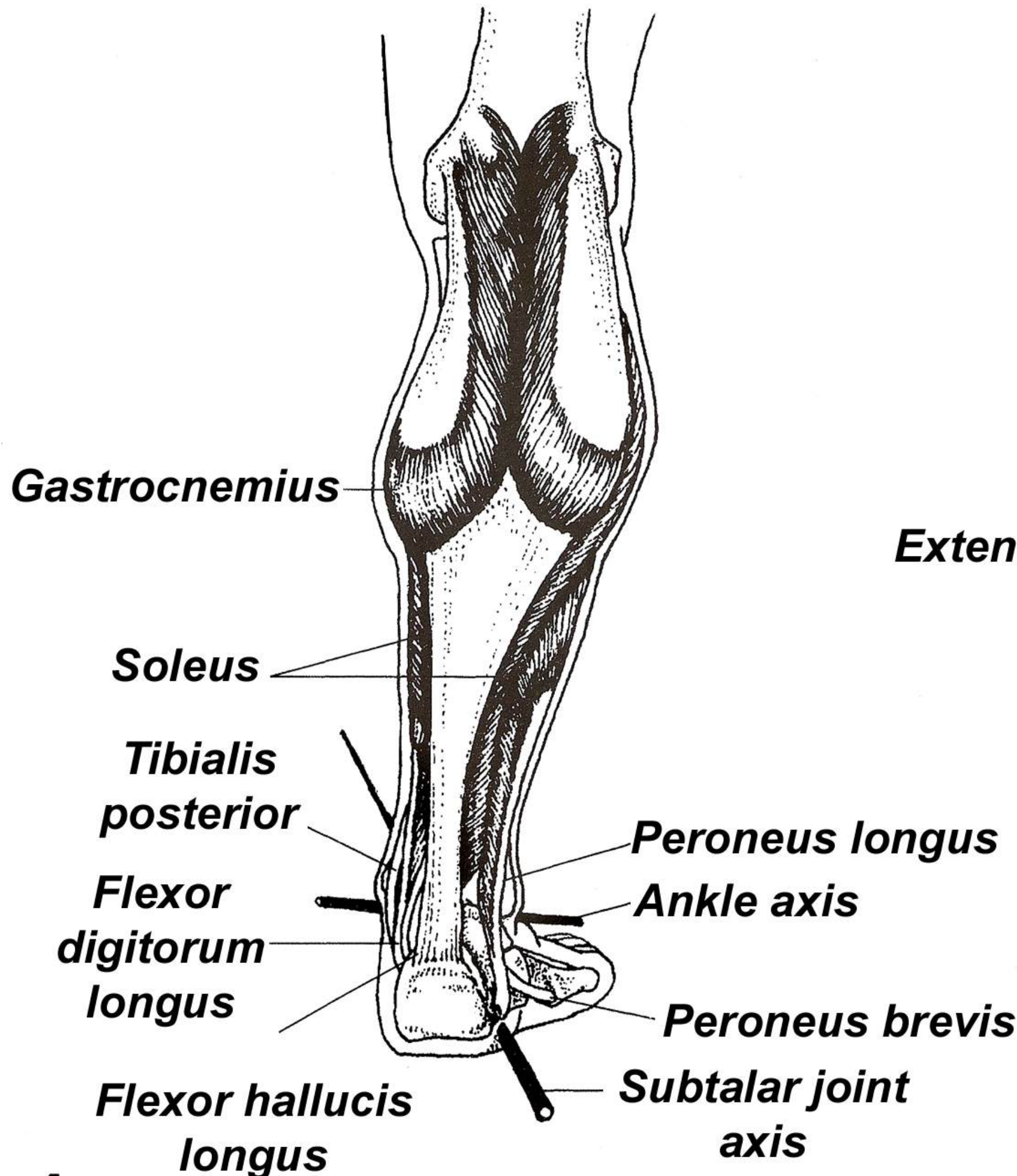
4th Metatarsal

- Rotated metatarsal base to create transverse arch

Intrinsic Muscles



Extrinsic Muscles

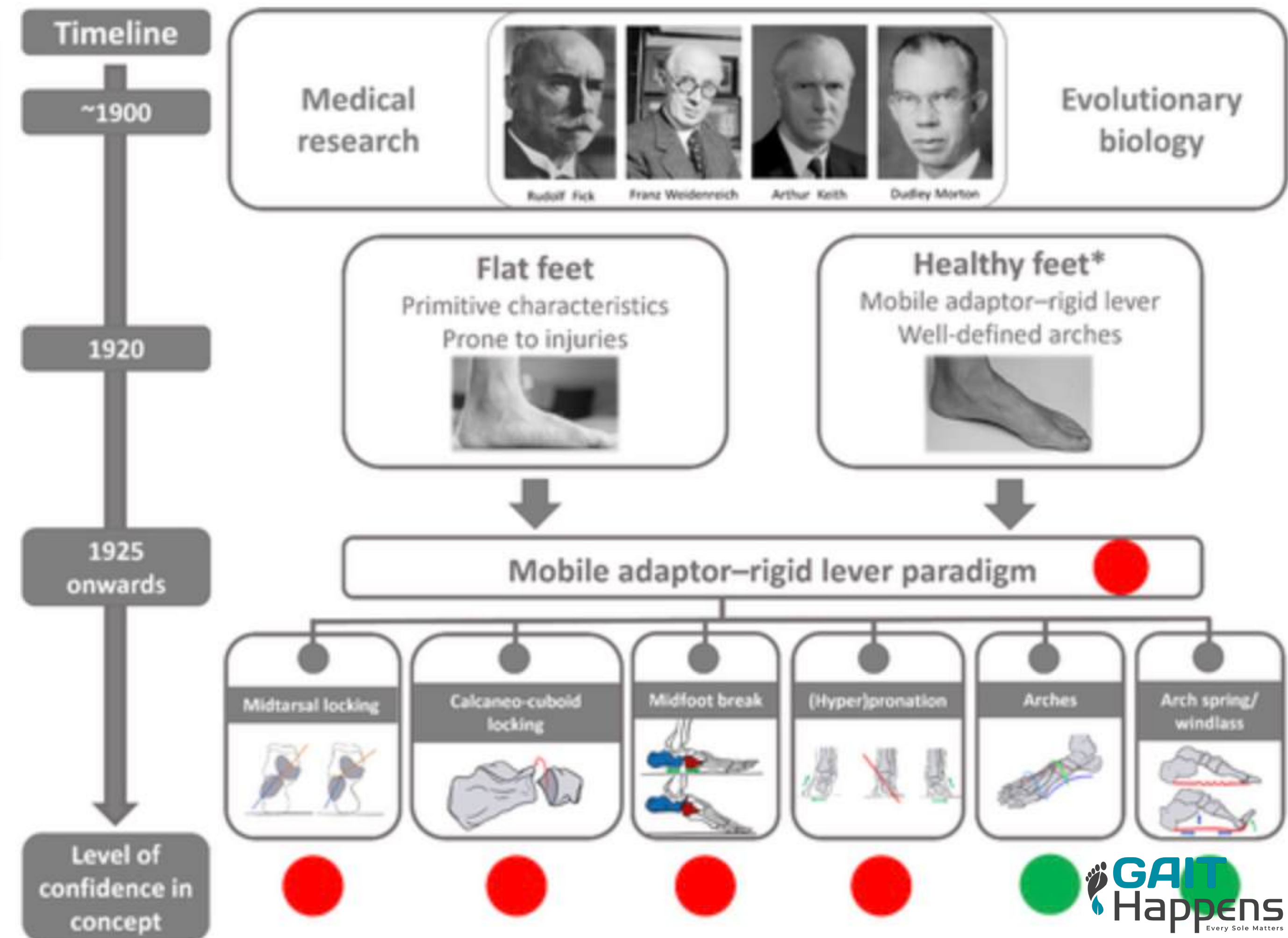


New Research

Chasing footprints in time – reframing our understanding of human foot function in the context of current evidence and emerging insights

Anja-Verena Behling ^{1 2}, Michael J Rainbow ², Lauren Welte ³, Luke Kelly ¹

The foot is a highly versatile and adaptable system. Healthy feet does not mean that they cannot be flat.



"Humans and their living relatives (e.g., chimpanzees) have often been compared in terms of how their feet are built. The most obvious difference is the high arch of the human foot versus the more flat foot of the chimpanzee. This difference in foot shape, combined with the fact that humans can walk long distances upright on two legs while chimpanzees can only do so for short distances, led many early scientists and doctors to believe that not only were humans superior to their flat-footed relatives, but also that a low arch was inherently undesirable in humans and the source of all evil."

- Anja Behling

Implications of this Study

1. They urge the scientific community to abandon the long-held mobile adapter - rigid lever paradigm

We find evidence suggesting that the foot never transitions from mobile and early stance to rigid or highly stiff in propulsion.

2. There is no evidence to support the idea that the human foot is rigid or increases in stiffness during propulsion

They have provided a new framework that presents the foot as a highly versatile and adaptable system, with functions enabled by substantial joint mobility, rather than rigidity.

3. The central nervous system delivers adaptive control, with the muscles of the foot, adding or removing energy from the system as required to meet whole body locomotory demands

Why Should You Care?

We can no longer assume that passive structures within the foot are primarily responsible for the 'rigid lever'.

No-one gets a free lunch.

Foot strength is now more than ever coming to light on improving function.

IMPORTANT

The Best Athletes have the strongest feet and ankles.

Human foot muscle strength and its association with sprint acceleration, cutting and jumping performance, and kinetics in high-level athletes

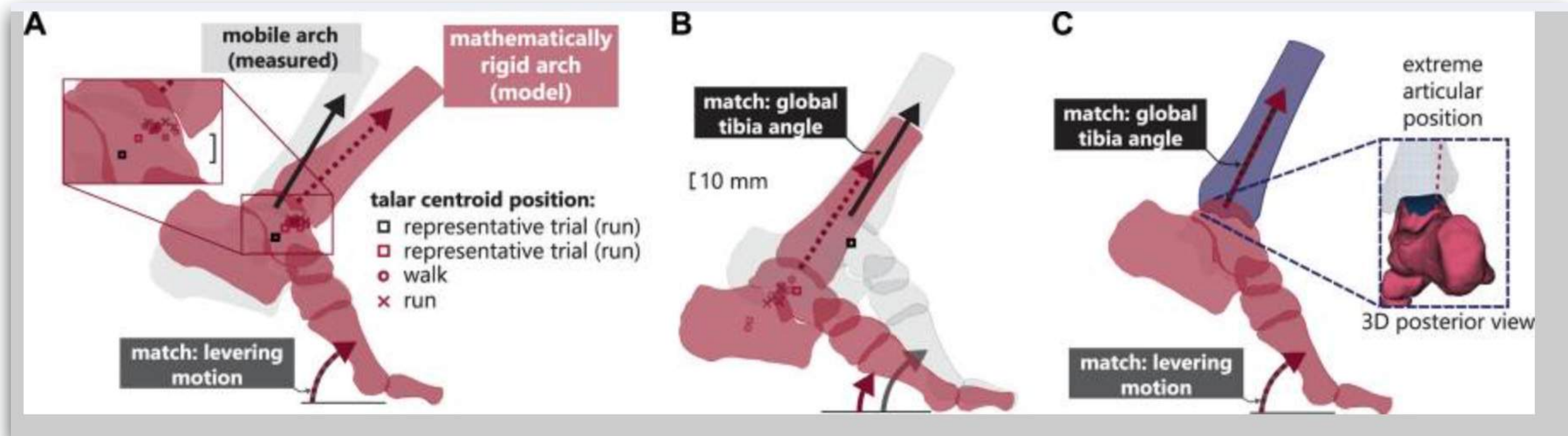
Romain Tourillon ^{1 2}, Antoine Michel ¹, François Fourchet ^{2 3}, Pascal Edouard ^{1 4},
Jean-Benoît Morin ^{1 5}

Acceleration: The findings indicate that the athletes with the superior acceleration tend to exhibit **greater relative ankle plantar flexion and quadricep torque** enabling them to produce high amounts of force in both vertical and horizontal directions

Maximal Speed: *The MTPj deserves consideration in Sprint training* as evidenced by a previous study demonstrating improved 50 m Sprint Time Performance following an 8-week toe flexion strength protocol. (Hashimoto and Sakauraba, 2014)

Cutting: It was discovered that increased **relative ankle plantar flexion torque, foot ankle reactive strength** and a more supinated foot posture could collectively account for 35% of the variance in performance

New Research



****Medial column PF (arch recoil) enables the upright orientation of the talus at a higher global ankle position = More Efficient***

Implications of This Study

1. Arch Recoil

When you have an arch that recoils it places your foot in an optimal position. It places the talus and tibia in an optimal position to produce energy more efficiently. Indirectly helps propel the center of mass rather than 'lifting' the body. Less of a spring, but puts the ankle in a more desirable position.

2. Arch Plantarflexion Mobility

Implications for footwear design, understanding pathology and surgical practice

3. Certain Footwear Modifications

Increasing the bending stiffness of the shoe's sole, or wearing arch restricting inserts, both reduce arch plantarflexion and can respectively modify the ankle's muscular contractile conditions during locomotion.

Why Should You Care?



Most Common LEX Injuries in the NFL

1. Achilles Tendinitis/Tendinopathy/Rupture
2. Heel Pain/Plantar Fasciitis/Fasciopathy
3. Ankle Sprain and Jones' Fractures
4. Turf Toe (*Hallux Limitus/Rigidus*)
5. ACL/MCL and Meniscus Tears

Achilles Tendinitis/Tendinopathy/Rupture

Prevalence	Causative Factors	What We Can Control
<p>2023: 22 ATR's in NFL</p> <p>36% never RTP</p> <p>> 50% reduction in performance, as demonstrated by their power ratings</p>	<p>Decreased plantar flexion strength</p> <p>Abnormal gait pattern w/ decreased forward progression</p> <p>Lateral foot rollover at the forefoot flat phase</p>	<p>Plantar flexion strength <i>(ie: Soleus)</i></p> <p><i>Identifying Foot type:</i> Foot Intrinsic Strength Midfoot mobility</p> <p>Gait Assessment/Retraining</p>

Identifying What the Foot Needs



**“It’s hard to fix
feet in the
weight room.”**

*- Unnamed NFL Trainer
(LER article)*



Baseline Capacity

Flexor Hallucis Longus (impt in ankle sprain prevention)

- 10% body weight

Flexor Digitorum Brevis (impt in heel pain prevention)

- 7-8% body weight

Standing/Seated Single Leg Calf Raises (Impt in Achilles rupture prevention)

- .5x BW standing single leg
- 1.5x BW seated single leg



Importance of Specificity of Training

Muscle contributions to tibiofemoral shear forces and valgus and rotational joint moments during single leg drop landing

Nirav Maniar¹  | Anthony G. Schache²  | Claudio Pizzolato^{3,4}  | David A. Opar¹ 

Soleus weakness precedes achilles tendinopathy

Soleus prevents anterior translation of the tibia relative to the femur, more so than biceps femoris (*ACL consideration*)

Soleus controls knee valgus by keeping the knee aligned while the hip prevents excessive femoral IR

Turf Toe/Forefoot Injuries

Prevalence	Causative Factors	What We Can Control
<p>45% of NFL players</p> <p>Sig loss of playing time</p> <p>Avg median RTP 28 days</p>	<p>Restrictions in big toe/ ankle mobility</p> <p>Instability of the first ray</p> <p>Instability of the forefoot during the push off phase of gait</p>	<p>First Ray stability: FHL, PL strength **specifically measure **assess foot type</p> <p>Ankle ROM/ m. Gastroc</p> <p>Toe weakness, Abductor Hallucis</p> <p>Footwear</p>



First Ray Stability: Talk to me Goose...



Assessing for Toe Strength

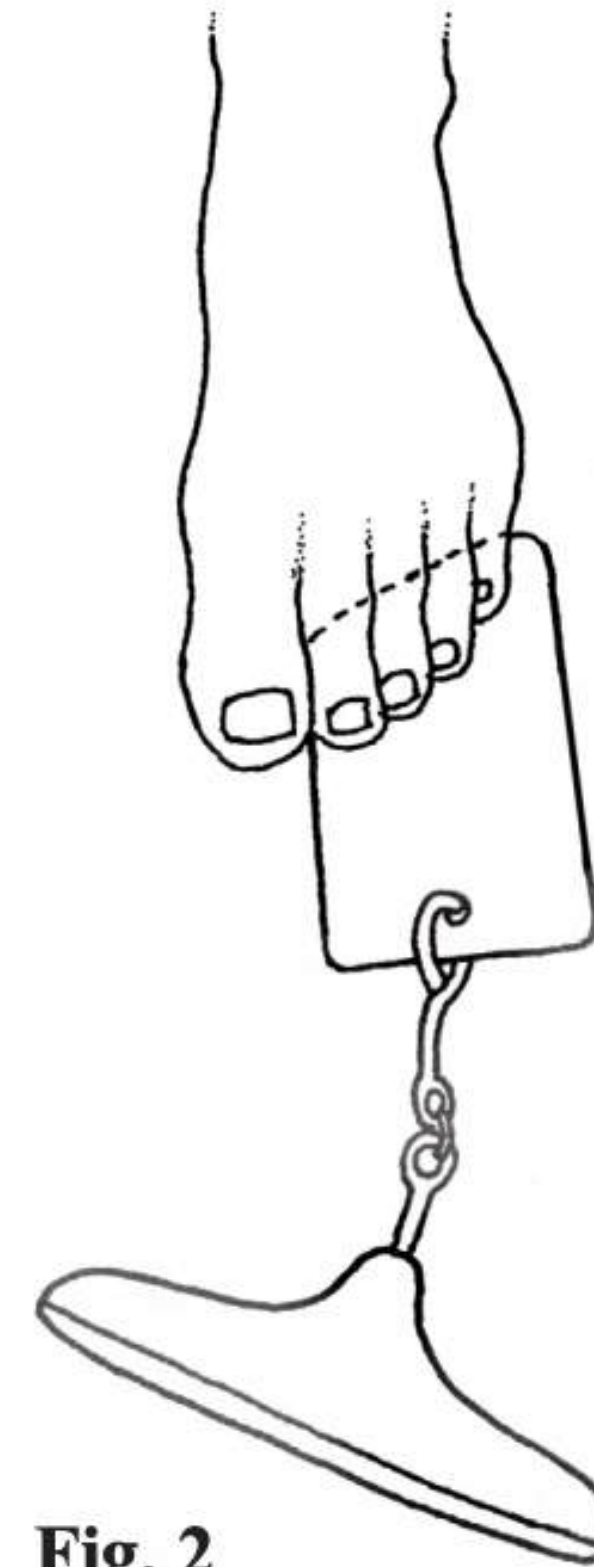
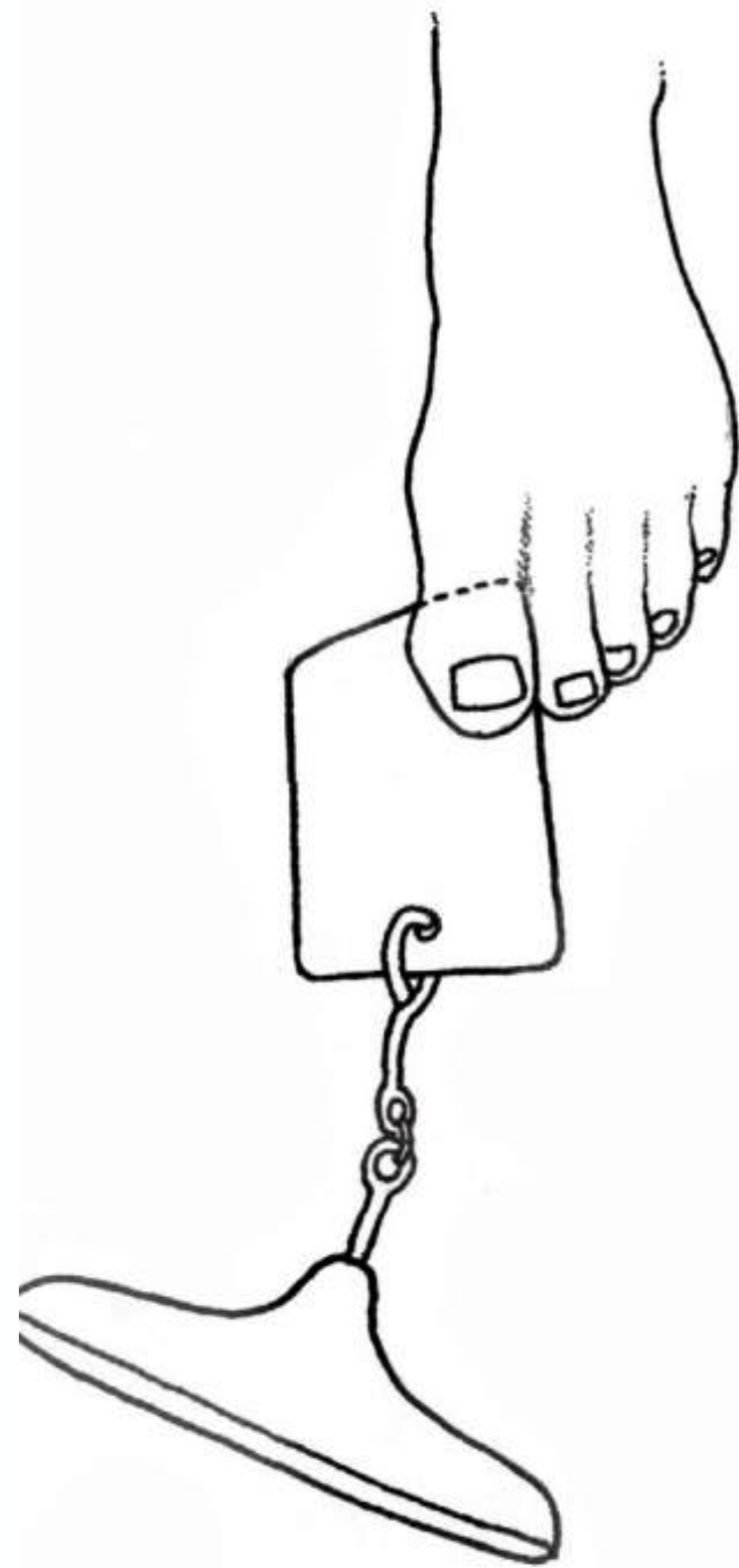


Fig. 2

Strengthening the Intrinsic Muscles of the Foot



Importance of Specificity of Training

Isolated gastrocnemius tightness

Christopher W DiGiovanni ¹, Roderick Kuo, Nirmal Tejwani, Robert Price, Sigvard T Hansen Jr, Joseph Cziernecki, Bruce J Sangeorzan

Medial gastrocnemius will restrict ankle dorsiflexion the most

- Premature Heel Lift

5x more likely to have a forefoot injury

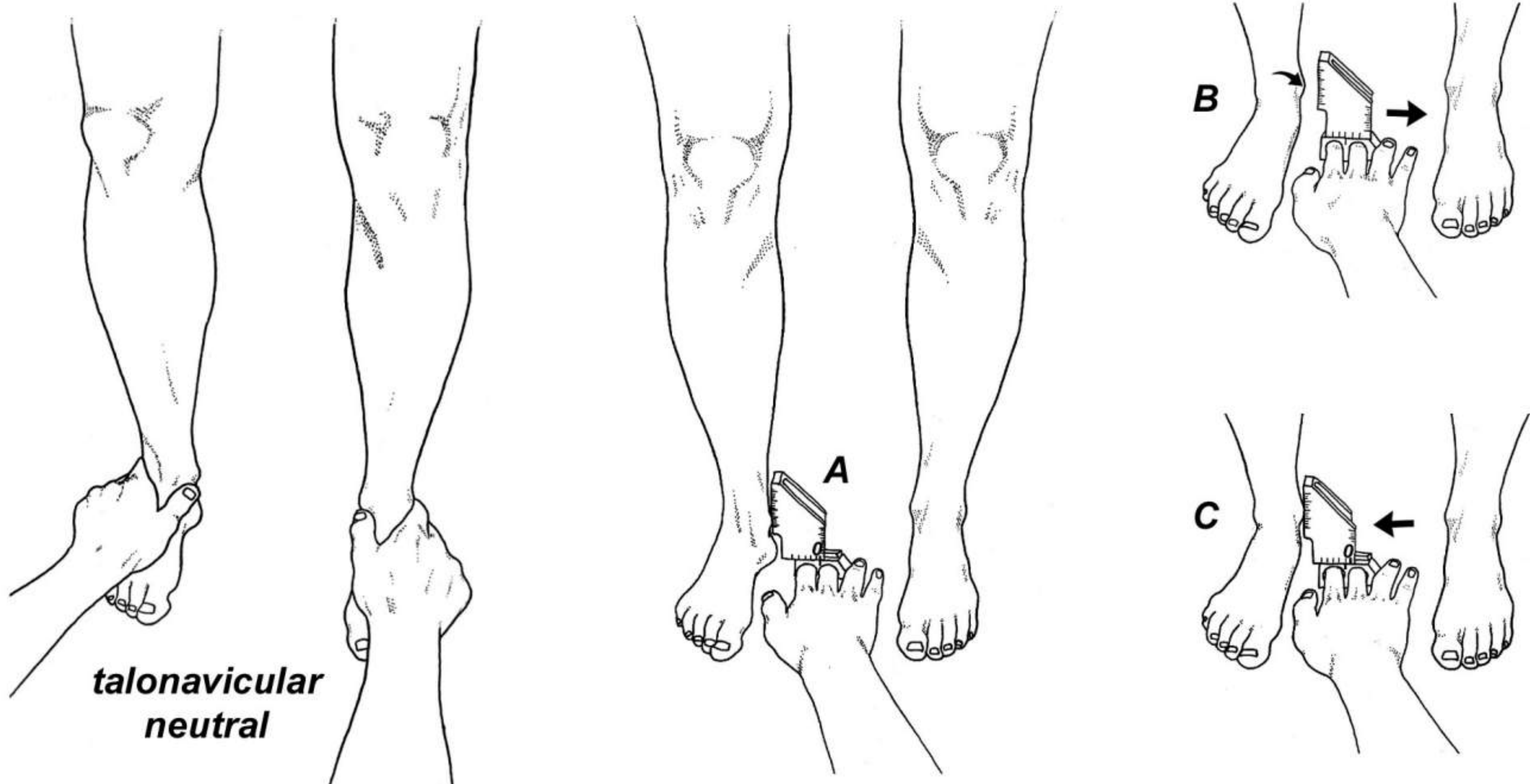
- Flat footed athletes are more dependent upon muscular restraining mechanisms

Ankle Sprains (High + Low) / Jones Fractures

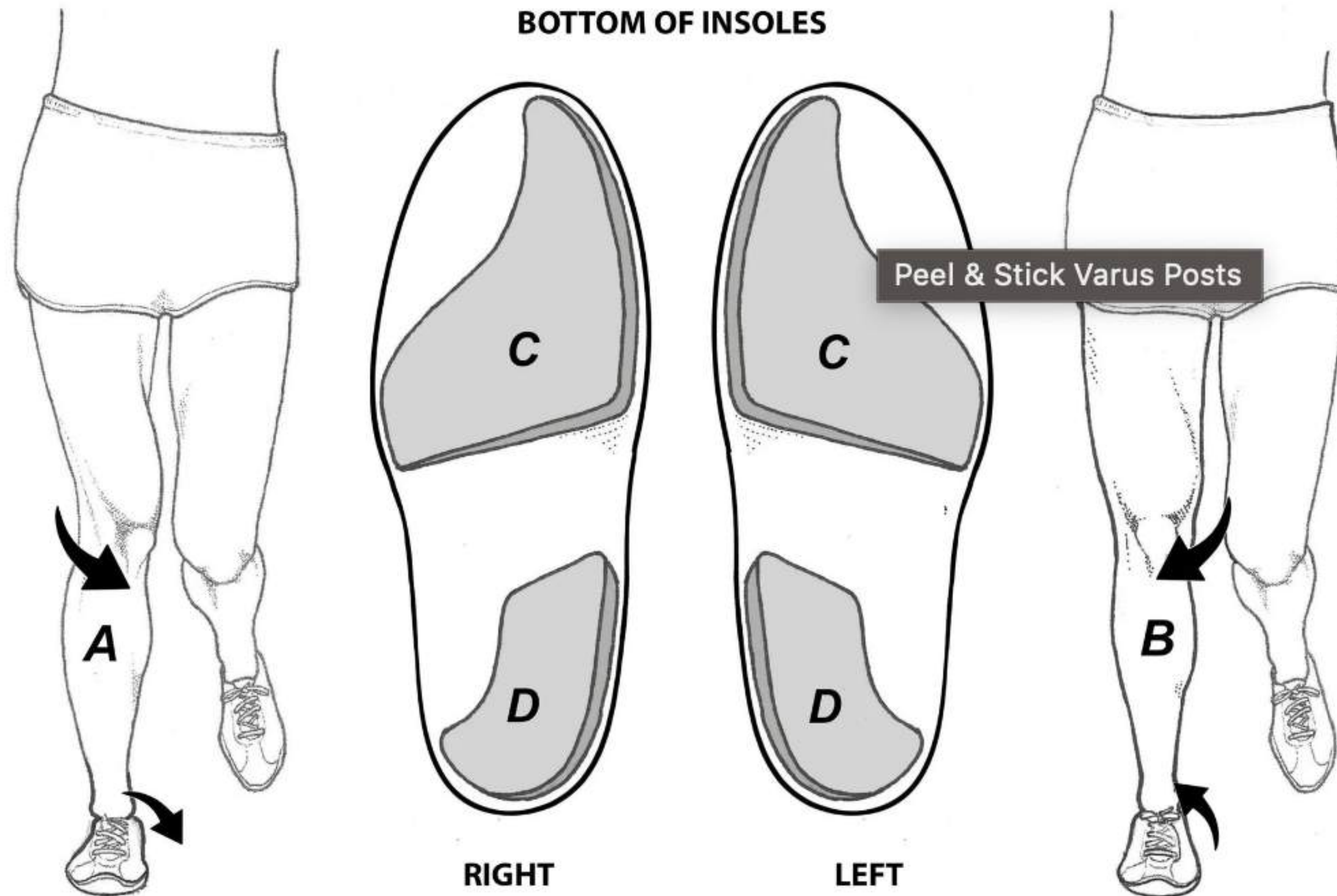
Prevalence	Causative Factors	What We Can Control
<p>High rate of recurrence</p> <p>3-4 months recovery for Jones Fracture</p> <p>Complications from JF: Nonunion, refracture</p> <p>12% of athletes need repeat of surgical procedure</p>	<p>Previous sprain</p> <p>Torn ATFL/ talar instability</p> <p>Proprioceptive loss</p> <p>Jones Fx's occur almost exclusively in receivers/ defensive backs</p>	<p>Identify medial drift; Varus posts / **Tib post</p> <p>Improving lateral cutaneous stimulation; 256 hz sinus tarsi</p> <p>PL and PB specificity **Speed increase**</p>



Medial Drift and Forefoot Varus Posts



Medial Drift and Forefoot Varus Posts



Varus Posting

Immediate Effects of Medially Posted Insoles on Lower Limb Joint Contact Forces in Adult Acquired Flatfoot: A Pilot Study

Yinghu Peng ¹, Duo Wai-Chi Wong ^{1 2}, Yan Wang ^{1 2}, Tony Lin-Wei Chen ¹, Qitao Tan ¹, Zhenxian Chen ³, Zhongmin Jin ⁴, Ming Zhang ^{1 2}

“The reduction in the patellofemoral joint force and ankle contact force could potentially inhibit flatfoot-induced lower limb joint problems, despite a greater knee adduction moment.”

Importance of Specificity of Training

Selective activation of tibialis posterior: evaluation by magnetic resonance imaging

Kornelia Kulig ¹, Judith M Burnfield, Susan M Requejo, Michelle Sperry, Michael Terk

Tibialis Posterior (TP) shows continued EMG activity the entire time the foot is on the ground in stance phase.

TP was activated selectively and most effectively during foot adduction

Specific isometric training PER set to improve tendon resiliency

Syndesmotic injuries and forefoot abduction

Let's Talk About It

Original Research

Concussion is not associated with elevated rates of lower-extremity musculoskeletal injuries in National Football League Players

Thomas A. Buckley , Steven Browne, Katherine J. Hunzinger, Thomas W. Kaminski  & Charles Buz Swanik 

Pages 325-330 | Received 02 Apr 2022, Accepted 17 May 2022, Published online: 27 May 2022

> [Foot Ankle Orthop.](#) 2023 Dec 4;8(4):24730114231213372. doi: 10.1177/24730114231213372.
eCollection 2023 Oct.

Multiple Ankle Injuries Are Associated With an Increased Risk of Subsequent Concussion in National Football League Players

Victoria E Bergstein ¹, Henry T Shu ¹, Blake M Bodendorfer ², Steven DeFroda ³,
Amiethab A Aiyer ¹

Feed Forward Training: Gait Termination Task

FORCEFUL step forward; stop and then balance

FORCEFUL step forward with different head positions; head moves first, 8 positions, 5-10 reps each

FORCEFUL step forward, turn head at the same time

FORCEFUL step forward, using arms, spinal motions, bending, turning

Heel Pain / Plantar Fasciitis + Fasciopathy

Prevalence	Causative Factors	What We Can Control
<p>***DDX*** PTTD, Baxter's neuropathy, Periostitis, Stress fx</p> <p>80% of PF patients had symptoms 12 months after initial injury</p>	<p>Flexor Digitorum Brevis Peroneus longus weakness</p> <p>Turf toe, HL/HR</p> <p>OFFloading the PF w excessive orthotic usage</p> <p>Overutilization of steroid injections</p>	<p>Determine the exact etiology</p> <p>Toe strength (FDB)</p> <p>Eversion strength</p> <p>Progressive loading of the PF</p>



Importance of Specificity of Training

Musculoskeletal and activity-related factors associated with plantar heel pain

Justin Sullivan ¹, Joshua Burns ², Roger Adams ³, Evangelos Pappas ³, Jack Crosbie ⁴

Peroneal weakness was the strongest predictor of the development of plantar fasciitis

Flexor digitorum brevis creates a compressive force that keeps the PF from excessively stretching

Strong FDB absorbs tensile strain

Flexor Digitorum Brevis

- Supports the plantar fascia by unloading the PF during propulsion
- Most active at heel lift/toe off
- Bone spurs occur at the insertion point

> [J Appl Physiol \(1985\)](#). 2019 Jan 1;126(1):231-238. doi: 10.1152/jappphysiol.00736.2018. Epub 2018 Nov 21.

Intrinsic foot muscles contribute to elastic energy storage and return in the human foot

Luke A Kelly ¹, Dominic J Farris ^{1 2}, Andrew G Cresswell ²

> [Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A](#). 2019 Jan 29;116(5):1645-1650. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1812820116. Epub 2019 Jan 17.

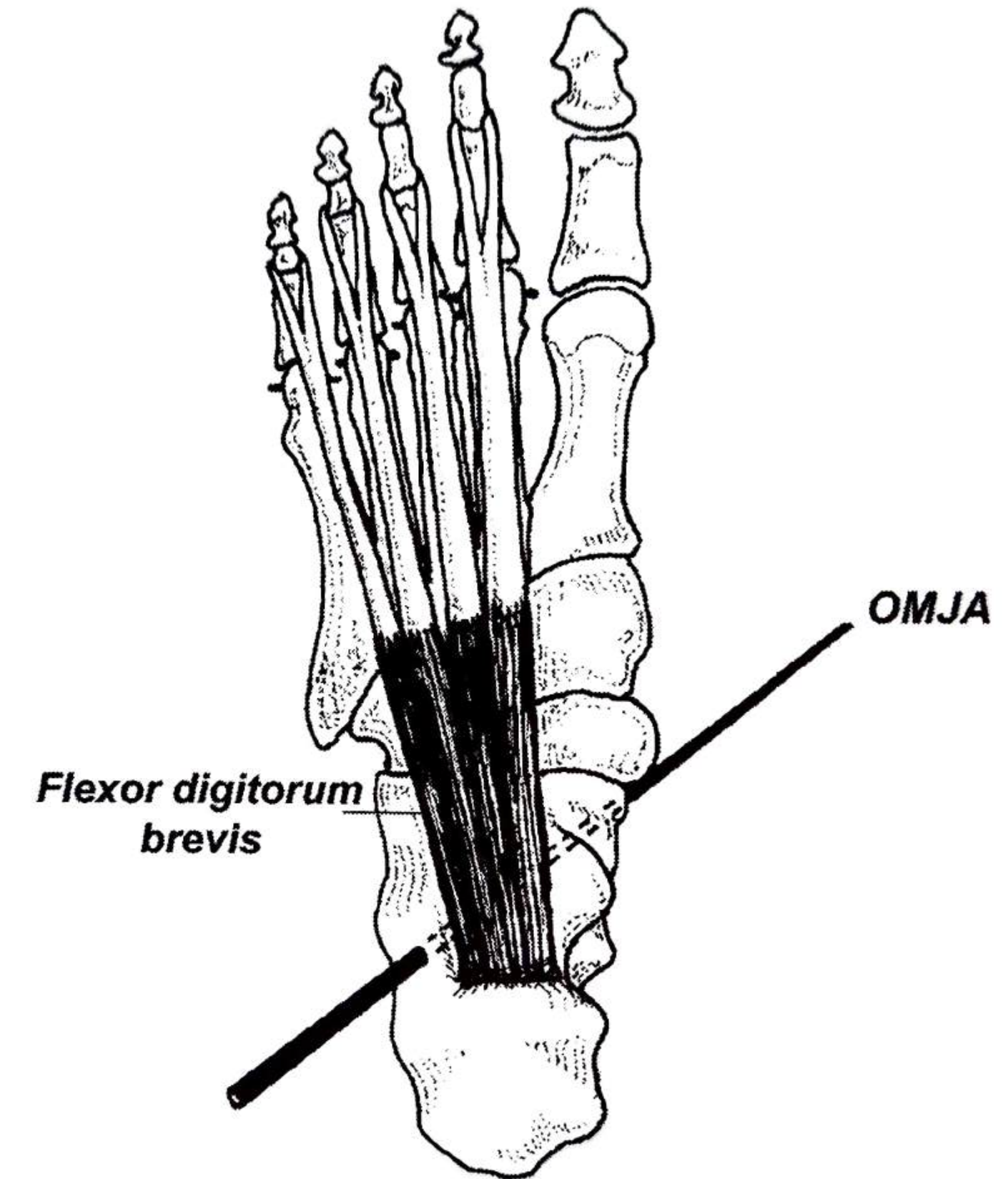
The functional importance of human foot muscles for bipedal locomotion

Dominic James Farris ^{1 2}, Luke A Kelly ², Andrew G Cresswell ², Glen A Lichtwiler ²

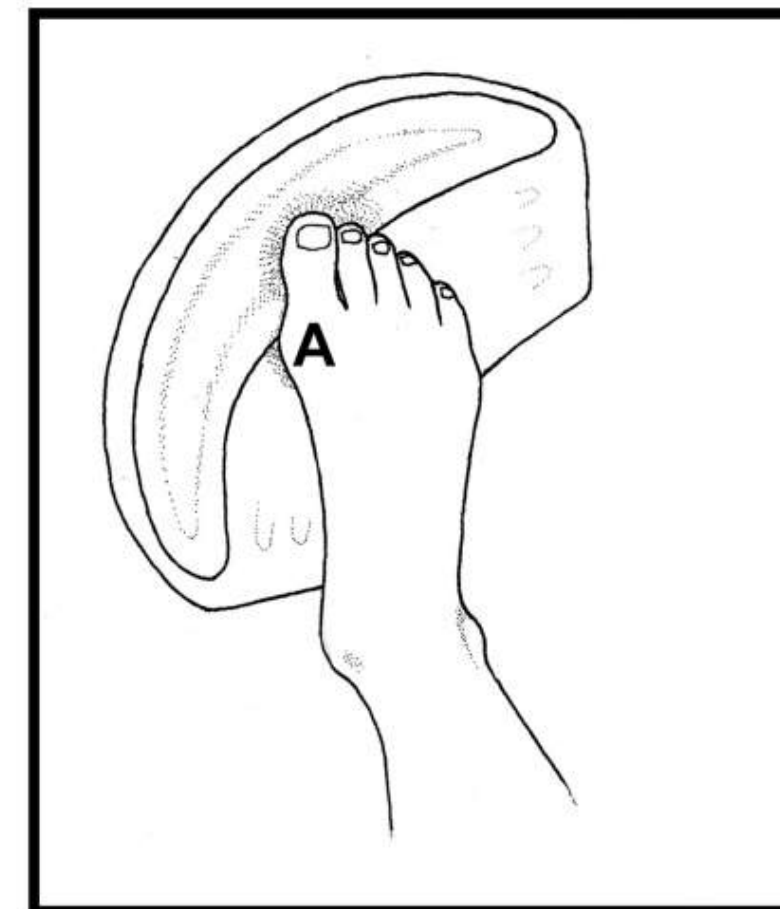
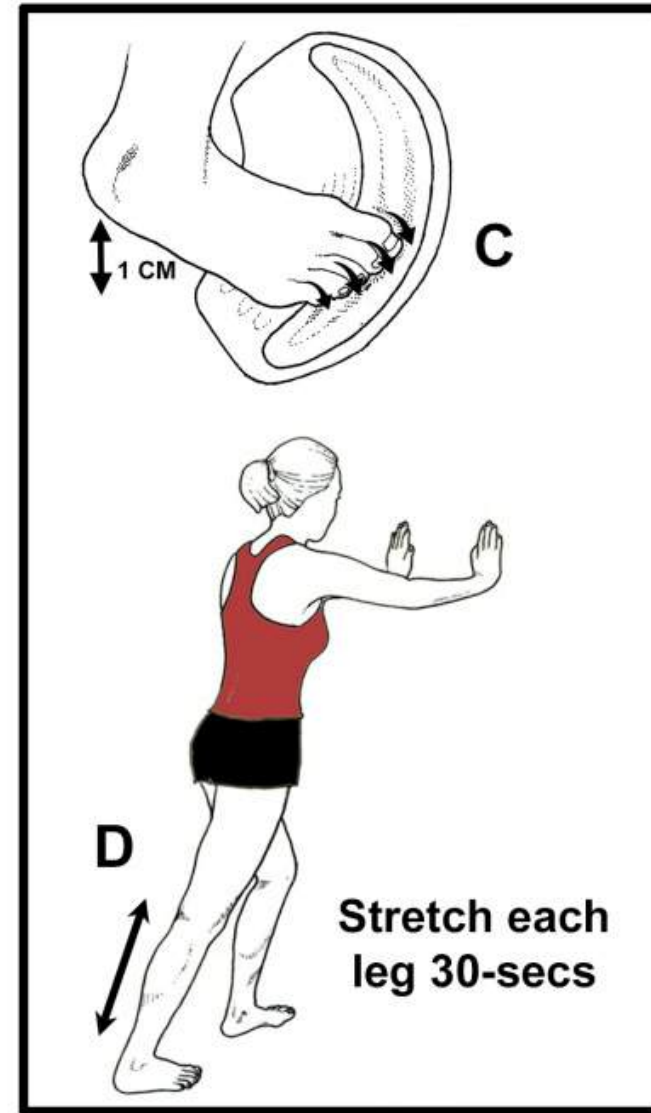
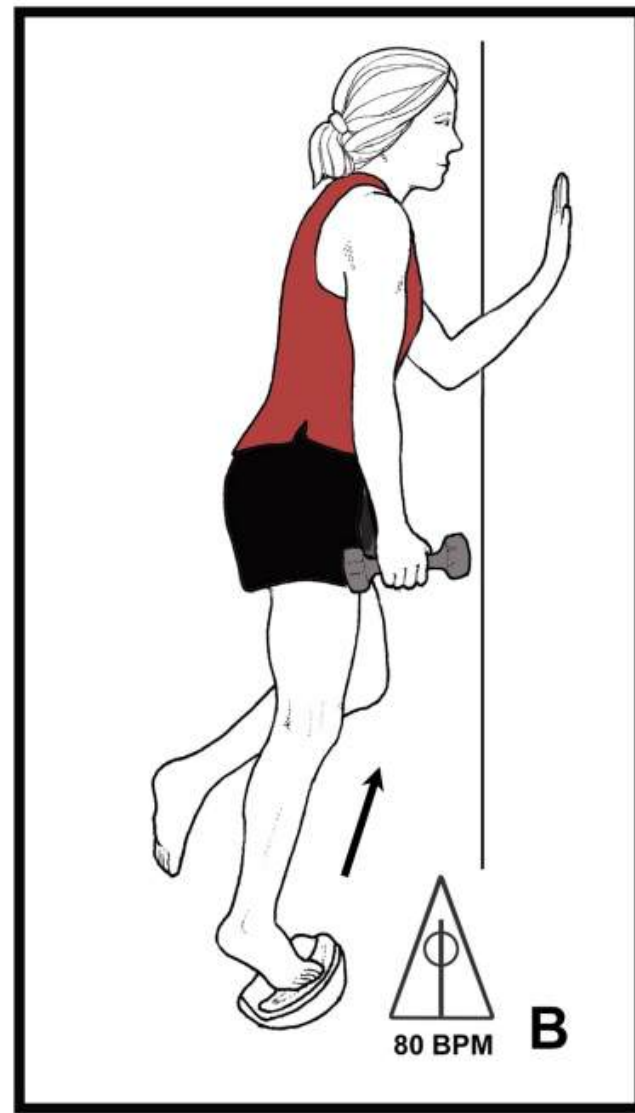
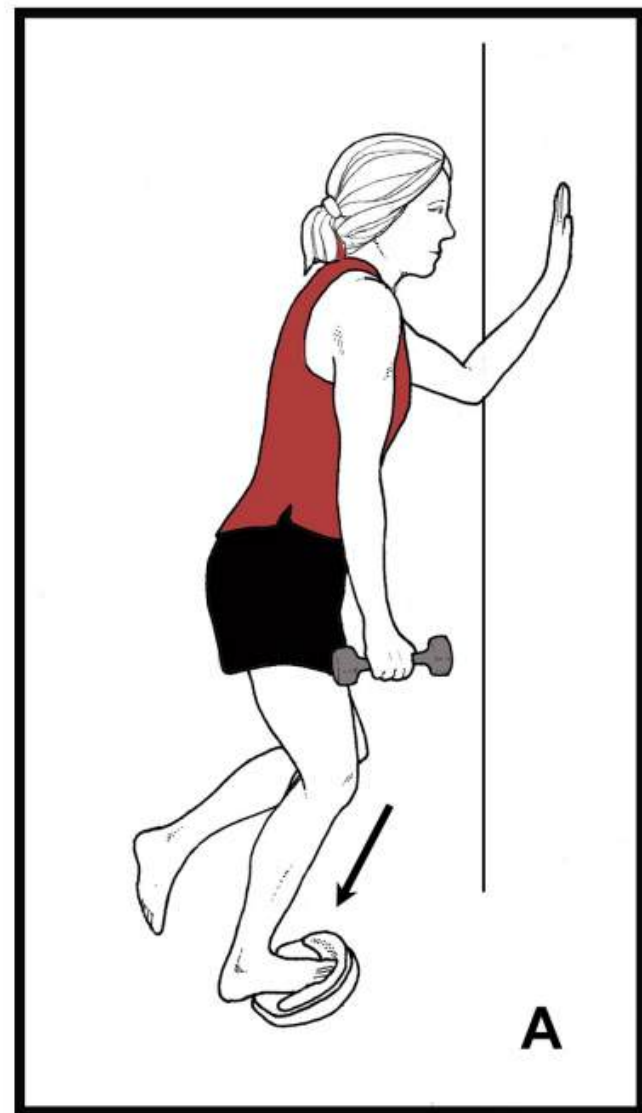
> [J R Soc Interface](#). 2020 Jul;17(168):20200208. doi: 10.1098/rsif.2020.0208. Epub 2020 Jul 15.

Foot stiffening during the push-off phase of human walking is linked to active muscle contraction, and not the windlass mechanism

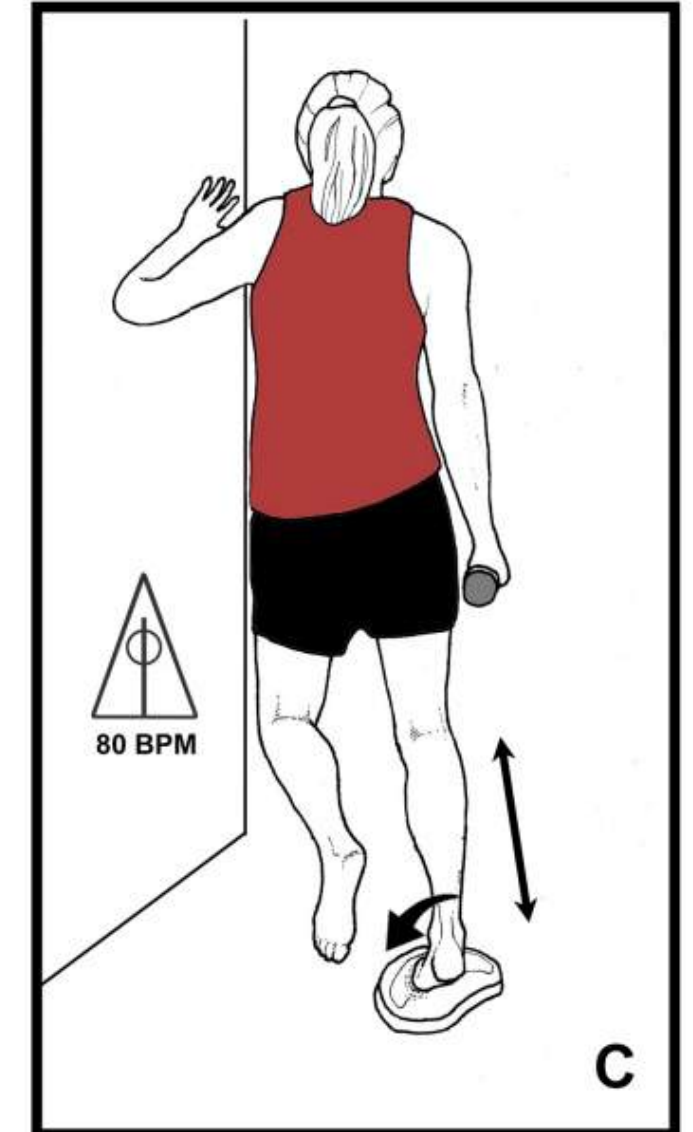
Dominic James Farris ¹, Jonathon Birch ^{1 2}, Luke Kelly ²



Metronome + Isometrics (photo cred. humanlocomotion.com)



Peroneus Longus and Brevis



Load Progression

Barefoot Running on Grass as a Potential Treatment for Plantar Fasciitis: A Prospective Case Series

MacGabhann S, Kearney D, Perrem N et al. [See more](#)

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, (2022), 15466, 19(23)

“Mounting evidence supports the thesis that **plantar fasciitis maybe a mismatch disease associated with modernity** (modern footwear-surface use)....Changes in running biomechanics and foot morphology have been associated with barefoot running.

Barefoot running on grass appears to be well tolerated by runners with symptomatic plantar fasciitis. Within this case series pain associated with plantar fasciitis appeared to become lower while running load increased in a group of recreational runners completing a barefoot running intervention.”

Make it Meaningful



GH Recommendations for Treatment

✓ **Identify Foot Architecture**

- Bunions, hammertoes, accessory navicular, midfoot exostosis, arch height

✓ **Baseline Capacity Assessments**

- 6-8 assessments specifically for foot/ankle

✓ **Footwear** (*To be used as 'training'*)

✓ **Extrinsic Modifications**

- Posts vs Orthotics
- Toe spacers



Good Clinicians = Best Detectives

- Identify foot architecture



Baseline Capacity Assessments

1. Toe Strength
2. Plantar flexion strength
3. Eversion/Inversion strength
4. Ankle DF
5. Plyometric (ALL Functional planes)

Footwear: Easy WIN. (Tolos Barefootwear)



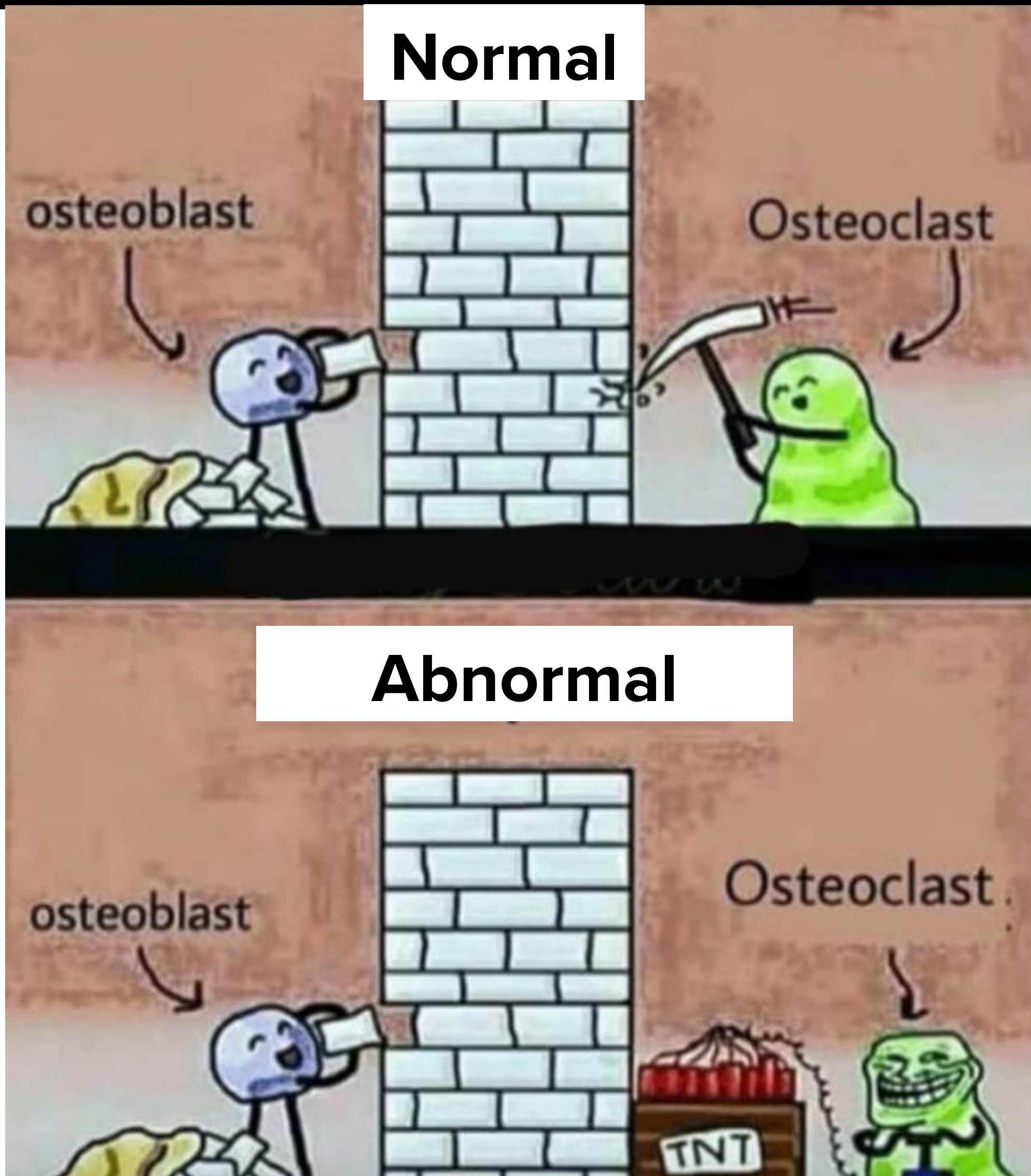
What Makes a Shoe Functional?

Wide toe box, not a wide shoe

Flexible, thin sole

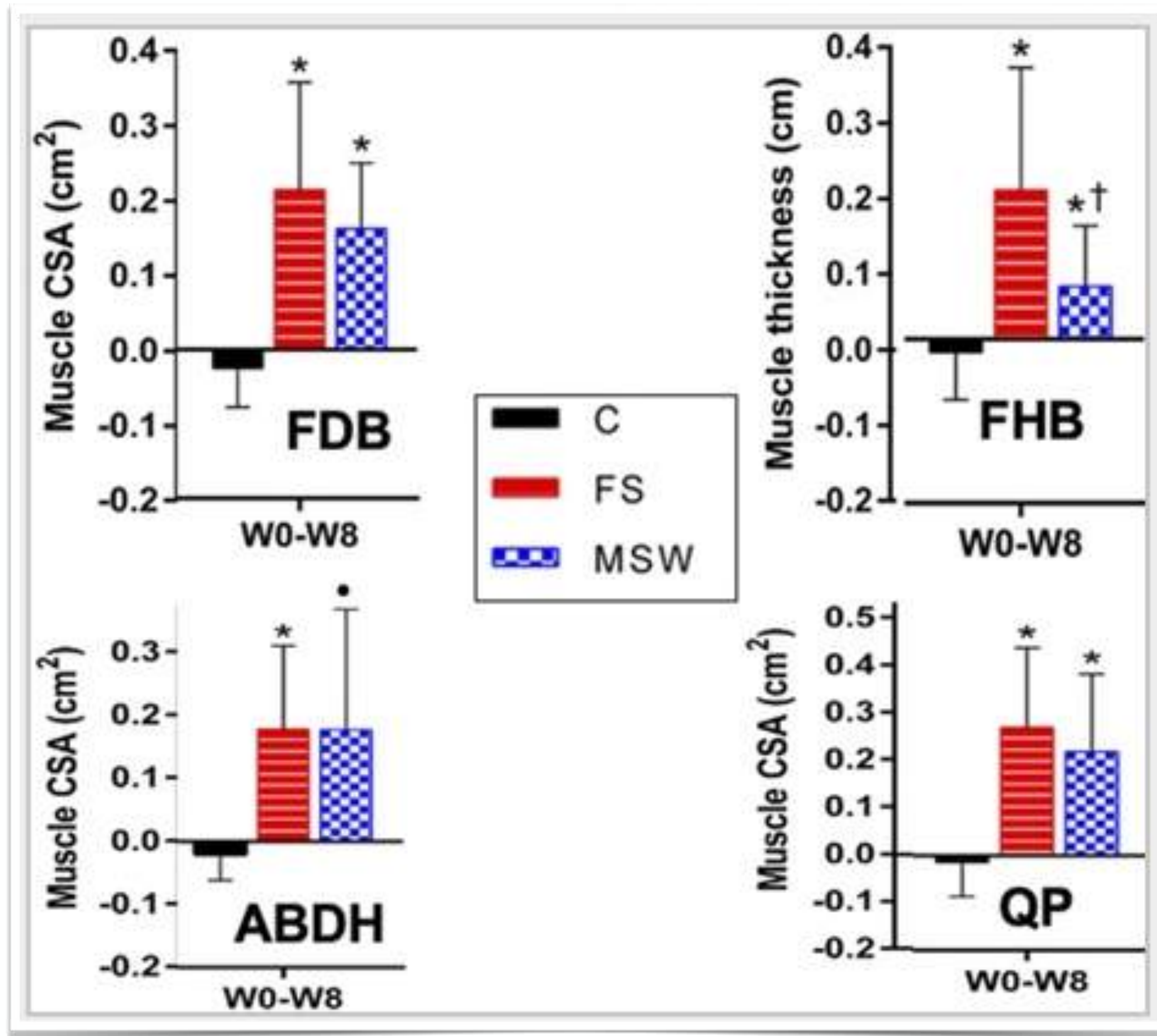
Heel and Toe are in the same plane - “Zero Drop”

Functional Footwear and Bones



**Bone Turnover
vs
Bone Injury**

Functional Footwear and Muscles



Walking in Minimalist Shoes Is Effective for Strengthening Foot Muscles

Sarah T Ridge¹, Mark T Olsen¹, Dustin A Bruening¹, Kevin Jurgensmeier¹, David Griffin¹, Irene S Davis², A Wayne Johnson¹

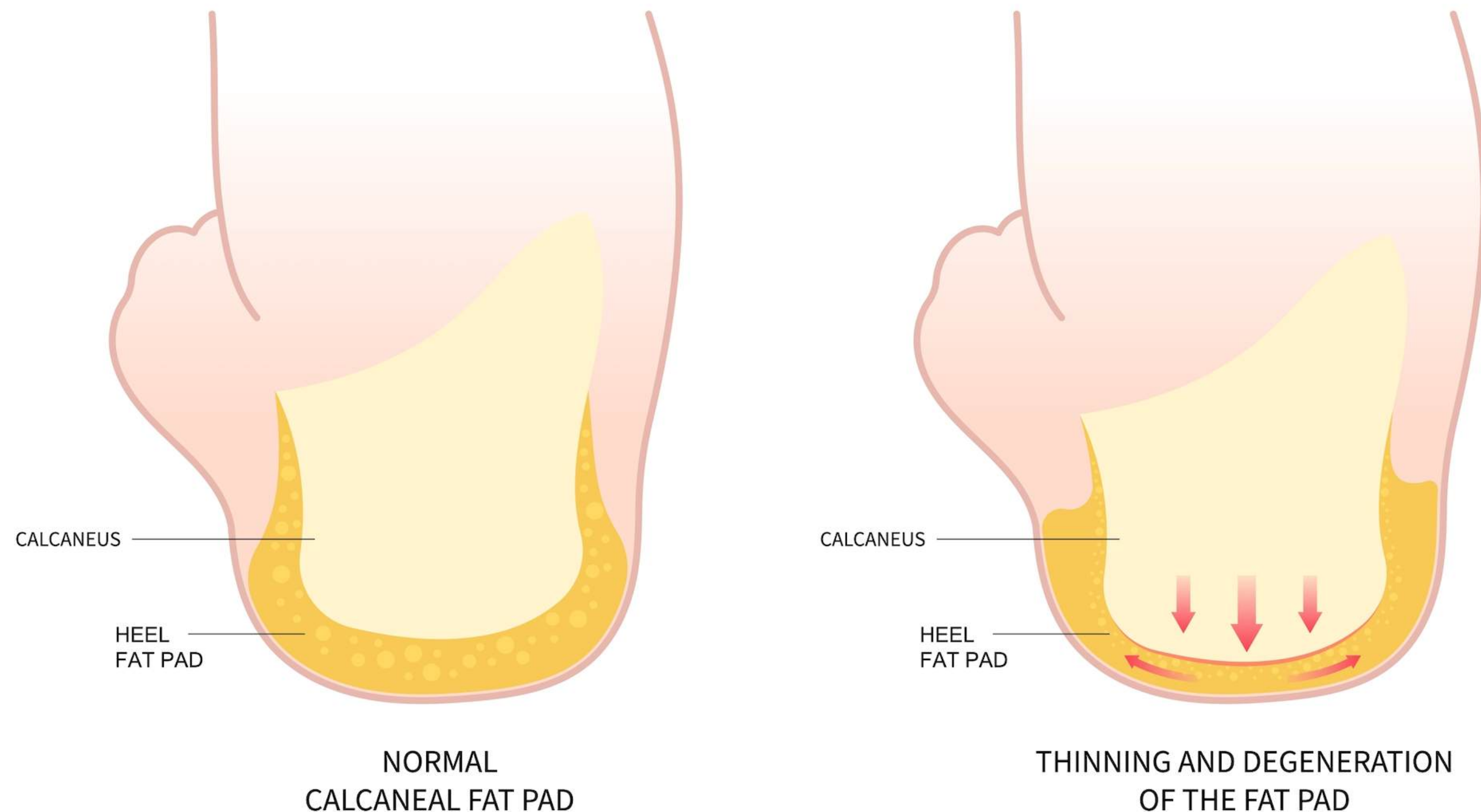


Functional Footwear and Tendons/Plantar Fascia



@softstarshoes

Functional Footwear and Fibroadipose Tissue



1. Shock reduction
2. Energy dissipation
3. Protection against excessive plantar pressure; proprioceptive role

Have a Shoe Spectrum

TOPO ATHLETIC PHANTOM

5 mm heel to toe drop
33 mm stack height

WIDE TOE BOX



ALTRA ESCALANTE

0 drop
24 mm stack height

HEEL TO TOE DROP



XERO HFS

0 drop
5-8.5 mm stack height

STACK HEIGHT



How To Transition: Think OFF SEASON

1

Have a variety of footwear.
Tool for the trade.

2

Slow and steady,
stacking behaviors.

3

Begin in the gym.

4

Work on integration into daily wear.

Recommendations for Team Intervention

Prevention Strength and Conditioning	Treatment Medical Staff
<p data-bbox="736 784 1349 915">Foot and ankle screen (Identify Risk profile)</p> <p data-bbox="446 1001 1636 1208">Development of a specific foot intervention plan <i>(2-3 priority based on assessment)</i></p> <p data-bbox="862 1294 1216 1352">Gait Training</p> <p data-bbox="703 1438 1379 1570">Shoe Recommendations <i>Specific based on goals*</i></p>	<p data-bbox="1852 973 2802 1031">Assessment based on need</p> <p data-bbox="1845 1155 2818 1226">Specificity of training per dx</p> <p data-bbox="1699 1341 2958 1408">Posts, orthotics, ext mods as needed</p>

Best Advice for NFL Teams:

HIRE A FOOT PERSON
OR
CONSULT A FOOT PERSON
OR

BE THE FOOT PERSON.

Thank You!
info@gaithappens.com
conley@gaithappens.com

Please come see us at our booth, and see how
strong those toes are!!

