

HIP FLEXOR STRAIN

What is a hip flexor strain?

A strain is a stretch or tear of a muscle or tendon, a band of tissue that connects muscle to bone. The tendon may be inflamed. Inflammation of a tendon is called tendonitis. The hip flexor muscles allow you to lift your knee and bend at the waist.

How does it occur?

Hip flexor strain occurs from overuse of the muscles that help you flex your knee or do high kicks. This injury occurs in bicyclists, athletes who jump or run with high knee kicks, athletes like soccer players who do forceful kicking activities, and people who practice the martial arts.

What are the symptoms?

You have pain in the upper groin region where the thigh meets the pelvis.

How is it diagnosed?

Your healthcare provider will examine your hip and thigh. You will have tenderness at the muscle and tendon.

How is it treated?

Treatment may include:

- putting ice packs on the injured area for 20 to 30 minutes every 3 to 4 hours for 2 to 3 days or until the pain goes away
- taking anti-inflammatory medicines prescribed by your healthcare provider (adults aged 65 years and older should not take non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine for more than 7 days without their healthcare provider's approval)
- doing rehabilitation exercises to help you return to your activity

While you are recovering from your injury, you will

need to change your sport or activity to one that does not make your condition worse. For example, you may need to swim instead of bicycling or running.

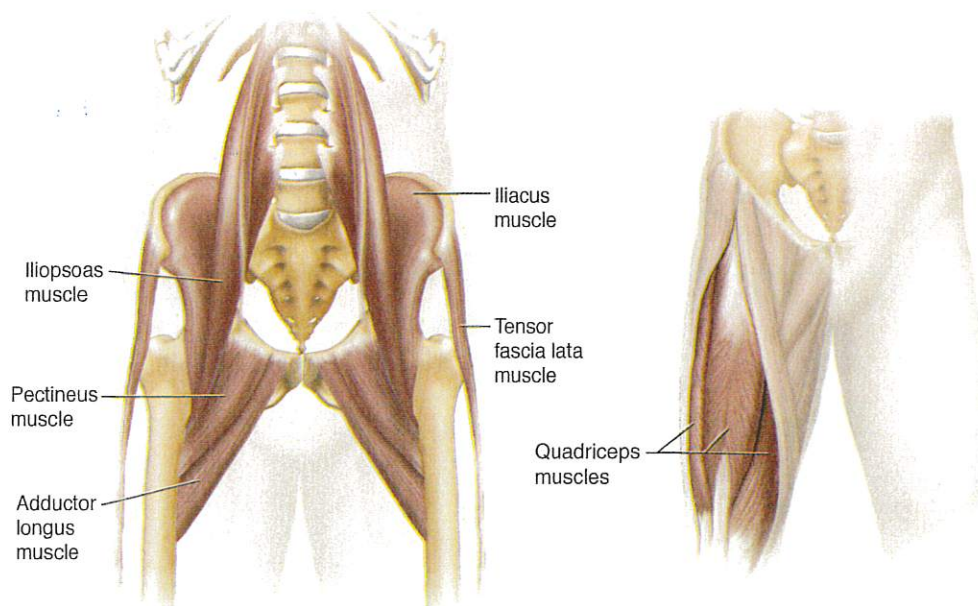
How long will the effects last?

The length of recovery depends on many factors such as your age, health, and if you have had a previous hip flexor injury. Recovery time also depends on the severity of the injury. A mild hip flexor strain may recover within a few weeks, whereas a severe injury may take 6 weeks or longer to recover. You need to stop doing the activities that cause pain until the hip has healed. If you continue doing activities that cause pain, your symptoms will return and it will take longer to recover.

When can I return to my normal activities?

Everyone recovers from an injury at a different rate. Return to your activities will be determined by how soon your hip recovers, not by how many days or weeks it has been since your injury has occurred. In general, the longer you have symptoms before you start treatment, the longer it will take to get better. The goal of rehabilitation is to return you to your normal activities as soon as is safely possible. If you return too soon you may worsen your injury.

HIP FLEXOR STRAIN



You may safely return to your activities when, starting from the top of the list and progressing to the end, each of the following is true:

- you have full range of motion in the leg on the injured side compared to the leg on the uninjured side
- you have full strength of the leg on the injured side compared to the leg on the uninjured side

- you can walk straight ahead without pain or limping

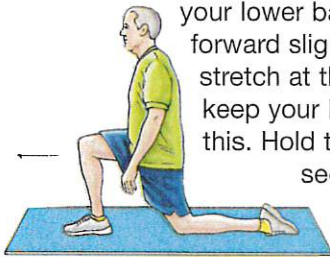
How can I prevent a hip flexor strain?

Hip flexor strains are best prevented by warming up properly and doing stretching exercises before your activity. If you are a bicyclist make sure your seat is raised to the proper height.

HIP FLEXOR STRAIN REHABILITATION EXERCISES

You can begin stretching your hip muscles right away by doing the first 2 exercises. Make sure you only feel a mild discomfort when stretching and not a sharp pain. You may do the last 3 exercises when the pain is gone.

1. HIP FLEXOR STRETCH: Kneel, then put your one leg forward, with the foot resting flat on the floor. From this position, tighten your stomach muscles, flatten your lower back and lean your hips forward slightly until you feel a stretch at the front of your hip. Try to keep your body upright as you do this. Hold this position for 15 to 30 seconds. Repeat 3 times on each side.



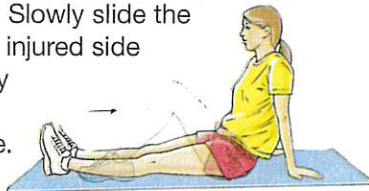
HIP FLEXOR STRETCH

2. QUADRICEPS STRETCH: Stand an arm's length away from the wall with your injured leg farthest from the wall. Facing straight ahead, brace yourself by keeping one hand against the wall. With your other hand, grasp the ankle of your injured leg and pull your heel toward your buttocks. Don't arch or twist your back. Keep your knees together. Hold this stretch for 15 to 30 seconds.



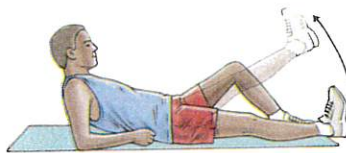
QUADRICEPS STRETCH

3. HEEL SLIDE: Sit on a firm surface with your legs straight in front of you. Slowly slide the heel of the leg on your injured side toward your buttock by pulling your knee to your chest as you slide. Return to the starting position. Do 3 sets of 10.



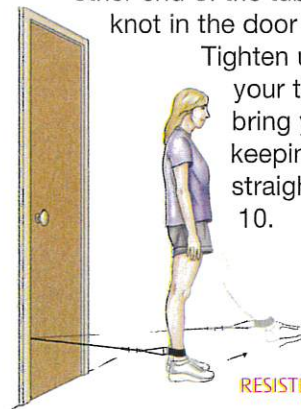
HEEL SLIDE

4. STRAIGHT LEG RAISE: Lie on your back with your legs straight out in front of you. Bend the knee on your uninjured side and place the foot flat on the floor. Tighten the thigh muscle of the other leg and lift it about 8 inches off the floor, keeping the thigh muscle tight throughout. Slowly lower your leg back down to the floor. Do 3 sets of 10.



STRAIGHT LEG RAISE

5. RESISTED HIP FLEXION: Stand facing away from a door. Tie a loop in one end of a piece of elastic tubing and put it around one ankle. Tie a knot in the other end of the tubing and shut the knot in the door near the bottom. Tighten up the front of your thigh muscle and bring your leg forward, keeping your knee straight. Do 3 sets of 10.



RESISTED HIP FLEXION

HIP/THIGH/PELVIS