



# Fysisk behandling av smerte hos eldre

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## Fysisk aktivitet gir helsegevinster

Lenke til figur:

<https://helsenorge.no/trening-og-fysisk-aktivitet/hva-fysisk-aktivitet-gjor-med-kroppen>



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## Trening

Dvs. fysisk aktivitet som er **planlagt, strukturert og gjentas**, og som har som mål å **bedre eller vedlikeholde fysisk form.**



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## Evidens for trening som behandling/rehab

**PLOS ONE** 2017, 12(6): e0178621

RESEARCH ARTICLE  
Effective treatment options for musculoskeletal pain in primary care: A systematic overview of current evidence  
Opeyemi O. Babatunde\*, Joanne L. Jordan\*, Danielle A. Van der Windt\*, Jonathan C. Hill\*, Nadine E. Foster\*, Joanne Protheroe\*

- 10 Cochrane reviews
- 7 guidelines

### Conclusion

This review presents a comprehensive summary and critical assessment of current evidence for the treatment of pain presentations in primary care. The evidence synthesis of interventions for common musculoskeletal pain presentations shows moderate-strong evidence for exercise therapy and psychosocial interventions, with short-term benefits only from pharmacological treatments. Future research into optimal dose and application of the most promising treatments is needed.



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## Oppsummert - Babatunde et al, 2017

Lokalisasjon	Grade of evidence
<b>Nakkesmerter</b> - whiplash/WAD, non-specific, akutt torticollis, cervical radiculopati	** Begrenset evidens Medium effekt
<b>Skuldersmerter</b> - generelle, rotator cuff, impingement, frozen shoulder/adhesive capsulitis, AC joint disorder	**** Sterk evidens Store effekter
<b>Knesmerter</b> - overbelastning/skade/tendinit, PFSS, meniskskade, ligament, bløtvev, bursitt, artrose	*** Moderat evidens Medium effekter
<b>Ryggsmerter</b>	**** Sterk evidens Medium/store effekter

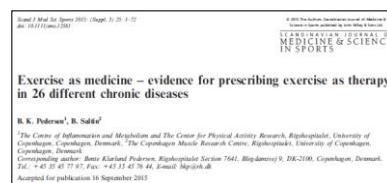


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## Trening som medisin - Pedersen & Saltin 2015

- Oppsummerer evidens for 26 ulike sykdommer innen psykiatri, neurologiske, metabolske, kardiovaskulære, lunge, muskelskjelett og kreft-sykdommer



### Perspective

In the medical world it is traditional to prescribe the evidence-based treatment known to be the most effective and entailing the fewest side effects or risks. The evidence suggests that in selected cases exercise therapy is just as effective as medical treatment and in special situations more effective or adds to its effect. The accumulated knowledge is now so extensive that it has to be implemented.

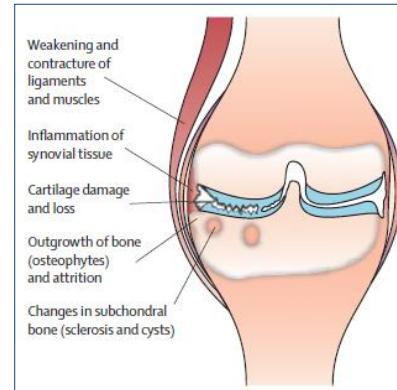


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## Artrose

- Kronisk leddsykdom
- Multifaktoriell årsak
- Smerte, stivhet
- Redusert funksjon
  
- Hender, hofter og knær
- Oftest >45 år



## Hvor kommer artrosesmertene fra?

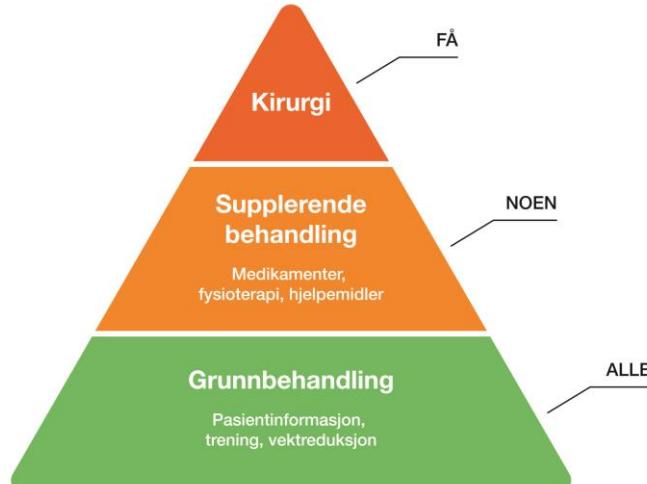
- Brusk er normalt aneural

Kommer mest sannsynlig fra

- Benstruktur
- Synovialhinna- Inflamasjon
- Kapsel, ledgbånd, muskulatur
- Smertesensitisering



## Behandlingsanbefalinger ved artrose



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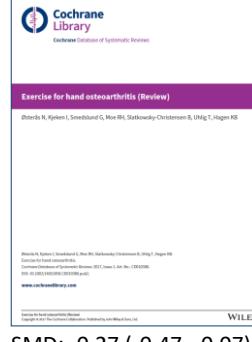
## Tilstrekkelig evidens for trening pr 2002

- Siden 2002 har det vært tilstrekkelig evidens for positiv effekt av trening for artrose i hofte og kne



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## Cochrane oversiktsartikler x3



SMD: -0.38 (-0.55, -0.20)

SMD: -0.49 (-0.59, -0.39)

SMD: -0.27 (-0.47, -0.07)



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## Mulige mekanismer for effekt

### 5 categories (Beckwee 2012)

- Nevromuskulær: styrke, stabilitet, propriosepsjon, belastning
- Peri-articulær: bindevev, ben
- Intra-artikulær: brusk, leddvæske, inflammasjon
- Psykososiale komponenter: velvære, depresjon, placebo, self-efficacy
- Generell fitness og helse: komorbiditet, vekttap

### Runhaar 2015:

- Økt styrke lår, økt bevegelighet og bedring av propriosepsjon = mulige mekanismer for positiv effekt av trening



Beckwee et al 2012; Runhaar et al 2015



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# Akutte responser på trening

Eur J Pain. 2019 Nov;23(10):1780-1789. doi: 10.1002/ejp.1452. Epub 2019 Aug 7.

## Exercise-induced hypoalgesia in young adult females with long-standing patellofemoral pain - A randomized crossover study.

Straszek C<sup>1,2</sup>, Rathleff MS<sup>1,3</sup>, Graven-Nielsen T<sup>4</sup>, Petersen KK<sup>4</sup>, Roos EM<sup>2</sup>, Holden S<sup>1,3</sup>.

### Author information

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3 SMI, Department of Health Science and Technology, Faculty of Medicine, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark.

4 Center for Neuroplasticity and Pain (CNAP), SMI, Department of Health Science and Technology, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark.

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Patellofemoral pain (PFP) is a common knee pain condition where hip and knee exercises help improve treatment outcomes. This study compared the acute effect of hip versus knee exercises on anti-nociceptive and pro-nociceptive mechanisms in young females with long-standing PFP.

**METHODS:** In this randomized cross-over study, 29 females with PFP performed hip and knee exercises in randomized order during a single day. Pressure pain thresholds (PPTs) were assessed by handheld pressure algometry at the patella, the tibialis anterior muscle, and the contralateral elbow. Cuff pressure algometry at the lower legs was used to assess pain detection threshold (cPDT) and tolerance (cPTT) as well as conditioned pain modulation (CPM: change in cPDT during contralateral cuff pain conditioning) and temporal summation of pain (TSP: ten painful cuff stimulations assessed on a visual analogue scale [VAS]).

**RESULTS:** PPTs at the tibialis anterior muscle but not at the patella increased compared with baseline following both exercises ( $p < .002$ ). Compared with baseline, the cPDTs and cPTTs increased after both types of exercises ( $p < .001$ ). The cPTTs increased more after knee compared to hip exercises ( $p < .007$ ). VAS scores for TSP were increased following hip exercises ( $p < .001$ ) although the rate of VAS increase over repeated stimulations was not significantly affected by exercises. The CPM-effect was reduced after both types of exercises ( $p < .001$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** A general hypoalgesic response to slowly increasing pressure stimuli was observed following both hip and knee exercises as well as decreased conditioned pain modulation, potentially indicating an attenuated ability from exercise to inhibit pain.

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## Hva er tilstrekkelig trening for å oppnå effekt?

### STYRKE



**Frekvens:** 2-3 /uke pr muskelgruppe

**Repetisjoner:** 8 – 12 evt. 10-15 reps. for middelaldrende/eldre nybegynnere

**Serier:** 2- 4 serier

**Pause:** 2-3 min mellom hver serie. Minst 48t mellom økter pr muskelgruppe

**Progresjon:** Gradvis **progresjon** i motstand\*, repetisjoner og/eller frekvens

\* 2+ prinsippet: hvis 2 ekstra repetisjoner i siste serie → øk belastningen neste gang



Ref: American College of Sports Medicine

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# Hva er tilstrekkelig trening for å oppnå effekt? KONDISJON

**Frekvens:** **≥5/uke moderat** ELLER **≥3/uke høy** intensitet      evt. en kombinasjon

**Intensitet:** Moderat = raskere pust enn vanlig, f.eks. hurtig gange      (64-76% av max HF)  
 Høy= mye raskere pust enn vanlig, f.eks. gå motbakke/løpe (77-90% max HF)  
 Lav til moderat intensitet kan ha effekt for utrente personer      (57-63% max HF)

**Varighet:** **30-60 min moderat** ELLER **20-60 min høy** intensitet evt. en kombinasjon

**Progresjon:** Gradvis **progresjon** ved å øke varighet, frekvens og/eller intensitet



Ref: American College of Sports Medicine



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## Effekt av dosering

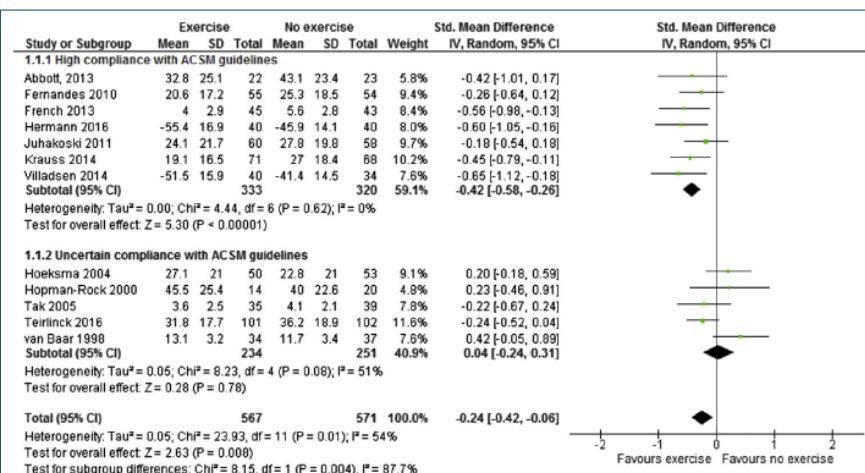


Fig. 3. Forest plot for meta-analysis of the effect of exercise on pain in people with hip OA. Comparison exercise vs control.



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**Effekt av dosering**

Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism 47 (2007) 9–21  
 Contents lists available at ScienceDirect  
 Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism  
 journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/semarthrit](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/semarthrit)

The role of muscle strengthening in exercise therapy for knee osteoarthritis: A systematic review and meta-regression analysis of randomized trials  
 Cecille Bartholdy<sup>a,1</sup>, Carsten Juhl<sup>b,2</sup>, Robin Christensen<sup>a</sup>, Hans Lund<sup>a,3</sup>, Weiya Zhang<sup>a</sup>,  
 Marius Henriksen<sup>a,4,\*</sup>



**Conclusion:** Exercise interventions following the ACSM criteria for strength training provide superior outcomes in knee extensor strength but not in pain or disability. An increase of less than 30% in knee extensor strength is not likely to be clinically beneficial in terms of changes in pain and disability



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**Why should we exercise when our knees hurt?  
 A qualitative study of primary care patients with  
 osteoarthritis of the knee**

**Maggie Hendry<sup>a</sup>, Nefyn H Williams<sup>a</sup>, David Markland<sup>b</sup>,  
 Clare Wilkinson<sup>a</sup> and Peter Maddison<sup>b,c</sup>**

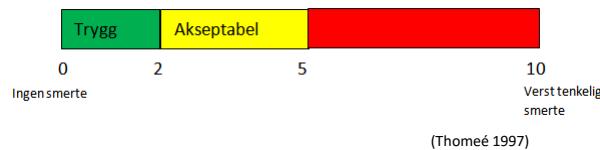
Hendry M, Williams NH, Markland D, Wilkinson C and Maddison P. Why should we exercise when our knees hurt? A qualitative study of primary care patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. *Family Practice* 2006; 23: 558–567.

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## Artrose – hensyn

- Økende smerter over tid
- Hevelse
- Feilstillinger
- Overvekt



(Thomeé 1997)



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## Comorbiditet

Clinical Interventions in Aging

Dovepress

open access to scientific and medical research

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

### Development of comorbidity-adapted exercise protocols for patients with knee osteoarthritis

Mariëtte de Rooij<sup>1</sup>  
 Marike van der Leeden<sup>1,2</sup>  
 Ellis Avezaat<sup>3</sup>  
 Arja Häkinen<sup>4</sup>  
 Rob Klaver<sup>1</sup>  
 Tjeu Maas<sup>5</sup>  
 Wilfred F Peter<sup>1</sup>  
 Leo D Roorda<sup>1</sup>  
 Willem F Lems<sup>1,4</sup>  
 Joost Dekker<sup>1,7</sup>

**Background:** Exercise therapy is generally recommended for patients with osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee. Comorbidity, which is highly prevalent in OA, may interfere with exercise therapy. To date, there is no evidence-based protocol for the treatment of patients with knee OA and comorbidity. Special protocols adapted to the comorbidity may facilitate the application of exercise therapy in patients with knee OA and one or more comorbidities.  
**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to develop comorbidity-adapted exercise protocols for patients with knee OA and comorbidity.  
**Method:** Several steps were undertaken to develop comorbidity-adapted protocols: selection of highly prevalent comorbidities in OA, a literature search to identify restrictions and contraindications for exercise therapy for the various comorbid diseases, consultation of experts on each comorbid disease, and field testing of the protocol in eleven patients with knee OA.



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## Aktiv med artrose (AktivA): [www.aktivmedartrose.no](http://www.aktivmedartrose.no)

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Klasse	Navn	Kategori
1. plan/Bakkelysio	Categories: Akershus	
Aarnott fysiskeske institutt	Categories: Akershus	
Aarfot Fysioterapi	Categories: Møre og Romsdal	
Abildøe Fysio & Manuelleterapi	Categories: Oslo	
ActiveMed	Categories: Aust-Agder	

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Takk for oppmerksomheten!



## Her trener Astrid (100) styrke!

På Nordstrand er det venterliste for å trenere seg bort fra hoftebrudd og sykehjemsplass.

Aftenposten, febr. 2015

