THE Evidence-Based Dancer

MADE MOVY MADE MOVY MADE MOVY

MADE MO

Reviews

Snapping Hip Syndrome: A Comprehensive Update

Paul Walker, BS¹^a, Emily Ellis, BS², John Scofield, BS², Thaksin Kongchum, BS², William F, Sherman, MD, MBA³, Alan D, Kaye, MD, PhD² lege, ² School of Medicine, Louisiana State University Health Science Center Shreveport, ³ Department of Orthopaedic ¹ Weill Cornell Medical Col Surgery, Tulane University

Keywords: iliotibial tendon, iliopsoas tendon, hip arthroscopy, snapping hip syndrome, coxa saltans

https://doi.org/10.52965/001c.25088

Orthopedic Reviews Vol. 13. Issue 1, 2021

Purpose of review

This is a comprehensive literature review regarding the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of snapping hip syndrome (SHS). It covers the diverse etiology of the syndrome and management steps from conservative to more advanced surgical techniques.

Recent Findings

Recent advances in imaging modalities may help in diagnosing and treating SHS. Additionally, arthroscopic procedures can prove beneficial in treating recalcitrant cases of SHS and have recently gained popularity due to their non-invasive nature.

Summary

SHS presents as an audible snap due to anatomical structures in the medial thigh compartment and hip. While often asymptomatic, in some instances, the snap is associated with pain. Its etiology can be broadly classified between external SHS and associated with pain. Its etuology can be broainy classified between external sHs and internal SHS, which involve different structures but share similar management strategies. The etiology can be differentiated by imaging and physical exam maneuvers. Treatment is recommended for symptomatic SHS and begins conservatively with physical therapy, rest, and anti-inflammatory medications. Most cases resolve after 6-12 months of conservative management. However, arthroscopic procedures or open surgical management may be indicated for those with persistent pain and symptoms. Different surgical approaches are recommended when treating internal SHS vs. external SHS. Due to advancements in recommended when dealing internal 515 vs external 515. Due to advancements treatment options, symptomatic SHS commonly becomes asymptomatic following intervention.

INTRODUCTION

Snapping hip syndrome (SHS), alternatively known as "coxa Snapping hip syndrome (SHS), alternatively known as 'coxa saltans,'' is a condition characterized by an audible or pal-pable snap of the hip joint.¹ The phenomenon can be bi-lateral or unilateral, painful or painless, idiopathic, or post-traumatic. SHS is due to 'snapping' of the liboposa tendon or the iliotibial band. The ilioposa variant, referred to as The internal type, can be reproduced by extending and in-ternally rotating a flexed, abducted, and externally rotated hip.² The libribial variant, which is the external type, is due to the iliotibial band sliding over the greater trochanter,

posteriorly to anteriorly, when the hip is moved from extenposteriority to anteriority, when the hip is moved from exten-sion to flexion.² These two pathologies (internal and exter-nal) are mutually described as "extra-articular." Snapping hip can also occur due to intra-articular pathologies (loose body, torn labrum, fracture), which are generally more harmful than extra-articular.³ Intra- and extra-articular harmful than extra-articular.³ Intra- and extra-articular pathologies can co-exist, particularly with the illopsous variant of SHS.¹ Most treatment regimens begin with con-servative options, involving NSADs, physical therapy, ac-tivity modification, and ice therapy. If symptoms persist, corticosteroid injections or surgery may be indicated.³ The purpose of this review is to provide a comprehensive update

er P, Ellis E, Scofield J, Kongchum T, Sherman WF, Kaye AD. Snapping Hip rome: A Comprehensive Update. Orthopedic Reviews. 2021;13(1).

Corresponding author: Paul Walker Weill Cornell Medical College 1300 York Ave New York, NY, 10065 Phone: (951) 375-2109

THE Article

 a comprehensive update of the literature around the epidemiology, risk factors, diagnosis, and management of Snapping Hip Syndrome (SHS)
 published in 2021 by Orthopedic Reviews

author divides SHS into Intra-articular (IA) • Extra-articular MADE Internal (EAI) (audible) External (EAE) (palpable) IA caused by muscle tears/damage, loose bodies (particles inside the joint) and is very acute, trauma related, and debilitating

To move

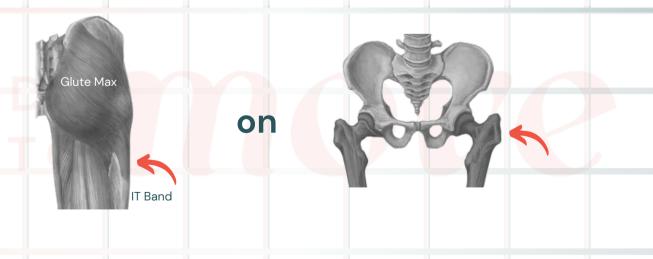
Psoas

lliacus

 EAI snapping caused by iliopsoas tendon rubbing over femoral head or lesser trochanter

 EAE snapping caused by ITB or tendon of glute max rubbing over greater trochanter

on



To move

- EAI pathophysiology is multifactorial linked to frequent hip rotation, and enlarged iliopsoas muscle
- EAI diagnosis is pain with:
- Side lying hip Flexion + Adduction +
 External Rotation into Active Flexion then Passive Extension & Abduction
 - Side lying Hip Abduction with knee at 90 degrees
 - Standing Hip Adduction +
 - Circumduction

Imaging (MRI, Xray, or even dynamic ultrasound) also used to diagnose

- EAE pathophysiology is multi factorial linked to frequent jogging on a sloped surface, and enlarged glute max, or TFL
- EAE diagnosis is pain with:
- O Supine hip flexion w/ knee bent
 - Supine resisted hip flexion at 30 degrees
 - Hip Flexion + External Rotation +
 Abduction into Extension + Internal
 Rotation + Adduction
- MRI (looking for enlarged glute max/ITB) also used to diagnose

Treatment:

- rest, stretching, exercise therapy, (reducing inflammation)
- deep massage, myofascial release, cross training (specifically core stability and pelvic stability training)
 - reducing activities that induce the painful snapping
 - If no relief with the above, consider surgical intervention
 - Corticosteroid injection serves for symptomatic relief and to confirm diagnosis

Like this post?

Follow @madetomove.ca for more!

Questions?

Email hello@madetomove.ca!

Dance friends?

Share this link!

~TO MOVE