Biomechanics of the elbow joint in tennis players and relation to pathology

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Elbow injuries constitute a sizeable percentage of tennis injuries. A basic understanding of biomechanics of tennis and analysis of the forces, loads and motions of the elbow during tennis will improve the understanding of the pathophysiology of these injuries. All different strokes in tennis have a different repetitive biomechanical nature that can result in tennis-related injuries. In this article, a biomechanically-based evaluation of tennis strokes is presented. This overview includes all tennis-related pathologies of the elbow joint, whereby the possible relation of biomechanics to pathology is analysed, followed by treatment recommendations.

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summary, the tennis stroke puts very high loads on the elbow joint in extension, internal rotation and valgus, and this occurs in repetitive movements at very high speeds with very high forces.

**INSUFFICIENCY OF UCL**

The UCL complex consists of an anterior oblique ligament (AOL), posterior oblique ligament (POL) and a transverse band. The AOL has been shown to be the most important soft-tissue constraint to valgus instability of the elbow and is the strongest and stiffest of the collateral ligaments of the elbow with an average failure load of 260 N. The AOL is also the primary stabiliser to internal rotatory forces.1–4

The flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, pronator teres and flexor digitorum superficialis form predominantly the musculotendinous unit overlying the AOL; all three muscles have been described to contribute to medial support as secondary stabilisers.

Acute rupture and chronic overload of the UCL has been described extensively in athletes, especially in baseball pitchers.6–12 Findings in acute medial collateral ligament injury are moderate to severe elbow pain, acute onset of pain during service or a popping sensation followed by medial ecymosis or even acute ulnar nerve symptoms. Chronic overuse of the elbow, as described before, can also result in progressive attenuation of the UCL leading to ligamentous insufficiency even in the absence of a singular catastrophic episode of ligament failure. At physical examination the instability can be revealed; the degree of laxity is often underestimated. In patients with insufficiency of the UCL a typical painful arc can be produced using the “milking manoeuvre”.12 The diagnosis is confirmed by positive elbow MRI, dynamic stress radiographs, dynamic ultrasonography or positive valgus test at anaesthesia. Treatment can be conservative or surgical.13

The previous described valgus and internal rotatory forces result in microtrauma of the UCL and eventually attenuation of the ligament. Attenuation of UCL leads to abnormal valgus movement of the elbow joint affecting the mechanics of the highly constrained articulation of the posterior elbow. This results in bony impingement at the superomedial corner or the olecranon and the corresponding fossa. Such impingement can lead to chondral lesion and eventually reactive changes such as osteophytic spur formation.14 15

In prevention and treatment of UCL insufficiency in tennis players, therapy should be based on the above-mentioned biomechanics overload in all three planes of movement, extension, rotation and valgus. The “axis of internal rotation” of the humerus should be addressed, with optimal internal rotation of the shoulder, in combination with a proper technique of groundstrokes and service in which the extension should be monitored carefully. The flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, pronator teres and flexor digitorum superficialis have been described to contribute to medial stability as secondary stabilisers. Specific training should be structured to these muscles to enhance valgus stability of the elbow joint.16

**Flexor-pronator tendinosis or rupture**

Unlike to the common “tennis elbow”, or lateral epicondylitis, this tendinosis is more common in high-level tennis players than it is in recreational players. The pronator teres and flexor carpi radialis have been identified as the most common sites of pathologic changes.17 18 Athletes complain about tenderness distal and lateral to the medial epicondyle; resisted wrist flexion and forearm pronation exacerbate pain.

Treatment is in general a non-operative program for at least 6 months; persistent symptoms after 6 months can be an indication for surgical treatment after exclusion of any other pathologic causes, especially UCL insufficiency. Medial epicondylitis represents an “absolute overload” of normal anatomy and physiology due to supra normal forces; possible related factors are an excessive wrist snap, “open stance hitting”, opening too soon on serve and short arming of the strokes.3 More research needs to be performed to clarify the relation of biomechanics in tennis and flexor-pronator tendinosis.

**Ulnar neuritis**

The cause of ulnar neuritis in the cubital tunnel is considered to be the result of mechanical stimuli on the ulnar nerve in the cubital tunnel.

Ulnar neuritis around the elbow can be the result of compression or traction from valgus stress and can be seen as an isolated injury or in combination with UCL insufficiency or chronic flexor-pronator mass tendinosis. Compression can occur due to a tight cubital tunnel, osteophytes from the ulno-humeral joint, muscle hypertrophy or subluxation of the nerve. In tennis players, the initial presentation of ulnar neuritis can be pain along the medial joint line associated with dysesthesias, paresthesias or even anaesthesia in the small and ulnar half of the ring finger. The degree of sensory and motor changes can vary depending on the severity and duration of ulnar nerve compression. Surgical intervention is indicated in case of progressive muscle weakness, persistent muscle weakness for more than 4 months, chronic neuropathy or failure of a non-surgical regime.19 20 In a cadaver study, the movement of the ulnar nerve at the proximal aspect of the cubital tunnel was significantly increased during all throwing phases with increased elbow flexion (p<0.05). A mean (SD) maximum movement of 12.4 (2.4) mm was recorded during the wind-up phase with maximum elbow flexion. The maximum strain on the ulnar nerve during the acceleration phase was found to be close to the elastic and circulatory limits of the nerve.21 Although in this study the “throwing motion” of the elbow was studied, the same principles can probably be applied to motion of the elbow during service. The ulnar nerve is subjected to longitudinal strain in the cubital tunnel during the service motion and this longitudinal strain is increased as the elbow is in greater flexion.

During rehabilitation of ulnar neuritis the amount of flexion during service should be taken into account. As ulnar neuritis can be the result of valgus instability or insufficiency of the UCL the same principles should be applied as described under UCL insufficiency.

**Posterior impingement**

Posterior impingement of the elbow is an uncommon disorder in the general population; it is mainly seen in patients that overuse their elbow during specific sporting activities as such overhead throwing or tennis.22 23 The lesion is due to repetitive combined hyperextension, valgus and supination of the elbow resulting in a mechanical abutment of bony or soft tissues in the posterior fossa of the elbow. Posterior impingement can also be associated with ligamentous instability, especially UCL insufficiency. In a cadaver study, valgus torques of 1.25 and 2.0 Nm were applied and kinematic data were obtained with intact and transected UCL at different angles of flexion angle using a 3-dimensional digitiis. For a given load and flexion angle, the contact area decreased and the pressure increased with increasing medial ulnar collateral ligament insufficiency. The conclusion was that medial ulnar collateral ligament insufficiency alters contact area and pressure between the postero medial trochlea and olecranon and helps explain the development of postero medial osteophytes in cases of UCL insufficiency.24

The athlete complains of pain posteriorly, joint effusion, locking, crepitus and a decrease in range of motion, most notably an extension deficit. If conservative treatment of
posterior impingement is not successful, arthroscopic debride-
ment of the elbow with removal of osteophytes and synovec-
omy can be used in these patients.

In the treatment of posterior impingement, hyperextension
of the elbow joint and insufficiency of UCL must be addressed.

Osteochondritis dissecans

Osteochondritis dissecans (OD) of the elbow is an uncommon
disorder in the general population. It is usually seen in patients
that overuse their elbow during specific sporting activities in
which the elbow is extended forcefully or axially loaded.25 It has
been described in players with insufficiency of the UCL or
players with muscle weakness or hyperlaxity of the elbow
joints.

This injury occurs usually in the lateral compartment as a
result of shear and compression forces to the particular
cartilage or underlying bone of the lateral compartment.

These compressive forces on the radio-humeral joint can
become as high as 500 N, resulting in (Ossee) chondral
fractures and secondary defects in the radio humeral joint.26
Tennis players mostly complain on a dull and aching pain in
and around the elbow shortly after demanding activities.
Findings during physical examination as swelling, tenderness
over the radiohumeral joint and limitations in motion;
especially loss of extension is either seen.

Treatment is dependent of the severity, size and location of
the lesion and age of onset and can be conservative or surgical.
Underlying valgus instability should be addressed accordingly
and hyperextension should be avoided.

Lateral epicondylitis

Lateral epicondylitis is 7–20 times more common than its
medial counterpart and produces pain along the lateral elbow
and forearm. Treatment is generally conservative. In cases
lasting more than a year, surgery can be considered.

Lateral humeral epicondylitis is a condition that primarily
occurs in the recreational tennis player. One of the reasons is an
increase of wrist extension in more experienced players just
prior to ball impact. Novice players strike the ball with their
wrist in more flexed position at impact.27

Observations of the patterns of activation and joint kine-
matics of novice tennis and advanced players, using kinematic
data in conjunction with a computer model, have revealed
substantial eccentric contractions of the extensor carpi, which
are likely the cause of repetitive microtrauma leading to tennis
elbow injuries. Adopting the technique seen in advanced
players probably helps limit the eccentric contractions and
reduces the likelihood of injury.28 Tennis racquet size was believed
to play a crucial role in the past. However, based on fine-wire
electromyography studies in which muscle activity in extensor
carpi radialis longus and brevis, extensor digitorum communis,
flexor carpi radialis and pronator teres were measured, tennis
racquet grip size (1/4) above or below Nirschl’s recommended
measurement does not significantly affect forearm muscle
firing patterns.29 Alterations in tennis racquet grip size do not
have a significant effect on forearm muscle activity and
therefore might not represent a significant risk factor for lateral epicondylitis.

The unusual EMG findings of increased activity in injured
muscles can be explained by faulty mechanics that predispose
to the development of tennis elbow. It is therefore clear that
concentric and eccentric training should be performed for the
forearm muscle, as muscle imbalances will lead to injury in
lateral epicondylitis.

CONCLUSIONS

Tennis places the ligamentous, osseous, musculotendinous and
neural structures of the elbow at increased risk for various
injuries. Proper training and preventive exercise, based on
sound biomechanical research, can result in decrease of loads
across the elbow in tennis players. It is important to recognise
that injuries can occur simultaneously and that every entity
must be treated accordingly.

The kinetic chain of the tennis service and strokes should be
taken into account. For example tennis players with more
effective knee flexion-extension during the service action were
associated with lower loading at the shoulder and elbow.30 The
exact impact of this finding is as yet unknown and needs to be
further investigated.

Internal rotation of the upper arm at the shoulder during the
service and forehand is of utmost importance; decrease of
internal rotation in the shoulder can increase rotatory stress on
the elbow. Internal rotation of the upper arm and pronation of
the forearm during the early phase of the follow-through of the
service probably reduce these forces on the elbow.31 Grip size
does not seem to play a role in elbow injuries; playing with a
“Western grip” can possibly increase valgus stress on the
elbow, especially during acceleration.2

Strengthening the forearm flexor muscles and reducing
elbow extension after impact might help reduce injury risk.

In general, most symptomatic conditions of the elbow in
tennis players can be treated conservatively initially. In cases
where conservative treatment is not successful, surgical
intervention is indicated. In conservative and surgical treat-
ment protocol analysis of the biomechanics of each tennis
player must be performed and abnormalities addressed.

What this study adds

The most important biomechanical aspects of tennis in relation
to the treatment of the tennis-related injuries are described.

What is already known on this topic

• The biomechanics of tennis have been well documented.
• The clinical symptoms of tennis-related injuries and their
treatment have been published over a wide range of
journals.

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