A Barefoot Running Program for a College Lacrosse Player with Chronic Exertional Compartment Syndrome: A Case Report



INNOVATION FOR A HEALTHIER PLANET

Unique

Barefoot running protocols have been effective in decreasing anterior and lateral chronic exertional compartment syndrome (CECS)¹; they have not been studied in patients with posterior CECS.
 Additionally, there is a lack of research that has investigated a barefoot running protocol in a college lacrosse athlete.

Purpose

The purpose of this case report was to examine the effects of adopting a forefoot strike pattern, through a barefoot running program, in a 20-year-old college lacrosse player with posterior chronic exertional compartment syndrome (CECS).

Foundation

- CECS is the second most common cause of activity-induced leg pain.²
 Twenty-two percent of CECS cases affect the posterior compartments.³
 A forefoot strike pattern has been shown to decrease ground reaction forces, shorten stride length, and increase cadence.⁴
 Barefoot running has not been
- Barefoot running has not been extensively explored in patients with posterior CECS.

Erica Mazzarelli, BS, DPT Student, Kirsten Buchanan, PhD, PT, ATC Doctor of Physical Therapy Program University of New England, Portland, Maine

Case Description

20 year-old female college lacrosse player
Bilateral tightness and throbbing in lower l numbness and tingling into feet
Brought on by running on pavement, up hi longer than 5-10 minutes
Diagnosis : Bilateral posterior chronic exertional comp syndrome (CECS)

Intervention

Day	Barefoot Activity ⁶	
Weeks 2-3		
1	Walk 30 min	
2	Walk 9 min/jog 1 min (x3)	
3	Rest	
4	Walk 8 min/jog 2 min (x 3)	
5	Walk 7 min/jog 3 min (x3)	
6	Rest	
7	Walk 6 min/jog 4 min (x3)	
8	Walk 5 min/jog 5 min (x3)	
9	Rest	
10	Walk 4 min/jog 6 min (x3)	
11	Walk 3 min/jog 7 min (x3)	
Weeks 4-6 - 3 days/week		
12	Jog 12 min	
13	Rest	
14	Jog 15 min	
15	Rest	
16	Jog 17 min	
17	Rest	
18	Jog 20 min	
19	Rest	
20	Jog 20 min	

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Timeline







Discussion/Conclusion



for supervision of patient management. There is no funding source.

References

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