

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

## Physical Therapy Department for Musculoskeletal Disorder and Its Surgery

Master Degree  
2001

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Amr Ahmed El-Zeidy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Anthropometric measurements and spinal mobility in subjects with and without low back dysfunctions.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Mohamed Gamil El-Hanak.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>Back ground: Anthropometric measurements, as a possible factor in the rehabilitation of low back dysfunction, have received a great deal of attention in the field of physical therapy. Purpose: the purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of anthropometric measurements and spinal mobility in subject with the without low back dysfunction. Design: prospective analysis of relationship between spinal mobility and anthropometric measurements. Subjects: sixty subjects age ranged from 20-55 decided into 2 group's Group I [30 normal subject] 15 male with mean age <math>41.7 \pm 5.5</math> mean height <math>169.4 \pm 7.7</math>, 15 female mean age <math>38.4 \pm 3.9</math> mean height <math>163 \pm 7.5</math> and group II [30 subject with low back dysfunction] 15 male mean age <math>37.7 \pm 8.1</math> mean height <math>166.8 \pm 6.8 \pm 6.5</math> and 15 female mean age <math>34.6 \pm 5.8</math> mean height <math>162 \pm 6.5</math> methods: subjects were measured and data recorded height , weight, torso height, pelvic width and pelvic girth . Subjects also were tested to determine their back mobility using BROM11 device. Results: descriptive statistics [T-test] were used to differentiate between anthropometric measurements and spinal mobility in subjects with/without LBD means and standard deviation tables were run. Pearson correlation matrix indicated that the combination of sex, age height and torso height were significantly related to mobility [intra-tester reliability] ICC were 0.81 for flexion, 0.84 extension, right rotation.70, left rotation 0.72, right lateral flexion. 65 left lateral flexion. 68, torso height.77 pelvic girths .88. (Multiple <math>R^2=.68</math>). Discussion and conclusion: This findings. Suggested forward flexion and back extension measured by BROM II were reproducible measures between equal testers. The results can take apart in estimating improvement in physical therapy through anthropometric measurements and back mobility. Similar studies are needed to investigate other anthropometric measurements in relation to mobility and spinal dysfunction.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>anthropometric measurements.</b>
	2.	<b>lumbar range of motion.</b>
	3.	<b>Goniometry.</b>
	4.	<b>back range of motion device.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>المقاييس الجسمانية وليونة العمود الفقري لأشخاص يعانون وآخرون لا يعانون من خلل وظائفى بأسفل الظهر.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>786-787.</b>

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Khaled El-Sayed Ayad.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Functional effects of proprioceptive training after anterior circulate ligament reconstruction.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Nadia Abd El Azim Fayaz.</b>
	2.	<b>Ahmed Abd El Aziz Ahmed.</b>
	3.	<b>Salwa Fadle Abd El Mageed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2014.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to clarify the importance of proprioceptive training after anterior circulate ligament [ACL] reconstruction by semitendinosus tendon auto graft. A comparison was held between two ACL reconstructed groups [A and B]. Both groups received an accelerated rehabilitation program but one of them received aproprioceptive training program in addition [group B]. treatment outcome was determined from: 1] absolute angular error [AAE] in active repositioning test as an indicator of the sense of position, 2] scores of lysholm knee scale as all reported measure representing functional disabilities experienced by subject during activities of daily living, and 3] scores of three functional tests: a] vertical jump test b] figure-of-eight test, and c]stairs running test. The later three functional tests are indicators of the funtional abilities of the subject. The results showed a statistically significant improvement in sense of position of the knee and greater scores of lysholm knee scale in group [BB]. No statistically significant difference was found between both groups in the scores of the functional tests. It was concluded that combining a proprioceptive training program with an accelerated rehabilitation program after ACL reconstruction is important for improving function of the knee.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Knee ligament.</b>
	2.	<b>Rehabilitation.</b>
	3.	<b>Kinesthesia.</b>
	4.	<b>absolute angular error.</b>
	5.	<b>active repositioning.</b>
	6.	<b>functional test.</b>
	7.	<b>vertical jump test.</b>
	8.	<b>figure of eight test.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>التأثيرات الوظيفية لتمارين المستقبلات الحسية العميقة بعد إعادة بناء الرباط الصليبي الأمامي.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>768-769.</b>

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mahmoud Mohammed Mahmoud Kenawey.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of chronic mechanical low back pain on dynamic balance.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Nadia Abd El Azim Fayaz.</b>
	2.	<b>Salwa Fadid Abd El Mageed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
Dynamic balance could be affected by various parameters of back dysfunction. The purpose was to investigate dynamic balance responses in chronic mechanical low back pain (CMLBP) patients .20 normal volunteers and 20 CMLBP patients participated in this study. Stability indices were measured in five dynamic balance conditions. AP stability indices were significantly greater in all of the five tested conditions in the CMLBP patients as compared to healthy subjects. ML stability indices were significantly greater in CMLBP patients in most the tasted conditions. Patients with CMLBP demonstrated significantly worse dynamic balance measurements than healthy subjects, constituting predisposing factor to recurrent back pain episodes.		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>dynamic balance.</b>
	2.	<b>low back pain.</b>
	3.	<b>Fatigue.</b>
	4.	<b>Stability.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير آلام أسفل الظهر الميكانيكية المزمنة على الاتزان الحركي.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>790-791.</b>

**PHYSICAL THERAPY  
LIBRARY  
THESES 2001**

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mohamed Amal Said El-Azhary.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of early weight bearing exercises on sensor motor control after lateral ankle sprain.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Bassem G.El Nahass.</b>
	2.	<b>Mohhamed Hani Gamal El-Dain.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	Forty subjects with ankle sprains participated and were assigned into two groups, each of which includes twenty subjects. One group received an early weight-bearing exercise program. Twenty normal subjects also participated to act as a control group and they did not receive any exercises. The subjects were assessed pre and post-treatment for the reaction time of tibialis anterior and peroneus longus muscles and swelling. A specially designed platform connected to the EMG device and volumeters were used. The results of post-test for the early weight-bearing group were better than the late weight bearing group.
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Exercises.</b>
	2.	<b>motor control.</b>
	3.	<b>ankle sprain.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير تمارين التحميل المبكر على التحكم الحسي الحركي بعد تمزق الرباط الخارجي لمفصل الكاحل.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>772-773.</b>

**PHYSICAL THERAPY  
LIBRARY  
THESES 2001**

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mohamed Shawki Abd El-Salam.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Acetic acid iontophoresis in treating calcaneal spur associated with plantar facilities.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Abd El - Rahman Ali Rezk Chabara.</b>
	2.	<b>Yehia Nassef Mohammed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of acetic acid iontophoresis in reduction of size of calcaneal spur, and identify its influence, if any, in pain and functional disability associated with plantar facilities. Thirty subjects suffering from plantar fascisms with associated calcaneal spur evident in x-ray participated in this study. They were randomly assigned to both group one (G1) receiving ultrasound therapy and exercises or group two receiving acetic acid iontophoresis, ultrasound therapy and the same exercises program as group one. Subjects in both groups were evaluated pre and post experimentally for spur size in x-ray, pain and functional disability. Therapeutically, subjects in both groups received nine sessions (one session every other day for three weeks). it was concluded that acetic acid iontophoresis was found beneficial in reducing pain and functional disability in cases of plantar facilities , despite not being convincingly affecting the spur size associated with it. In addition, calcaneal spur size was found irrelevant to the severity of pain and/or functional disability cases of plantar facilities.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>plantar facilities.</b>
	2.	<b>Acetic acid iontophoresis.</b>
	3.	<b>calcaneal spur.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>عملية التآين لحامض الخليك فى علاج شوكة الكعب المصاحبة لالتهاب صفاق الأخمص.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>784-785.</b>



**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mowafak F. Said.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>The combined effect of taping and selective isometric exercises in enhancing the correction of mechanical patellofemoral malalignment.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Nadia Abd Elazim Fayaz.</b>
	2.	<b>Yahia Nassef Mohammed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>Patellofemoral disorders are one of the most commonly treated conditions in orthopedic practice. The patellofemoral joint is a complex articulation based on its dependence on both dynamic and static restrains for stability. vastus medialis oblique is considered the major dynamic stabilizer of patellofemoral joint that mention its tracking . Lateral patellar malt racking is attributed to delay timing of activity and weakness of vastus medialis. Two methods were separately used for correcting patellofemoral malt racking, isometric exercises and taping, but their combined effect has not been investigated. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of taping combined with selective isometric exercises in enhancing the correction of mechanical patellofemoral malalignment. Thirty subjects with patellofemoral malt racking, males and females, age 20-40 years were randomly assigned into two groups each of 15 subjects. Group I received traditional program and group II received taping combined with selective isometric exercises using adjustable quadriceps board. Radiographical comparison of congruence and quadriceps angles were done before and after treatment for both groups. Significant difference were found between two groups [<math>P &lt; 0.05</math>]. There were significant improvements in measurements of group II than group I. these findings suggest that an efficient method for enhancing the correction of patellofemoral malt racking is to apply taping combined with selective isometric exercises.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>patellofemoral joint.</b>
	2.	<b>Malalignment.</b>
	3.	<b>Taping.</b>
	4.	<b>selective isometric exercise.</b>
	5.	<b>adjustable quadriceps board.</b>
	6.	<b>medialis oblique.</b>
	7.	<b>congruence angle.</b>
	8.	<b>patellar tracking.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>التأثير المشترك لاستخدام الشريط اللاصق وتمارين التساوي المختارة على تعزيز إصلاح عدم الإستقامة الميكانيكية لمفصل الركبة مع أسفل الفخذ.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>774-775.</b>

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Omnia El-Sayed Abd El-Fattah El Eraqy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Role of latissimus dorsi muscle in decreasing hip reaction force during cane use.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Ahmed Hassan Hussein.</b>
	2.	<b>Walaa Fahmey El Bazz.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
The aim of this study was to investigate the role of LD in decreasing the HAM and hip joint demand during cane use. Forty normal right-handed subjects were included in these studies. The surface EMG of the GM and LD muscle was recorded during SLS with and without cane use. The cane was used in different positions (IP and CL) and with different amounts of pressure (10% and 15% TBW). The results revealed that increasing cane pressure from 10% to 15% TBW is associated with significant increase in LD muscle activity. CL cane 10% is efficient and more energy consuming than using CL cane 15%.		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Hip.</b>
	2.	<b>Muscles.</b>
	3.	<b>latissimus dorsi muscle.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>دور العضلة العريضة الظهرية في تقليل قوة رد فعل مفصل الفخذ أثناء استخدام العصا.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>842-843.</b>

**PHYSICAL THERAPY  
LIBRARY  
THESES 2001**

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY  
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL  
DISORDER AND ITS SURGERY  
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Sahar Abd Elrehim.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effects of patellar taping on patients with patellofemoral pain.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for musculoskeletal disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Bassem G.El Nahass.</b>
	2.	<b>Mohamed Reda Mohamed Awad.</b>
	3.	<b>Yehia Nassief Mohamed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2001.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>Patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS) is a common problem presenting to physiotherapist. One successful approach to treatment involves taping of the patella, which theoretically facilitates the vastus medialis oblique (VMO). The main transverse stabiliser of the patella, as well as relieving pain. The purpose of this study was to establish the effect of taping of the patella on VMO and vastus laterals (VL) EMG activity patterns and patients perceived pain level during maximal isometric quadriceps contractions. Thirty subjects (20 men, 10 women) aged 20-45 years were examined . There were significant reduction in pain after the application of tape (<math>P&lt;0.0001</math>) at all joint angles tested. After the application of tape there was a significant increase in VMO EMG activity. Within the limitations of this study taping of the patella in patients with PFPS brings about a significant reduction in pain and facilitates VMO activity.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>patellofemoral joint.</b>
	2.	<b>Taping.</b>
	3.	<b>EMG.</b>
	4.	<b>patellar alignment.</b>
	5.	<b>patellar tracking.</b>
	6.	<b>biomechanics anterior knee pain.</b>
	7.	<b>Facilitation.</b>
	8.	<b>medialis oblique muscle.</b>
	9.	<b>laterals muscle.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثيرات ربط عظمة الرضفة على المرضى بآلم مفصل الرضفة وأسفل الفخذ.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>770-771.</b>