

Patellar Tendonitis (Jumper's Knee)

What is it?

Patellar tendonitis is inflammation of the patellar tendon. The tendon attaches the knee cap to the shin bone, and is critical in straightening the leg and slowing the knee down during bending or squatting. Patellar tendonitis can range from a slight inflammation and microscopic tearing of the tendon to a complete rupture of the tendon.

How does it occur?

Tendonitis can develop after a sudden increase in either amount or intensity of activity, or after a direct blow to the knee or patellar tendon. This is common with activities that include jumping, quick starts, kicking and running downhill. Patellar tendonitis is also common in individuals with weak quadriceps, tight hamstrings and/or flat feet.

What are the symptoms?

Most commonly, patients note anterior knee pain. Tenderness can occur just below the patella (knee cap). Pain can occur with jumping, squatting, kneeling, or when going up or down stairs.

What is the treatment?

First, stop the activities that cause the symptoms. Ice and anti-inflammatory medications may also be very helpful in the initial phase of treatment. If symptoms are severe, a knee immobilizer may be recommended.

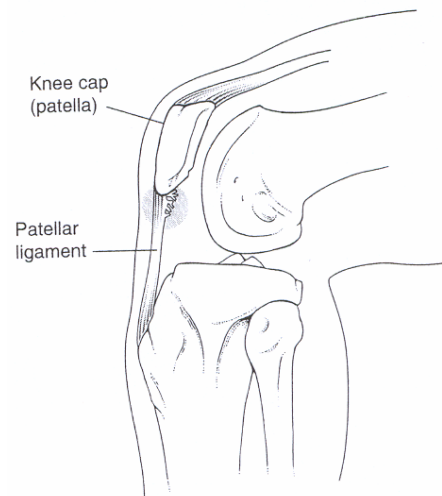


Fig 1: Diagram of the knee noting the patellar tendon (ligament)

Once acute symptoms have improved, the patient should begin exercise to increase range of motion, flexibility of the quadriceps and hamstrings, and slow increase of strengthening exercises. The patient should be able to complete all exercises without pain. Physical therapy can be very helpful to develop an exercise routine.

Use of a knee sleeve or patellar strap may also be helpful. Finally, a slow pain-free return to all activities and sports should be possible.

Surgery may be indicated in patients who fail to improve with non-surgical treatment or those with severe patellar tendonitis. Surgical debridement cleans out inflamed portion of the patellar tendon, and if indicated, the bone where the tendon inserts.

What are the exercises?

Start with the flexibility exercises then slowly add the strengthening exercises. The patient should be able to perform all exercises without pain.

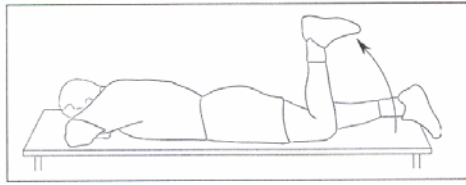


Fig 2: Knee Flexion. Lying face down, slowly bend the affected knee as far as possible without pain then release down. Repeat as able.

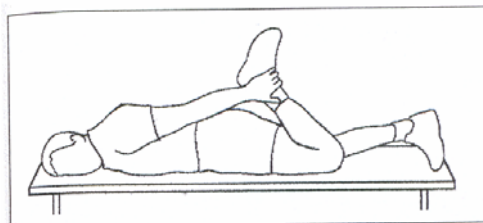


Fig 3: Prone Quadriceps Stretch. Lie face down and bend the affected knee and grasp with hand. Gently pull and hold for 30 seconds. Relax and repeat.

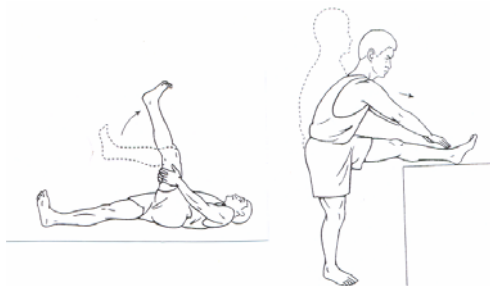


Fig 4: Hamstring Stretch. Lie on your back, pulling the straight leg towards you.

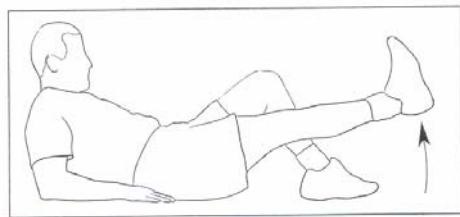


Fig 5: Straight Leg Raise. Tighten the muscles in the affected leg and slowly raise 6- 10 inches off the floor. Repeat as able.

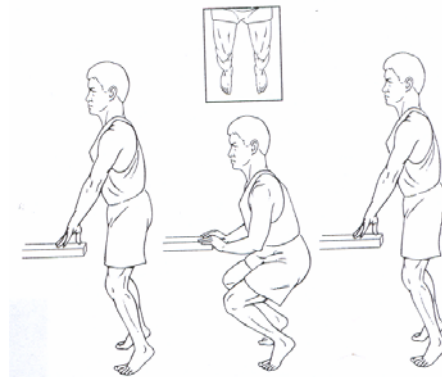


Fig 6: Quadriceps Strengthening. Raise up on the balls of feet and squat down. Slowly raise and lower.

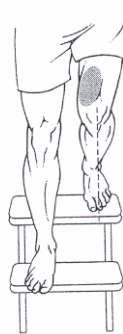


Fig 7: Quadriceps Strengthening. Stand on the edge of a step, the affected knee should line up with the second toe. With the other leg, slowly step down and touch the heel of the opposite leg on the stair below, and then return to the starting position.