

FOUR CORE COMPONENTS	<p><b>1 Patient Education and advice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Education about FAI and available treatments</li> <li>● Advice about posture, gait and lifestyle behaviour modifications to try to avoid FAI.</li> <li>● Advice about activities of daily living to try to avoid FAI (reducing / avoiding deep flexion, adduction and internal rotation of hip)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Advice about relative rest. In particular, relative rest in a specific ROM where pain in that particular ROM is likely to represent ongoing impingement. Specific activity/sport technique advice and modification.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>2 Patient Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● History: to include: History of presenting complaint, relieving and aggravating factors, past Medical History, medications, previous treatments, social history including occupation, patients concerns, fears and beliefs, patients individual requirements and expectations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examination Determine pain-free, passive ROM in the hip, determine the strength of motion in the hip in flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, internal and external rotation and impingement testing</li> </ul>
	<p><b>3 Help with Pain Relief</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Advice about anti-inflammatory medication for 2 to 4 weeks.</li> <li>● Advice about simple analgesics if they do not respond well to anti-inflammatory medication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Engagement in, and adherence to, a personalised exercise programme</li> </ul>
	<p><b>4 Exercise-based hip programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An exercise programme that is individualised, progressive and supervised.</li> <li>● A phased exercise programme that begins with muscle control work, and progresses to stretching and strengthening with increasing ROM and resistance.</li> <li>● Muscle control / stability exercise (targeting pelvic and hip stabilisation, gluteal and abdominal muscles)</li> <li>● Strengthening / resistance exercise firstly in available range (pain-free ROM), and targets: Gluteus maximus, short external rotators, gluteus medius, abdominal muscles, lower limb in general</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stretching exercise to improve hip external rotation and abduction in extension and flexion (but not vigorous stretching – no painful hard end stretches). Other muscles to be targeted if relevant for the patient include iliopsoas, hip flexors and rotators.</li> <li>● Exercise progression in terms of intensity and difficulty, gradually progressing to activity or sport-specific exercise where relevant.</li> <li>● A personalised and written exercise prescription that is progressed and revised over treatment sessions.</li> <li>● Encourage motivation and adherence through the use of a patient exercise diary to review progress.</li> <li>● Patients to have access to therabands, exercise balls and exercise mats.</li> </ul>
ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL COMPONENTS	<p><b>The following can be included in the patients care if the treating physiotherapist feels it is appropriate:</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Manual Therapy Hip joint mobilisations e.g. distraction, distraction with flexion, AP glides. Trigger point work</li> <li>● Hip Joint Injection Potentially useful for patients who do not improve with 'core' treatment. Maximum of one steroid hip injection allowed.</li> <li>● Orthotics Patients can be assessed for biomechanical abnormalities and either have these corrected by the treating physiotherapist. Alternatively patients can be referred to allied health care professionals such as a podiatrist for custom made insoles etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Taping Taping techniques such as taping the thigh into external rotation and abduction to help with postural modification/reminding.</li> <li>● Group-based treatments The core programme can be supplemented by but must NOT be substituted with group based treatment.</li> <li>● Treatment of additional pathology/symptoms Physiotherapists are free to treat any additional pathology or symptoms that they feel is exacerbating a patient's FAI. Examples of this might include treating co-existing low back pain.</li> </ul>
DELIVERY OF CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Care provided over at least 12 weeks</li> <li>● A minimum of 6 'contacts' with the physiotherapist over 12 weeks</li> <li>● Ideally all 6 contacts are face-to-face but at least 3 should be face-to-face, others can be via telephone/email support where that is needed due to geographical distance.</li> <li>● Further 'booster' follow-ups can be arranged between 12 weeks and 6 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The maximum total number of contacts with physiotherapist is 10 including the optional further booster sessions.</li> <li>● Care provided by the same physiotherapist throughout where possible</li> <li>● Assessment between treatment sessions will be done by: Subjective assessment, Objective assessment and Exercise adherence</li> </ul>
PROTOCOL EXCLUSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Forceful manual techniques Forceful manual techniques in restricted range of movement (Grade V mobilisations, or forceful stretching). No painful hard end stretches.</li> <li>● Student or technical instructor care Care should not be delivered by a student or technical instructor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hydrotherapy Patients should not have hydrotherapy as part of their treatment</li> <li>● Acupuncture Patients should not have acupuncture as part of their treatment</li> <li>● Electrotherapy Patients should not have electrotherapy as part of their treatment</li> </ul>