



Examine Hip Flexors and Extensors

## Primary Focus?



Target muscle groups that can improve strength, mobility, or flexibility in the lower body

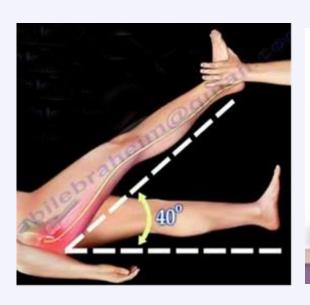


List exercises that can help make these improvements

### **Testing Methods**

- Hip Flexor Hold Test
- Straight Leg Raise Test
- Butterfly Pose Measurement
- Thomas Test Evaluation

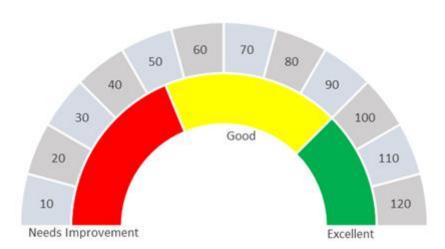








#### Straight Leg Raise (° in Flexion)



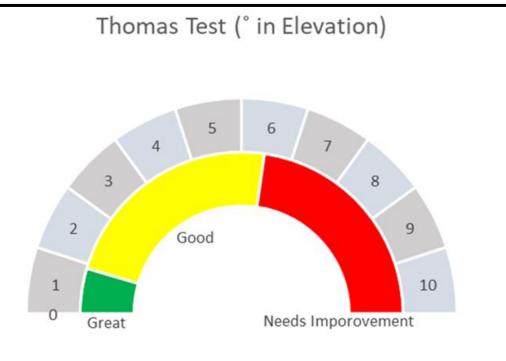
Testing Tightness in Hip Extensors

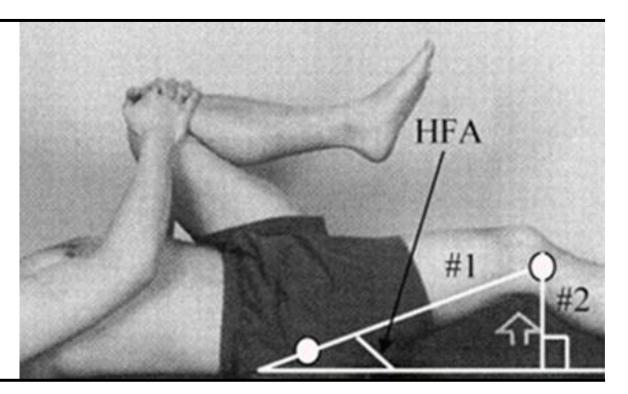
### Benchmarks

#### Flexor Hold Enderance Test (in seconds)

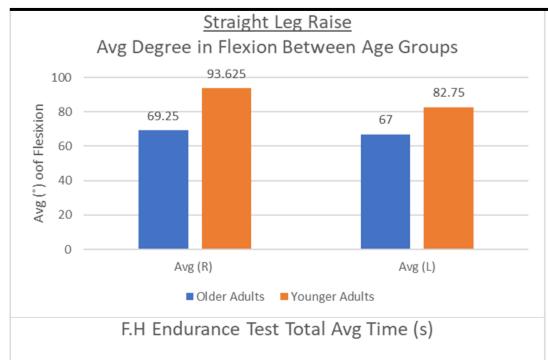


- Showcases marks subjects should try to reach.
- \*With age, muscle groups may have a more limited range of motion\*



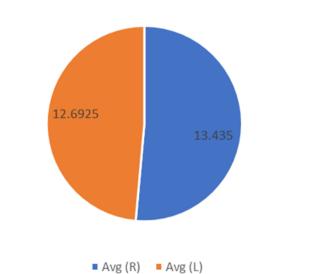


- Measures tightness in hip flexors
- Ideally have 0 degrees in elevation
- The greater the measurement, the greater amount of tightness existing

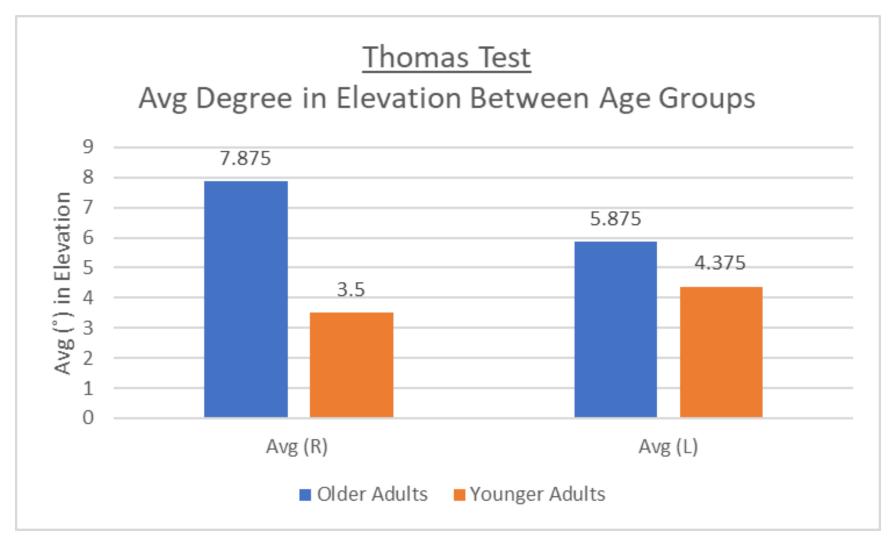


#### Results

- Older Adults Avg Flexion < Younger Adults</li>
- In both age groups, the right leg can raise greater than the left leg



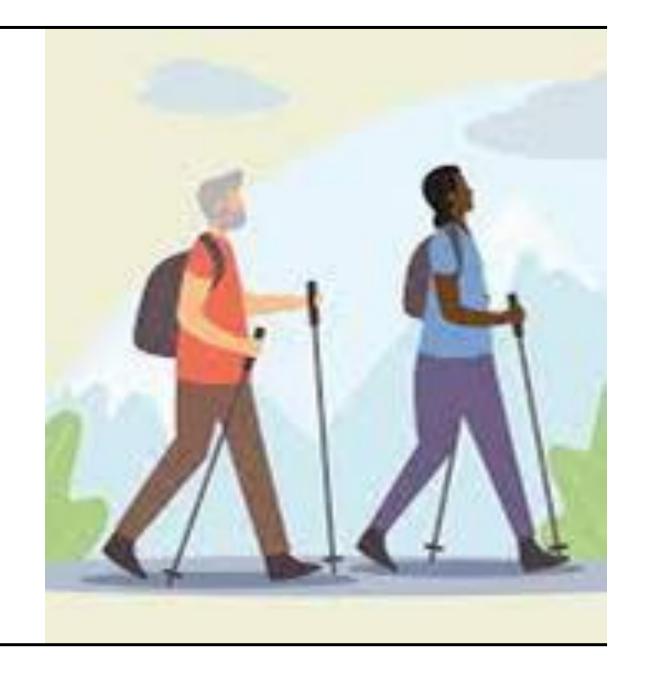
- Accounts for unsupported hip flexor hold
- Optimum Goal = 20 seconds
- Standard Goal = 10 seconds
- Right Leg recorded greater time than left leg
- Means that opposite leg (which is not raised) has more balance
- Accounts for both age groups



- Want a smaller number
- Older Adults have tighter Hip Flexors in Right leg
- Younger Adults have tighter Hip Flexors in Left leg

# Why is this important?

- Lower body muscle groups are used during walking, standing from sitting positions, and daily activities
- Know what could use some improvement
- "Use it or lose it"
- Maintaining or improving strength helps you later down the road.





## What can we change or improve?

- Stay active
- Yoga
- Hip Specific Targeted Exercise
  - Banded Knee Extension
  - Kneeling Hip Flexor Stretch
  - Clam shell exercise
- Balance exercises + Mobility