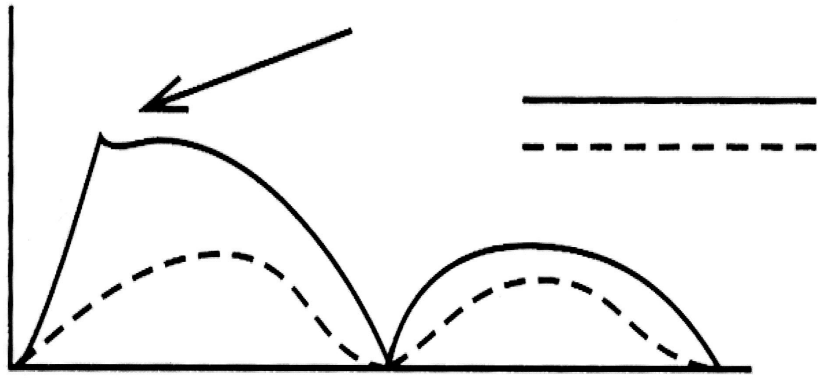

Figure 3-1. Isokinetic Torque Curves

Normal torque curves represented in normal line
Atrophic torque curves represented by dashed lines

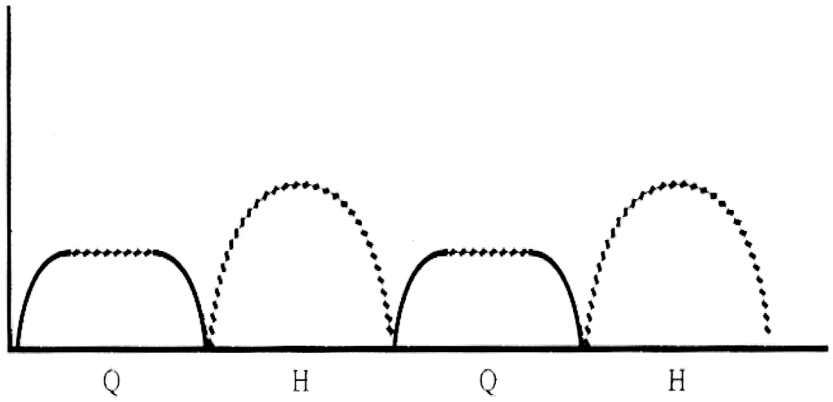

Figure 3-2. CHONDROMALACIA PATELLA*

- Characteristics:
  1. Decreased torque
  2. Plateau through mid ROM
  3. Irregularity (waviness) in torque curve

* Davies, G, (1992). A compendium of isokinetics in clinical usage and rehabilitation techniques (4th Edition). Onalaska, WI: S&S Publishers pp. 71-81.

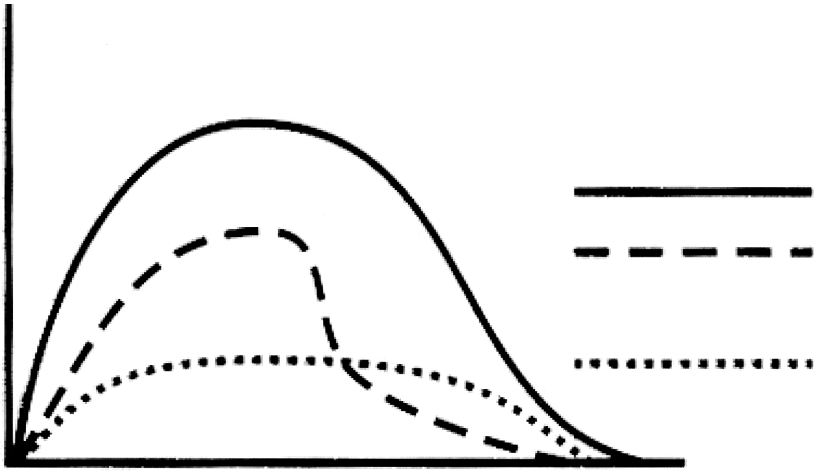

Figure 3-3. FEMORAL SHAFT FRACTURES

- Characteristics:

  Proximal Femoral Shaft Fracture (—— dashes)
  1. Rapid force decay rate (FDR)

  Distal Femoral Shaft Fracture (……. Dots)
  1. Poor torque
  2. Poor Time rate of tension development (TRTD)

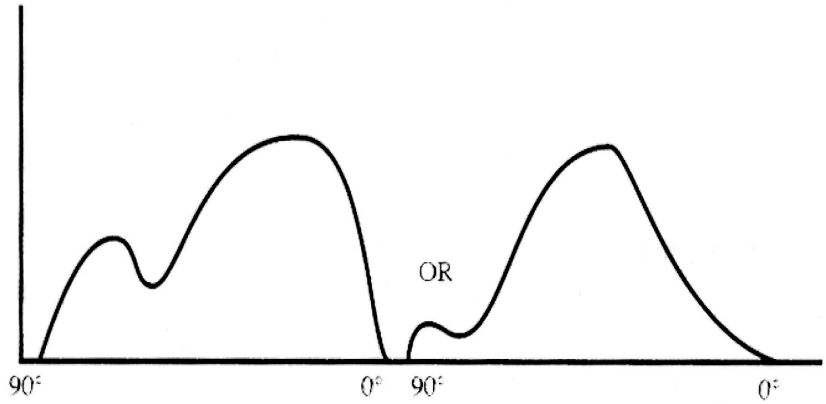

Figure 3-4. PLICA SYNDROME

- Characteristics:
  1. Double-hump curve
  2. Second hump is always higher that first
  3. Commonly a decrease in the down slope of curve or rapid force decay rate

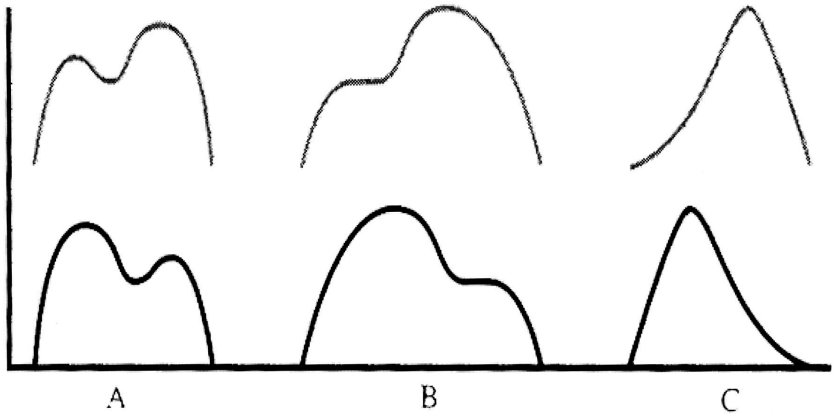

Figure 3-5. PATELLA SUBLUXATION

- Characteristics:
    1. Double-humped curve
    2. First hump always higher

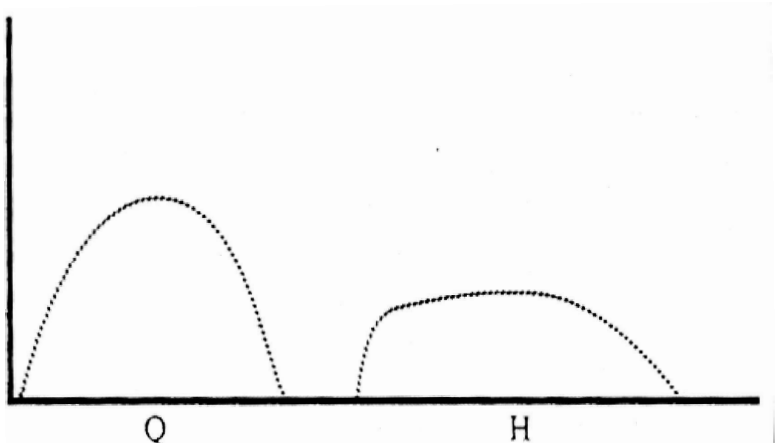

Figure 3-6. MUSCULO-TENDINOUS STRAINS

- Characteristics:
    1. The torque curve simulates the shape of the normal curve
    2. Irregularity (waviness) in the curve
    3. Decreased torque production

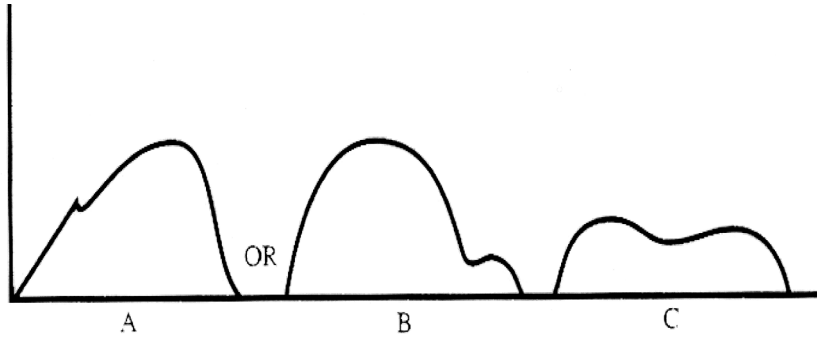

Figure 3-8. CAPSULAR/LIGAMENTOUS INSUFFICIENCIES

- Characteristics:
    1. Simulates shape of normal curve
    2. Significant anterior instability seen as an irregular dip on the upslope (Curve A).
    3. Positive pivot shift will show a dip in the down slope of the curve (Curve B).
    4. General ligamentous insufficiency or ACL deficit (Curve C).

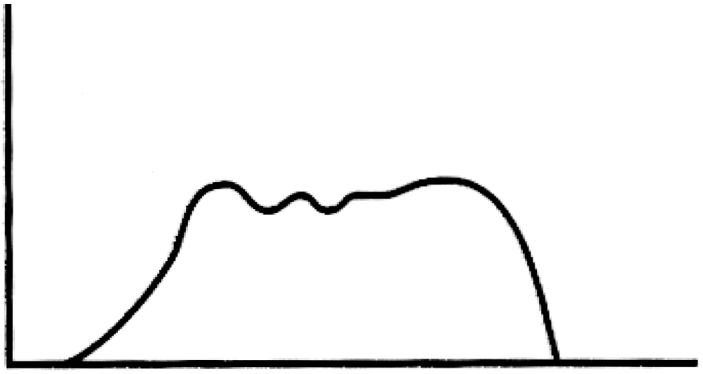

Figure 3-9. MENISCUS LESIONS

- Characteristics: