

## **Supplementary material (Appendix B)**

### **Shoulder Instability Neuromuscular Exercise (SINEX) programme**

Developed by

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In the following, a description of the concept, structure, and content of a physiotherapist-supervised, intensive and individualised progressive Shoulder Instability Neuromuscular Exercise (SINEX) programme for treating patients with traumatic anterior shoulder dislocations (primary and recurrent) is provided. The SINEX programme contains a varying number of exercises targeting the glenohumeral and scapular stabilising muscles, to centralise the humeral head back into the glenoid cavity.

The overall purpose of the SINEX programme is to improve the sensorimotor control of the shoulder and achieve compensatory functional stability through increased muscle strength and restoration of kinetic muscle chain activity and core stability.

The programme runs for 12 weeks with the options of a number of physiotherapist-supervised sessions, lasting approximately 45 minutes each. A cornerstone of the SINEX programme is movement quality. Hence, each patient is supervised individually and each exercise is adjusted and progressed according to the quality of movement during exercise performance.

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The SINEX programme consists of five focal areas (scapular and glenohumeral setting and control, shoulder muscle co-contraction, dynamic shoulder stability, besides shoulder proprioception), including seven exercises targeting specific anatomical structures and biomechanical functions.

Each exercise has seven levels of difficulty ranging from basic (A-E) to elite (F-G) levels, respectively. The aim of the exercises at basic level is to re-educate the neuromuscular system and to improve the functional shoulder stability. When accomplished, patients progress to the elite level exercises, consisting of functional whole body exercises and ‘return to sport’ movements to improve the transferability to everyday actions.

### **Development of the exercise programme**

The neuromuscular exercise programme was developed on the basis of the relevant literature, in which the post-traumatic pathophysiological consequences of having an instable shoulder were described [1-9]. Further, neuromuscular theories coupled with exercise experience and clinical practice from similar musculoskeletal disorders [10-15], in addition to input from clinicians/physiotherapists with theoretical and practical knowledge of neuromuscular training aspects, formed the basis of the exercise programme. Exercise strategies, frequencies and content of the programme were discussed, rehearsed and adjusted on several occasions.

### **Patient-responsibility and self-management**

The SINEX programme is developed with special emphasis on patient responsibility and self-management of rehabilitation. Hence, patients are provided with knowledge on how to act if symptoms of shoulder pain and instability re-occur during home exercise and activities of daily living. Initially, the physiotherapist determines the level of each exercise, based on quality

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assessment of the current shoulder function of each individual. As patients become more familiar with the SINEX concept (how to perform exercises with quality and when to progress, adapt and act in relation to their current shoulder function, etc), patients are encouraged to progress to new levels of exercise by themselves, through a web-based platform (see below).

### **Web-based access to exercise instructions**

To increase movement quality and compliance with the home exercises, patients are provided with online access to video recordings and verbal instructions for each exercise and progression level through the web-based exercise platform [www.digifys.com](http://www.digifys.com).

### **Physiotherapist-supervised sessions**

The following elements are incorporated into the supervision of patients to increase compliance and educate patients to self-manage their exercises. Patients are taught to differentiate between inflammatory symptoms (not acceptable during or after exercises) and muscle soreness, and how to act in relation to these symptoms (see Figure 1). Patients are informed about the relevance of each exercise, and taught when and how to correct their body posture and movement quality, according to prescriptions for satisfactory neuromuscular control.

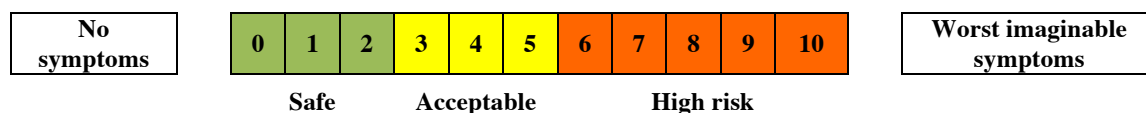
During the first supervised session, patients are provided with a small leaflet introducing them to two simple tools with the purpose of increasing home exercise compliance, as follows:

### **Management of shoulder symptoms during home exercises**

Management of shoulder pain and/or instability during exercises is assisted with the use of a symptom scale depicted below (Figure 1) ranging from 0-10, with 10 being worst imaginable symptoms. Exercises performed with symptoms exceeding 5 (red area) need adjustments to avoid worsening of symptoms.

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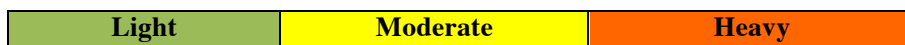
**Figure 1.**  
Symptom scale



**Management of load during home exercises**

To ensure optimal exercise load during the exercises, a strength scale, as depicted below (Figure 2), is used. When performing the exercises at basic (A-E) and elite levels (F-G), the resistance should feel light to moderate (green-yellow area) and moderate to heavy (yellow-red area), respectively.

**Figure 2.**  
Strength scale



**Progression of exercises**

To allow for progression, each exercise has seven levels of difficulty (five basic and two elite levels, respectively). Exercise progression to the next level occurs when satisfactory neuromuscular control is obtained according to the following criteria: exercise is performed with movement quality and within the accepted limit of symptoms (symptom scale, Figure 1), resistance and repetition are accomplished, there are no compensating movement strategies, steady breathing and general body control is achieved, and there is no need for visual, verbal or tactile feedback.

Below, the SINEX programme at a glance (Table 1) is provided.

**A neuromuscular exercise programme for patients with traumatic anterior shoulder instability:  
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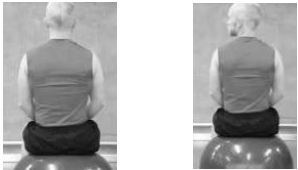
**Table 1.**  
**Concept, structure and content of the SINEX programme**

<b>Exercise focus</b>	1) Scapula setting and control 2) Glenohumeral setting and control (during internal glenohumeral rotation) 3) Glenohumeral setting and control (during external glenohumeral rotation) 4) Glenohumeral muscle co-contraction 5) Dynamic glenohumeral muscle stability 6) Glenohumeral proprioception (use of an exercise ball) 7) Glenohumeral proprioception (use of a laser pointer)
<b>Determination of exercise level</b>	- Physiotherapist demonstrates the exercise - Patient performs the exercise - Physiotherapist evaluates exercise performance and quality until an appropriate level is found
<b>Criteria for progression</b>	Satisfactory neuromuscular control (which determines progression of exercises) is defined as follows: - Exercise performed as described - Load and repetitions achieved - Symptoms < 5 (on the pain and instability symptom scale, ranging from 0-10, 10 being worst) - No need for visual, verbal or tactile feedback (from physiotherapist, mirrors, etc.) - Movement quality throughout (No compensating strategies)
<b>Exercise adjustments</b>	If criteria for progression are accomplished at one exercise level, but the next level causes symptoms >5 on the pain and instability symptom scale, one of two options may be used:  <b>-1)</b> Patient continues at the exercise level where criteria for progression has been obtained, but is challenged by minimising the body's base of support and/or exercise with eyes closed  <b>-2)</b> Patient progresses to the exercise level that could not be performed according to symptoms, but the exercise is adjusted so that it can be accomplished according to the pain and instability symptom scale and with satisfactory movement quality.  For further progression, any adjusted exercises must be performed as originally described with satisfactory neuromuscular control
<b>Exercise difficulty</b>	
- Basic (A-E)	Low load (2x20-25 repetition-maximum (RM)) Large bodily base of support Focus on local muscular activity (quality before quantity) Movement speed during exercise equal to counts of 1-2-3-3-2-1
- Elite (F-G)	High load (2x8-12 RM) Minimal bodily base of support Focus on local and global muscular activity (core, functional movements, muscle chains) Movement speed during exercise adjusted to individual capabilities
<b>Exercise frequency</b>	
- Basic level (A-E)	Every day
- Elite level (F-G)	Three times a week
<b>Supervised sessions</b>	1-2 supervisions per week in the first 2 weeks 1 supervision per week for the remaining 10 weeks  The amount of supervision will be based upon individual capabilities and movement qualities during the supervised sessions
<b>General instruction and add-ons</b>	Avoidance of slouched position and protracted shoulders in general Shoulder range of motion exercises and/or stretching of neck muscles if needed




## **Specific exercise descriptions**

## Exercise 1 Scapular setting and control



<b>Biomechanical purpose:</b> To optimise the position and movement of the scapula
<b>Generally:</b> Avoid compensating strategies such as over-activation of the trapezius superior (excessive shoulder elevation) during the exercise
<b>Purpose from a patient perspective:</b> <i>"This exercise is important for the overall function of your shoulder, since the shoulder blades are partly responsible for good shoulder function"</i>

Basic level (2x20-25 repetitions)			
Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	<p>Prone lying, arms at side</p> <p>Activate the middle and lower trapezius to set the scapula</p> <p>Count to five and let go again</p>		<p>Facilitate the exercise by placing the fingers of the opposite hand on the back and inferior to the scapula.</p> <p>Activate the scapular muscles and sense that the angulus inferior approaches the tip of the fingers of the opposite hand</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>Sitting erect on an exercise ball with both feet on the ground</p> <p>Neck and lower back in neutral</p> <p>Arms resting</p> <p>Activate the middle and lower trapezius to set the scapula</p> <p>Keep the scapular setting while turning the head slowly from side to side.</p>		<p>As above or with the opposite hand placed on the front of the shoulder to sense that the shoulder is slightly retracted during scapular setting</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description


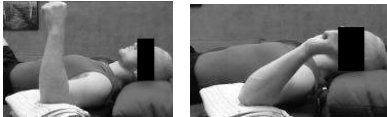
<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in B</p> <p>Activate the middle and lower trapezius to set the scapula</p> <p>Control the scapular setting while moving both arms towards the ceiling in the scapular plane, elbows extended and thumbs up</p> <p>Lower arms again while controlling the scapula, relax and repeat</p>		<p>Use of mirror</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in C</p> <p>Lift the leg of the injured side from the ground</p> <p>With one leg lifted, perform the same exercise as in C</p> <p>Lower the arms again while controlling the scapula, relax and repeat</p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in D</p> <p>Place one end of a theraband tube underneath the foot opposite to the injured shoulder and the other end in the hand of the injured side</p> <p>Activate the middle and lower trapezius to set the scapula</p> <p>Control the scapular setting while moving both arms towards the ceiling in the scapular plane, elbows extended and thumbs up</p> <p>Lower the arms again while controlling the scapula, relax and repeat</p>		<p>As above</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description


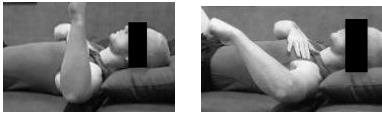

Elite level (2x8-12 repetitions)			
<b>F</b>	<p>Standing on both feet Upper and lower back in neutral</p> <p>Place one end of a theraband tube underneath the foot opposite to the injured shoulder and the other end in the hand on the side of the injured shoulder</p> <p>Activate the middle and lower trapezius to set the scapula and flex the injured shoulder with the elbow extended and thumb pointing towards the ceiling as in E</p> <p>With shoulder fully flexed, lower the arm slightly to approximately 150 degrees of shoulder flexion</p> <p>Tighten the theraband tube by extending the other arm in front of the body</p> <p>Move the injured arm above the head again while keeping the theraband tight</p> <p>When fully flexed, release the tension of the theraband and lower the</p>		As above
<b>G</b>	<p>As in F, but with the leg of the injured side lifted from the floor</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Increase the speed or the resistance of the exercise, close the eyes</p>		As above

## Exercise 2 Glenohumeral setting and control (internal rotation)



<b>Biomechanical purpose:</b> To optimise the position and control of the glenohumeral joint during rotational movements.
<b>Generally:</b> Avoid compensating strategies during glenohumeral setting such as over-activation of scapular adductor muscles (excessive shoulder retraction)
<b>Purpose from a patient perspective:</b> <i>"This exercise is important for the overall function of your shoulder, since these muscles will help to position your shoulder joint correctly during movements. A poorly positioned shoulder joint often results in pain and discomfort during shoulder movements"</i>

Basic level (2x20-25 repetitions)			
Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	<p>Lying supine with knees flexed</p> <p>Injured shoulder in 45 degrees of abduction, elbow flexed 90 degrees</p> <p>Place a folded towel underneath the elbow to obtain neutral alignment between the elbow and shoulder</p> <p>Activate the subscapularis to retract the glenohumeral head slightly into the glenoid cavity</p> <p>Count to five, relax and repeat</p>		<p>Facilitate the exercise by placing the opposite fingers in front of the injured shoulder</p> <p>Sense that the shoulder moves away from the fingers</p> <p>Alternatively, place a thin, folded towel on the back of the shoulder joint. To retract the glenohumeral head back into the glenoid cavity, squeeze the towel slightly</p> <p>Make sure that it is a local glenohumeral joint retraction (small movement) and not a retraction of the entire shoulder girdle</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>Starting position as in A</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint as in A</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into internal and external rotation while maintaining the glenohumeral setting</p> <p>The axis of movement should be through the humerus</p>		<p>As above</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description

<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Lying supine with knees flexed Injured shoulder in 90 degrees of abduction, elbow flexed 90 degrees Place a folded towel underneath the elbow to obtain neutral alignment between the elbow and shoulder</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into internal rotation with the use of a theraband as resistance (concentric activation)</p> <p>Return to neutral while controlling and maintaining the glenohumeral setting (eccentric activation)</p> <p>The axis of movement should be through the humerus</p>		<p>As above</p> <p>Furthermore, a laser pointer, fixed at the wrist, pointing at an imaginary line at the ceiling may be used as visual feedback to control the movement (axis through the humerus)</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in C – but with no support underneath the elbow</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into internal rotation and back to neutral while controlling and maintaining the glenohumeral setting</p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Fix one end of a theraband behind the body just above shoulder height Place the other end of the theraband in the hand of the injured side</p> <p>Standing with the leg opposite to the injured shoulder in front, knees slightly flexed, bodyweight transferred to the front leg (front knee aligned with the hip and foot) Upper and lower back positioned in neutral</p> <p>Place the shoulder in 90 degrees of abduction, elbow flexed, shoulder in neutral rotation (hand facing forward)</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into internal rotation with the use of a theraband as resistance (concentric activation)</p> <p>Return to neutral while controlling and maintaining the glenohumeral setting (eccentric activation)</p>		<p>Furthermore, a laser pointer, fixed above the elbow, pointing at a fixed point can be used as visual feedback to control the movement (axis through the humerus)</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description

Elite level (2x8-12 repetitions)			
<b>F</b>	As in E, but with the injured shoulder in 120-130 degrees of abduction (throwing position)		As above
<b>G</b>	<p>As in F, but only with the foot opposite to the injured shoulder on the ground</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Increase the shoulder abduction angle, increase the speed or the resistance of the exercise, close the eyes</p>		As above


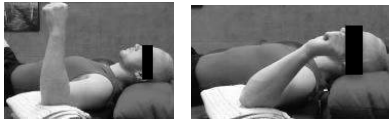
### Exercise 3 Glenohumeral setting and control (external rotation)

**Biomechanical purpose:** To optimise the position and control of the glenohumeral joint during rotational movements.



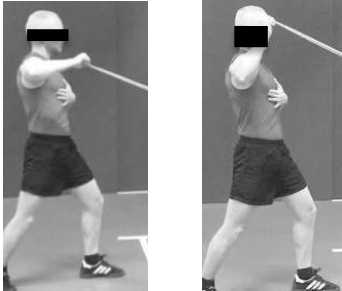
**Generally:** Avoid compensating strategies during glenohumeral setting such as over-activation of scapular adductor muscles (excessive shoulder retraction)

**Purpose from a patient perspective:** "This exercise is important for the overall function of your shoulder, since these muscles will help to position your shoulder joint correctly during movements. A poorly positioned shoulder joint often results in pain and discomfort during shoulder movements"





#### Basic level (2x20-25 repetitions)

Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
A	This exercise is the same as 2A and should only be performed once		As in 2A
B	This exercise is the same as 2B and should only be performed once		As in 2B

The SINEX-study - exercise description

<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in 2C</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into external rotation with the use of a theraband as resistance (concentric activation)</p> <p>Return to neutral while controlling and maintaining the glenohumeral setting (eccentric activation)</p> <p>The axis of movement should be through the humerus</p>		<p>As in 3C</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This exercise is the same as 2D and should only be performed once</p>		<p>As in 2D</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Fix one end of a theraband in front of the body at hip height</p> <p>Place the other end of the theraband in the hand of the injured side</p> <p>Starting position as in 2E</p> <p>Place the shoulder in 90 degrees of abduction, elbow flexed, shoulder at 90 degrees of internal rotation (hand pointing forward)</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint</p> <p>Rotate the glenohumeral joint into external rotation with the use of a theraband as resistance (concentric activation)</p> <p>Return to starting position while controlling and maintaining the glenohumeral setting (eccentric activation)</p>		<p>As in 2E</p>

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Elite level (2x8-12 repetitions)			
<b>F</b>	As in 3E, but with the injured shoulder in 120-130 degrees of abduction (throwing position)	 	As in 2F
<b>G</b>	<p>As in 3F, but only with the foot opposite to the injured shoulder on the ground</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Increase the shoulder abduction angle, increase the speed or the resistance of the exercise, close the eyes</p>	 	As in 2G



## Exercise 4

## Glenohumeral muscle co-contraction


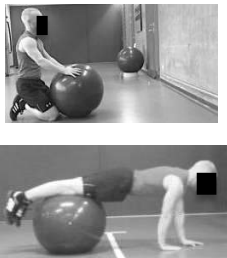
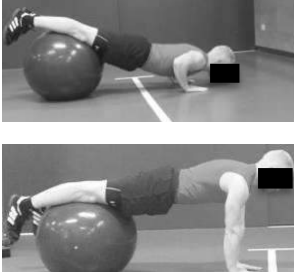
**Biomechanical purpose:** To optimize the simultaneous activation of the shoulder agonist and antagonist muscles besides core muscle training and activation of the shoulder proprioceptive system.

**Purpose from a patient perspective:** "This exercise is important to improve your ability to stabilise and activate the muscles surrounding your shoulder simultaneously. This is important to manage all of your daily shoulder movements"

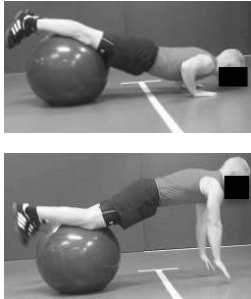
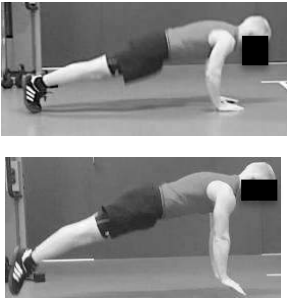
### Basic level (2x20-25 repetitions)

Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	<p>Prone lying with an exercise ball supporting the lower extremities (underneath the thighs) and arms extended carrying the weight of the upper body.</p> <p>Activate the scapular muscles and protract the shoulder girdle performing a push-up plus</p> <p>Roll backwards to flex the shoulders, relax and repeat</p>		<p>Sence that your shoulder blades move forward on the chest</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>Starting position as in A</p> <p>Activate the scapular muscles and protract the shoulder girdle performing a push-up plus</p> <p>Shift the weight from side to side</p> <p>Avoid scapular winging</p>		<p>Sence that your shoulder blades move forward on the chest</p>

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<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Standing with feet a hip distance apart. Lean forward against an exercise ball placed in a corner at chest height</p> <p>Activate the scapular muscles and protract the shoulder girdle performing a push-up plus while lifting one arm at a time</p> <p>Avoid scapular winging</p>		<p>Sence that your shoulder blades move forward on the chest and keep this position</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Prone lying with an exercise ball supporting the lower extremities (underneath the thighs)</p> <p>Both arms extended carrying the weight of the upper body.</p> <p>Activate the scapular muscles and protract the shoulder girdle performing a push-up plus</p> <p>'Walk' forward on both arms while keeping control of the scapula</p> <p>Roll back, repeat</p>		<p>As in 4C</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in 4D</p> <p>'Walk' forward on both arms</p> <p>Flex both elbows, followed by a push-up plus (keep lower back in neutral)</p> <p>Roll back, repeat</p>		

The SINEX-study - exercise description

Elite level (2x8-12 repetitions)			
<b>F</b>	<p>Starting position as in 4E</p> <p>Flex both elbows, followed by a plyometric push-up with a lift-off of both hands at the end of the movement</p> <p>Make sure to control the landing and remain stable around scapula (eccentric work)</p> <p>Repeat</p>		
<b>G</b>	<p>Prone lying with arms in shoulder width</p> <p>Extend both arms with body straight (lower back in neutral)</p> <p>Lower the body to the floor, perform a plyometric push-up followed by a double lift-off (hands and feet lifted simultaneously from the ground)</p> <p>Make sure to control the landing and remain stable around scapula (eccentric contraction)</p> <p>Repeat</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Use of theraband (one end fixed to a wall, the other end placed in the hand on the same side as the injured shoulder) during the double lift-off to resist horizontal abduction in the affected shoulder</p>		



## Exercise 5

## Dynamic glenohumeral muscle stability




**Biomechanical purpose:** To optimize the dynamic stability in the shoulder while keeping scapula and glenohumeral joint in control

**Purpose from a patient perspective:** *"This exercise is important to improve your ability and skills during sudden shoulder movements – as often experienced during sports activities"*



### Basic level (3x10 seconds)

Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	<p>Sitting erect on an exercise ball with both feet on the ground</p> <p>Neck and lower back in neutral</p> <p>Place a folded towel between the elbow and the abdomen</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint and scapula</p> <p>Perform isometric contractions with resistance from the opposite hand</p>		<p>Avoid excessive shoulder elevation during the exercise</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>Fix one end of a theraband at hand height and place the other end of the theraband in the hand of the injured side</p> <p>Starting position as in A</p> <p>Tighten the theraband</p> <p>Perform small dynamic, rhythmic contractions while keeping scapula and the glenohumeral joint stable, relax, repeat</p>		<p>As above</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description

<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in 5B</p> <p>Lift the leg of the injured side from the ground</p> <p>Tighten the theraband</p> <p>Perform small dynamic, rhythmic contractions while keeping scapula and the glenohumeral joint stable, relax, repeat</p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in 5B</p> <p>Abduct the shoulder 40 degrees in the scapular plane, flex the elbow to 90 degrees</p> <p>Tighten the theraband</p> <p>Perform small dynamic, rhythmic contractions while keeping scapula and the glenohumeral joint stable, relax, repeat</p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Standing with feet a hip distance apart</p> <p>Arms down</p> <p>Tighten a theraband between both hands</p> <p>Perform small dynamic, rhythmic contractions to keep the theraband tight while moving both arms up above the head and down again</p> <p>Relax, repeat</p>		<p>As above</p> <p>Keep the core muscles stable</p>

The SINEX-study - exercise description

Elite level (3x20 seconds)			
<b>F</b>	<p>Fix one end of a theraband behind the body at shoulder height Fix a bottle of water near the end of the theraband close to the hand of the injured hand</p> <p>Standing with the leg opposite to the injured shoulder in front, knees slightly flexed, bodyweight transferred to the front leg (front knee aligned with the hip and foot) Upper and lower back positioned in neutral</p> <p>Place the shoulder above 90 degrees of abduction (throwing position), elbow flexed, shoulder in neutral rotation (hand facing forward)</p> <p>Set the glenohumeral joint and scapula</p> <p>Perform small dynamic, rhythmic contractions keeping the theraband tight and keeping the scapula and the glenohumeral joint stable, relax,</p>		As above
<b>G</b>	<p>As in 5F</p> <p>Lift the leg of the injured side from the ground</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Close the eyes, increase shoulder abduction, increase the resistance from the theraband</p>		As above



## Exercise 6

## Glenohumeral proprioception (use of exercise ball)




**Biomechanical purpose:** To optimise shoulder joint position sense

**Purpose from a patient perspective:** *"This exercise is important to improve your body's (and shoulder) awareness of where it is in space. These skills are important to return to pre-injury performance levels."*

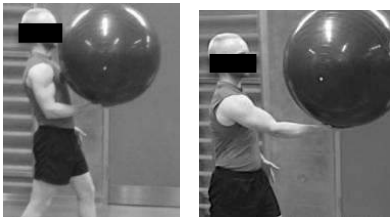

### Basic level (2x5 repetitions)

Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	<p>Lying supine with knees flexed</p> <p>Place an exercise ball on the palms of both hands with elbows flexed</p> <p>Extend both elbows while balancing the ball on both hands.</p> <p>Lower both arms again, relax, repeat</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to be able to perform the exercise five times in a row without dropping the exercise ball</p>		<p>Move slowly</p> <p>If the ball drops, let it go, do not attempt to catch it</p>
<b>B</b>	<p>As in 6A – though, with eyes closed</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to be able to perform the exercise five times in a row without dropping the exercise ball</p>		<p>As above</p>

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<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>Starting position as in 6A</p> <p>Place an exercise ball on the palm of the hand on the injured side, elbow flexed</p> <p>Keep the contralateral hand close to the exercise ball for support</p> <p>Extend the arm of the injured side while balancing the ball on the palm</p> <p>Lower the arm, relax, repeat</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to repeat the exercise five times in a row without the need of support from the contralateral hand and without</p>		<p>As above</p> <p>Keep the non-injured arm close to the exercise ball for support and to avoid sudden drop of the exercise ball</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>As in 6C</p> <p>With the injured arm fully extended and balancing the exercise ball, slowly move the arm backwards behind the head, return again, lower the arm to starting position, relax, repeat</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to repeat the exercise five times in a row without the need of support from the contralateral hand and without dropping the exercise ball</p>		<p>As above</p>
<p><b>E</b></p>	<p>Standing with the leg opposite to the injured shoulder in front, knees slightly flexed, bodyweight transferred to the front leg (front knee aligned with the hip and foot)</p> <p>Upper and lower back positioned in neutral</p> <p>Flex the elbow of the injured side to 90 degrees, place an exercise ball on the palm of the hand on the injured side</p> <p>Extend the arm, when fully extended, perform a small rectangular movement with the arm, while balancing the exercise ball, Return the arm to the starting position, relax, repeat</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to repeat the exercise five times in a row without the need of support from the contralateral hand and without dropping the exercise ball</p>		<p>As above</p>

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Elite level (2x10 repetitions)			
	<p>As in 6E – though, with eyes closed</p> <p><b>F</b> The goal of the exercise is to be able to perform the exercise 10 times in a row without dropping the exercise ball</p>		As above
	<p>Starting position as in 6E</p> <p>While balancing the exercise ball, perform a lunge exercise with the contralateral leg in front (knee in alignment with hip and foot) simultaneously extending the arm in a forward direction</p> <p>Return to starting position, relax, repeat</p> <p><b>G</b> The goal of the exercise is to be able to perform the exercise 10 times in a row without dropping the exercise ball</p> <p>If further progression is needed: From the lunge position, perform an explosive return to the starting position, eyes closed</p>		As above

<b>Exercise 7</b>	<b>Glenohumeral proprioception (use of laser pointer)</b>
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<b>Biomechanical purpose:</b> To optimise shoulder joint position sense <b>Purpose from a patient perspective:</b> <i>"This exercise is important to improve your body's (and shoulder) awareness of where it is in space. These skills are important to return to pre-injury performance levels."</i>
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Basic level (2x5 repetitions)			
Level	Performance	Photos	Feedback to the patient
<b>A</b>	Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) on a wall at hip height Fix a laser pointer at the wrist of the injured arm with the dot pointing away from the body  Standing (with feet a hip distance apart) with one arm length in addition to one foot length away from the wall, arms resting  Set the glenohumeral joint and scapula  Move the injured arm in forward flexion, elbow extended, to center the laser dot at bullseye Close the eyes, count to three Return the arm to starting position Re-position the arm, elbow extended, so that the laser dot targets the bullseye  Open the eyes to check the exercise accuracy  The goal of the exercise is to be able to position the laser dot as close to the bullseye five times in a row		Avoid excessive shoulder elevation during shoulder flexion
<b>B</b>	Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) at shoulder height  Perform the exercise as in 7A		As above

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<b>C</b>	<p>Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) above head height</p> <p>Perform the exercise as in 7A</p>		As above
<b>D</b>	<p>Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) above head height</p> <p>Standing in tandem position with the contralateral leg in front</p> <p>Perform the exercise as in 7A</p>		As above
<b>E</b>	<p>Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) above head height</p> <p>Standing with the leg of the injured side lifted off the ground</p> <p>Perform the exercise as in 7A</p>		As above

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Elite level (2x10 repetitions)			
<b>F</b>	<p>Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) above head height</p> <p>Place a bottle of water in the hand of the injured side</p> <p>Standing with the leg of the injured side lifted off the ground</p> <p>Perform the exercise as in 7A</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to be able to position the laser dot as close to the bullseye 10 times in a row</p>		As above
<b>G</b>	<p>Fix a shooting target (with a centered bullseye) above head height</p> <p>Place one end of a theraband underneath the foot opposite to the injured shoulder and the other end in the hand of the injured shoulder</p> <p>Perform the exercise as in 7A</p> <p>The goal of the exercise is to be able to position the laser dot as close to bullseys ten times in a row</p> <p>If further progression is needed: Increase the speed of the exercise, fix the shooting target higher up the wall</p>		As above

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