

CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

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Heel Pain—Plantar Fasciitis: Revision 2014

*Clinical Practice Guidelines Linked to the
International Classification of Functioning,
Disability and Health From the Orthopaedic Section
of the American Physical Therapy Association*

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Summary of Recommendations*

RISK FACTORS

B Clinicians should assess the presence of limited ankle dorsiflexion range of motion, high body mass index in nonathletic individuals, running, and work-related weight-bearing activities—particularly under conditions with poor shock absorption—as risk factors for the development of heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

DIAGNOSIS/CLASSIFICATION

B Physical therapists should diagnose the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) category of plantar fasciitis and the associated International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) impairment-based category of heel pain (**b28015 Pain in lower limb, b2804 Radiating pain in a segment or region**) using the following history and physical examination findings:

- Plantar medial heel pain: most noticeable with initial steps after a period of inactivity but also worse following prolonged weight bearing
- Heel pain precipitated by a recent increase in weight-bearing activity
- Pain with palpation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia
- Positive windlass test
- Negative tarsal tunnel tests
- Limited active and passive talocrural joint dorsiflexion range of motion
- Abnormal Foot Posture Index score
- High body mass index in nonathletic individuals

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

C Clinicians should assess for diagnostic classifications other than heel pain/plantar fasciitis, including spondyloarthritis, fat-pad atrophy, and proximal plantar fibroma, when the individual's reported activity limitations or impairments of body function and structure are not consistent with those presented in the Diagnosis/Classification section of this guideline, or when the individual's symptoms are not resolving with interventions aimed at normalization of the individual's impairments of body function.

EXAMINATION – OUTCOME MEASURES

A Clinicians should use the Foot and Ankle Ability Measure (FAAM), Foot Health Status Questionnaire (FHSQ), or the Foot Function Index (FFI) and may use the computer-adaptive version of the Lower Extremity Functional Scale (LEFS) as validated self-report questionnaires before and after interventions intended to alleviate the physical impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions associated with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

EXAMINATION – ACTIVITY LIMITATION AND PARTICIPATION RESTRICTION MEASURES

F Clinicians should utilize easily reproducible performance-based measures of activity limitation and participation restriction measures to assess changes in the patient's level of function associated with heel pain/plantar fasciitis over the episode of care.

EXAMINATION – PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT MEASURES

B When evaluating a patient with heel pain/plantar fasciitis over an episode of care, assessment of impairment of body function should include measures of pain with initial steps after a period of inactivity and pain with palpation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia, and may include measures of active and passive ankle dorsiflexion range of motion and body mass index in nonathletic individuals.

INTERVENTIONS – MANUAL THERAPY

A Clinicians should use manual therapy, consisting of joint and soft tissue mobilization, procedures to treat relevant lower extremity joint mobility and calf flexibility deficits and to decrease pain and improve function in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

INTERVENTIONS – STRETCHING

A Clinicians should use plantar fascia-specific and gastrocnemius/soleus stretching to provide short-term (1 week to 4 months) pain relief for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Heel pads may be used to increase the benefits of stretching.

INTERVENTIONS – TAPING

A Clinicians should use antipronation taping for immediate (up to 3 weeks) pain reduction and improved function for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Additionally, clinicians may use elastic therapeutic tape applied to the gastrocnemius and plantar fascia for short-term (1 week) pain reduction.

INTERVENTIONS – FOOT ORTHOSES

A Clinicians should use foot orthoses, either prefabricated or custom fabricated/fitted, to support the medial longitudinal arch and cushion the heel in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis to reduce pain and improve function for short- (2 weeks) to long-term (1 year) periods, especially in those individuals who respond positively to antipronation taping techniques.

INTERVENTIONS – NIGHT SPLINTS

A Clinicians should prescribe a 1- to 3-month program of night splints for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis who consistently have pain with the first step in the morning.

Summary of Recommendations* (*continued*)

INTERVENTIONS – PHYSICAL AGENTS

D Electrotherapy: clinicians should use manual therapy, stretching, and foot orthoses instead of electrotherapeutic modalities, to promote intermediate and long-term (1-6 months) improvements in clinical outcomes for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Clinicians may or may not use iontophoresis with dexamethasone or acetic acid to provide short-term (2-4 weeks) pain relief and improved function.

C Low-level laser: clinicians may use low-level laser therapy to reduce pain and activity limitations in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

C Phonophoresis: clinicians may use phonophoresis with ketoprofen gel to reduce pain in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

C Ultrasound: the use of ultrasound cannot be recommended for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

INTERVENTIONS – FOOTWEAR

C To reduce pain in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis, clinicians may prescribe (1) a rocker-bottom shoe construc-

tion in conjunction with a foot orthosis, and (2) shoe rotation during the work week for those who stand for long periods.

INTERVENTIONS – EDUCATION AND COUNSELING FOR WEIGHT LOSS

E Clinicians may provide education and counseling on exercise strategies to gain or maintain optimal lean body mass in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Clinicians may also refer individuals to an appropriate health care practitioner to address nutrition issues.

INTERVENTIONS – THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE AND NEUROMUSCULAR RE-EDUCATION

F Clinicians may prescribe strengthening exercises and movement training for muscles that control pronation and attenuate forces during weight-bearing activities.

INTERVENTIONS – DRY NEEDLING

F The use of trigger point dry needling cannot be recommended for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

*These recommendations and clinical practice guidelines are based on the scientific literature published prior to January 2013.

List of Acronyms

APTA: American Physical Therapy Association

CI: confidence interval

CPG: clinical practice guideline

ESWT: extracorporeal shockwave therapy

FAAM: Foot and Ankle Ability Measure

FFI: Foot Function Index

FHSQ: Foot Health Status Questionnaire

FPI-6: Foot Posture Index-6

ICD: International Classification of Diseases

ICF: International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

ICSI: intralesional corticosteroid injection

LEFS: Lower Extremity Functional Scale

MCID: minimal clinically important difference

NSAID: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug

SF-36: Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey

VAS: visual analog scale

Introduction

AIM OF THE GUIDELINES

The Orthopaedic Section of the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) has an ongoing effort to create evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) for orthopaedic

physical therapy management of patients with musculoskeletal impairments described in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).⁹⁷

Introduction (*continued*)

The purposes of these clinical guidelines are to:

- Describe evidence-based physical therapy practice, including diagnosis, prognosis, intervention, and assessment of outcome for musculoskeletal disorders commonly managed by orthopaedic physical therapists
- Classify and define common musculoskeletal conditions using the World Health Organization's terminology related to impairments of body function and body structure, activity limitations, and participation restrictions
- Identify interventions supported by current best evidence to address impairments of body function and structure, activity limitations, and participation restrictions associated with common musculoskeletal conditions
- Identify appropriate outcome measures to assess changes resulting from physical therapy interventions in body function and structure as well as in activity and participation of the individual
- Provide a description to policy makers, using internationally accepted terminology, of the practice of orthopaedic physical therapists
- Provide information for payers and claims reviewers regarding the practice of orthopaedic physical therapy for common musculoskeletal conditions

- Create a reference publication for orthopaedic physical therapy clinicians, academic instructors, clinical instructors, students, interns, residents, and fellows regarding the best current practice of orthopaedic physical therapy

STATEMENT OF INTENT

These guidelines are not intended to be construed or to serve as a standard of medical care. Standards of care are determined on the basis of all clinical data available for an individual patient and are subject to change as scientific knowledge and technology advance and patterns of care evolve. These parameters of practice should be considered guidelines only. Adherence to them will not ensure a successful outcome in every patient, nor should they be construed as including all proper methods of care or excluding other acceptable methods of care aimed at the same results. The ultimate judgment regarding a particular clinical procedure or treatment plan must be made based on clinician experience and expertise in light of the clinical presentation of the patient; the available evidence; the available diagnostic and treatment options; and the patient's values, expectations, and preferences. However, we suggest that significant departures from accepted guidelines should be documented in the patient's medical records at the time the relevant clinical decision is made.

Methods

Content experts were appointed by the Orthopaedic Section, APTA to conduct a review of the literature and to develop an updated heel pain/plantar fasciitis CPG as indicated by the current state of the evidence in the field. The aims of the revision were to provide a concise summary of the evidence since publication of the original guideline and to develop new recommendations or revise previously published recommendations to support evidence-based practice. The authors of this guideline revision worked with research librarians with expertise in systematic review to perform a systematic search for concepts associated with heel pain or plantar fasciitis in articles published since 2007 related to classification, examination, and intervention strategies for heel pain or plantar fasciitis, consistent with previous guideline development methods related to ICF classification.⁹¹ Briefly, the following databases were searched from 2007 to between December 13 and 19, 2012: MEDLINE (PubMed) (2007 to date), Cochrane Library (2007 to date), Web of Science (2007 to date), CINAHL (2007 to date), ProQuest Dissertations and Theses (2007 to date), PEDro (2007 to date),

and ProQuest Nursing and Allied Health Source (2007 to date). See **APPENDIX A** (available online) for full search strategies and **APPENDIX B** (available online) for search dates and results.

The authors declared relationships and developed a conflict management plan, which included submitting a conflict-of-interest form to the Orthopaedic Section, APTA. Articles that were authored by a reviewer were assigned to an alternate reviewer. Funding was provided to the CPG development team for travel and expenses for CPG development training. The CPG development team maintained editorial independence.

Articles contributing to recommendations were reviewed based on specified inclusion and exclusion criteria, with the goal of identifying evidence relevant to physical therapist clinical decision making for adult persons with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. The title and abstract of each article were reviewed independently by 2 members of the CPG development team

Methods (continued)

for inclusion. See **APPENDIX C** (available online) for inclusion and exclusion criteria. Full-text review was then similarly conducted to obtain the final set of articles for contribution to recommendations. The team leader (R.L.M.) provided the final decision for discrepancies that were not resolved by the review team. See **APPENDIX D** (available online) for a flow chart of articles and **APPENDIX E** (available online) for articles included in recommendations by topic. For selected relevant topics that were not appropriate for the development of recommendations, such as shockwave therapy, injection, and imaging, articles were not subject to the systematic review process and were not included in the flow chart. Evidence tables for this CPG are available on the CPG pages of the Orthopaedic Section of the APTA's website (www.orthopt.org).

This guideline was issued in 2014 based on the published literature up to December 2012. This guideline will be considered for review in 2017, or sooner if new evidence becomes available. Any updates to the guideline in the interim period will be noted on the Orthopaedic Section of the APTA's website (www.orthopt.org).

LEVELS OF EVIDENCE

Individual clinical research articles were graded according to criteria adapted from the Centre for Evidence-based Medicine, Oxford, UK for diagnostic, prospective, and therapeutic studies.⁶² In 3 teams of 2, each reviewer independently assigned a level of evidence and evaluated the quality of each article using a critical appraisal tool. See **APPENDICES F** and **G** (available online) for the evidence table and details on procedures used for assigning levels of evidence. An abbreviated version of the grading system is provided below.

I	Evidence obtained from high-quality diagnostic studies, prospective studies, or randomized controlled trials
II	Evidence obtained from lesser-quality diagnostic studies, prospective studies, or randomized controlled trials (eg, weaker diagnostic criteria and reference standards, improper randomization, no blinding, less than 80% follow-up)
III	Case-control studies or retrospective studies
IV	Case series
V	Expert opinion

GRADES OF EVIDENCE

The strength of the evidence supporting the recommendations was graded according to the previously established methods for the original guideline and those provided below. Each team developed recommendations based on the

strength of evidence, including how directly the studies addressed the question and heel pain/plantar fasciitis population. In developing their recommendations, the authors considered the strengths and limitations of the body of evidence and the health benefits, side effects, and risks of tests and interventions.

GRADES OF RECOMMENDATION BASED ON		STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE
A	Strong evidence	A preponderance of level I and/or level II studies support the recommendation. This must include at least 1 level I study
B	Moderate evidence	A single high-quality randomized controlled trial or a preponderance of level II studies support the recommendation
C	Weak evidence	A single level II study or a preponderance of level III and IV studies, including statements of consensus by content experts, support the recommendation
D	Conflicting evidence	Higher-quality studies conducted on this topic disagree with respect to their conclusions. The recommendation is based on these conflicting studies
E	Theoretical/foundational evidence	A preponderance of evidence from animal or cadaver studies, from conceptual models/principles, or from basic science/bench research supports this conclusion
F	Expert opinion	Best practice based on the clinical experience of the guidelines-development team

REVIEW PROCESS

The Orthopaedic Section, APTA selected content experts and stakeholders to serve as reviewers of the early drafts of these CPGs. The draft was posted for public comment on the website of the Orthopaedic Section of the APTA. The authors used the feedback from the reviewer and website comments to inform final revisions.

CLASSIFICATION

The primary International Classification of Diseases 10th revision (ICD-10) code and condition associated with heel pain is **M72.2 Plantar fascial fibromatosis/Plantar fasciitis**.⁹⁶ Secondary ICD-10 codes and conditions associated with heel pain are **G57.5 Tarsal tunnel syndrome** and **G57.6 Lesion of plantar nerve/Morton's metatarsalgia**.⁹⁶

The primary ICF body function codes associated with plantar fasciitis, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and plantar nerve lesions are the sensory functions related to pain. These body function

Methods *(continued)*

codes are **b28015 Pain in lower limb** and **b2804 Radiating pain in a segment or region**.

The primary ICF body structure codes associated with plantar fasciitis are **s75023 Ligaments and fasciae of ankle and foot** and **s75028 Structures of ankle and foot, neural**.

The primary ICF activities and participation codes associated with plantar fasciitis are **d4500 Walking short distances**, **d4501 Walking long distances**, and **d4154 Maintaining a standing position**.

A comprehensive list of codes was published in the previous guideline.⁵⁶

ORGANIZATION OF THE GUIDELINE

For each topic, the summary recommendation and grade of evidence from the 2008 guideline are presented, followed by a synthesis of the recent literature with the corresponding evidence levels. Each topic concludes with the 2014 summary recommendation and its updated grade of evidence.

CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Impairment/Function-Based Diagnosis

PREVALENCE

2008 Summary

Plantar fasciitis is the most common foot condition treated by health care providers. It has been estimated that plantar fasciitis occurs in approximately 2 million Americans each year and affects as much as 10% of the population over the course of a lifetime. In 2000, the Foot and Ankle Special Interest Group of the Orthopaedic Section, APTA surveyed over 500 members and received responses from 117 therapists. Of those responding, 100% indicated that plantar fasciitis was the most common foot condition seen in their clinic. Rome et al⁶⁸ reported that plantar fasciitis accounts for 15% of all adult foot complaints requiring professional care and is prevalent in both nonathletic and athletic populations. Taunton et al⁸² conducted a retrospective case-control analysis of 2002 individuals with running-related injuries who were referred to the same sports medicine center. They reported that plantar fasciitis was the most common condition diagnosed in the foot and represented 8% of all injuries.

Evidence Update

II A systematic review of ankle and foot overuse injuries occurring in numerous sporting activities (54 851 athletes in total) found that 50% of the studies included in the review involved participation in soccer, running, gymnastics, and dance.⁷⁶ In this review, Achilles tendinopathy, plantar fasciitis, and stress fractures were the most commonly reported injuries.⁷⁶

II In a systematic review assessing the frequency of running-related musculoskeletal injuries (8 studies; pooled n = 3500 runners), the incidence of plantar fasciitis ranged from 4.5% to 10%, with the prevalence ranging from 5.2% to 17.5%.⁵⁰

III In a 2-year longitudinal cohort study involving 3206 individuals ranging from 20 to more than 75 years of age living in southern Australia, 17.4% reported having foot pain.³³ Of these individuals, the hind foot was the second most common site of pain, with the highest prevalence noted in those 20 to 34 years of age and greater than 75 years of age.³³

III In a retrospective assessment of previous overuse injuries in 748 high school runners (aged 13 to 18 years), 481 runners reported a previous injury.⁸³

Plantar fasciitis accounted for 8% of the reported previous injuries, with the incidence being greater in female runners.⁸³

III In a prospective assessment of nontraumatic foot and lower-limb injuries in 166 runners involved in various running specialties, 98 (59%) indicated they had developed an overuse injury, with 30 (31%) reporting plantar fasciitis.¹⁹

2014 Summary

The prevalence of pain in the hind foot or heel region is high in both nonathletic and athletic populations. In athletic populations, plantar fasciitis is a common injury reported by high school, competitive, and recreational distance runners.

PATHOANATOMICAL FEATURES

2008 Summary

Clinicians should assess for impairments in muscles, tendons, and nerves, as well as the plantar fascia, when a patient presents with heel pain.

2014 Summary

Increased plantar fascia thickness was found to be associated with symptoms^{22,92,98} and altered compressive properties of the fat pad in those with plantar heel pain.⁹³ Changes in plantar fascia thickness were found to be positively associated with changes in pain levels for individuals with plantar fasciitis receiving treatment.⁵² In individuals with general foot- and ankle-related disability, pain-related fear of movement was the strongest single contributor to disability.⁴⁸ An area of future research may be fear-avoidance behaviors and their role in disability in individuals with plantar fasciitis.^{48,79}

CLINICAL COURSE

2008 Summary

Based on long-term follow-up data in case series composed primarily of patients seen in an orthopaedic outpatient setting, the clinical course for most patients was positive, with 80% reporting resolution of symptoms within a 12-month period.^{55,95}

2014 Summary

Heel pain/plantar fasciitis usually presents as a chronic condition, with symptom duration greater than 1 year prior to seeking treatment. In 2 retrospective cohort studies involving 432 individuals diagnosed with chronic plantar heel pain, the mean duration of symptoms ranged from 13.3 to 14.1 months.^{39,99}

RISK FACTORS

2008 Recommendation

B Clinicians should consider limited ankle dorsiflexion range of motion and a high body mass index in nonathletic populations as factors predisposing patients to the development of heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

Evidence Update

II Running was found to be a risk factor for developing plantar fasciitis.^{50,76} Street running, spiked shoes, cavus foot, and hind-foot varus were related to the onset of plantar fasciitis in a group of runners.¹⁹

III Other studies have also found plantar fasciitis to be common among runners,⁸³ with increased arch height as a potential risk factor.⁶⁷ Greater rates of increase in vertical ground reaction forces and a lower medial longitudinal arch were found in female runners with a history of plantar fasciitis.⁶³

III A systematic review found a strong association between greater body mass index and chronic plantar heel pain in a nonathletic population.⁸ Two additional studies found body mass index to be a risk factor for developing plantar fasciitis,^{36,39} but did not find a difference in body mass index between those with an acute or chronic condition.³⁹

III In assembly-line workers, risk factors for plantar fasciitis included time spent standing on hard surfaces, time spent walking, number of times jumping in and out of vehicles (for the truck/forklift drivers), and 4 to 7 years of factory work. Shoe rotation during the work week was found to reduce the risk of plantar fasciitis.⁹⁴

IV A high-arch foot type⁷¹ and decreased ankle dorsiflexion range of motion⁶⁰ were identified as risk factors for developing plantar fasciitis. Also, a positive association was found between hamstring tightness,⁴² leg-length discrepancy (with pain in the longer limb),⁵¹ and plantar fasciitis.

IV An area of future research may include the role of decreased intrinsic muscle strength in development of heel pain/plantar fasciitis.⁹

2014 Recommendation

B Clinicians should assess the presence of limited ankle dorsiflexion range of motion, high body mass index in nonathletic individuals, running, and work-related weight-bearing activities—particularly under conditions with poor shock absorption—as risk factors for the development of heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

DIAGNOSIS/CLASSIFICATION

2008 Recommendation

B Pain in the plantar medial heel region, most noticeable with initial steps after a period of inactivity but also worse following prolonged weight bearing and often precipitated by a recent increase in weight-bearing activity, is a useful clinical finding for classifying a patient with heel pain into the ICD category of plantar fasciitis and the associated ICF impairment-based category of heel pain (**b28015 Pain in lower limb, b2804 Radiating pain in a segment or region**).

In addition, the following physical examination measures may be useful in classifying a patient with heel pain into the ICD category of plantar fasciitis and the associated ICF impairment-based category of heel pain (**b28015 Pain in lower limb, b2804 Radiating pain in a segment or region**).

- Palpation of proximal plantar fascia insertion
- Active and passive talocrural joint dorsiflexion range of motion
- The tarsal tunnel tests
- The windlass test
- The longitudinal arch angle

Evidence Update

III In a case-control study in which 80 individuals with chronic plantar heel pain were matched with 80 control participants, the chronic plantar heel pain group had a more pronated foot posture than the controls when assessed with the Foot Posture Index (FPI-6). The mean FPI-6 score for the chronic plantar heel pain group was 2.4 ± 3.3 , versus 1.1 ± 2.3 for the controls.³⁶ The FPI-6¹⁵ is based on 6 criteria to assess foot posture in individuals with chronic plantar heel pain.⁶⁵

IV A leg-length discrepancy⁵¹ and limitation in hamstring flexibility⁴² were present in individuals diagnosed with plantar fasciitis.

2014 Recommendation

B Physical therapists should diagnose the ICD category of plantar fasciitis and the associated ICF impairment-based category of heel pain (**b28015 Pain in**

lower limb, b2804 Radiating pain in a segment or region) using the following history and physical examination findings:

- Plantar medial heel pain: most noticeable with initial steps after a period of inactivity but also worse following prolonged weight bearing
- Heel pain precipitated by a recent increase in weight-bearing activity
- Pain with palpation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia
- Positive windlass test
- Negative tarsal tunnel tests
- Limited active and passive talocrural joint dorsiflexion range of motion
- Abnormal FPI score
- High body mass index in nonathletic individuals

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

2008 Recommendation

F Clinicians should consider diagnostic classifications other than heel pain/plantar fasciitis when the patient’s reported activity limitations or impairments of body function and structure are not consistent with those presented in the Diagnosis/Classification section of this guideline, or when the patient’s symptoms are not resolving with interventions aimed at normalization of the patient’s impairments of body function.

Evidence Update

III In a retrospective study of 250 individuals with signs and symptoms of plantar heel pain, 53.2% were diagnosed with plantar fasciitis and 15% with fat-pad atrophy. The individuals with fat-pad atrophy were more likely to have pain aggravated by prolonged standing (odds ratio [OR] = 20.91), night pain (OR = 20.94), and bilateral pain (OR = 24.95) without first-step pain in the morning.⁹⁹

IV The heel pad in individuals with unilateral plantar heel pain had a reduced ability to dissipate energy when compared to the uninvolved side.⁹³

IV In a retrospective study of 275 individuals diagnosed with spondyloarthritis, plantar heel pain was reported in 47.1%, and plantar heel pain was the first symptom reported by 15.7%, of all individuals.⁴⁰

IV In a retrospective study of 100 pathology specimens from 97 individuals diagnosed with recalcitrant plantar fasciitis, 25% of the specimens had a histological appearance of plantar fibroma.³⁰

2014 Recommendation

C Clinicians should assess for diagnostic classifications other than heel pain/plantar fasciitis, including spondyloarthritis, fat-pad atrophy, and proximal plantar fibroma, when the individual’s reported activity limitations or impairments of body function and structure are not consistent with those presented in the Diagnosis/Classification section of this guideline, or when the individual’s symptoms are not resolving with interventions aimed at normalization of the individual’s impairments of body function.

IMAGING STUDIES

2008 Summary

Imaging studies are typically not necessary for the diagnosis of plantar fasciitis. Imaging would appear to be most useful to rule out other possible causes of heel pain or to establish a diagnosis of plantar fasciitis if the health care provider is in doubt. Plantar fascia thickness and fat-pad abnormalities observed from radiographs are the 2 best factors for group differentiation of plantar fasciitis.⁵⁹ Evidence of calcaneal spurs is not a key radiographic feature to distinguish differences in individuals with plantar fasciitis in comparison to controls.⁵⁹

Evidence Update

III Diagnostic ultrasound may be used to assess plantar fascia thickness, as a decrease in plantar fascia thickness has been associated with a reduction in heel pain symptoms. In a case-control prospective study, 30 individuals with plantar fascia pain who underwent a diagnostic ultrasound examination had a significantly thicker fascia in comparison to a control group of 33 individuals. In addition, individuals with plantar fascia pain who reported an improvement in symptoms demonstrated a decrease in fascia thickness.²² In a case series of 30 individuals (39 feet) diagnosed with plantar fasciitis, 29 feet (74.4%) demonstrated a decrease in pain that was associated with a reduction in the thickness of the plantar fascia as determined by diagnostic ultrasound.⁵²

CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Examination

OUTCOME MEASURES

2008 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use validated self-report questionnaires, such as the Foot Function Index (FFI), Foot Health Status Questionnaire (FHSQ), or the Foot and Ankle Ability Measure (FAAM), before and after interventions intended to alleviate the physical impairments, functional limitations, and activity restrictions associated with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Physical therapists should consider measuring change over time using the FAAM, as it has been validated in a physical therapy practice setting.

Evidence Update

III A computer-adaptive version of the Lower Extremity Functional Scale (LEFS) was found to have evidence of validity, reliability, and responsiveness using 10 287 patients with foot- and ankle-related impairments (46% were missing diagnoses).³¹ Seven items were found to produce an estimate of functional status on average, and a change score of 8 functional units (0-100 scale) represented a minimal clinically important improvement.³¹

III Minimal clinically important difference (MCID) values for the FHSQ and visual analog scale (VAS) for pain levels were defined in 2 interventional studies for patients with plantar fasciitis.^{44,45} The MCID values for the FHSQ were as follows: pain subscale, 13 points⁴⁵ and 14 points⁴⁴; function subscale, 7 points^{44,45}; and footwear domain, 2 points.⁴⁵ The general foot health domain was not responsive to change in pain or function.⁴⁵ The MCID on the VAS was 8 mm⁴⁵ and 9 mm⁴⁴ for average pain and 19 mm⁴⁵ for pain on first step.

III A review found the FAAM and FHSQ to have evidence for content validity, construct validity, reliability, and responsiveness for patients with plantar fasciitis in orthopaedic physical therapy.⁵⁴

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use the FAAM, FHSQ, or the FFI and may use the computer-adaptive version of the LEFS as validated self-report questionnaires before

and after interventions intended to alleviate the physical impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions associated with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

ACTIVITY LIMITATION MEASURES

2008 and 2014 Recommendations

F Clinicians should utilize easily reproducible performance-based measures of activity limitation and participation restriction measures to assess changes in the patient's level of function associated with heel pain/plantar fasciitis over the episode of care.

PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT MEASURES

2008 Recommendation

Physical impairment measures of ankle dorsiflexion range of motion, dorsiflexion-eversion test, windlass test, and longitudinal arch angle were recommended. No grade was assigned for the strength of the evidence supporting the recommendations.

Evidence Update

II Treatment directed to reducing plantar fascia strain has been shown to be effective in reducing pain with initial steps and palpation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia.^{21,43,78}

IV High body mass index^{8,36,39} and decreased ankle dorsiflexion range of motion⁶⁰ were found to be risk factors for developing heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

2014 Recommendation

B When evaluating a patient with heel pain/plantar fasciitis over an episode of care, assessment of impairment of body function should include measures of pain with initial steps after a period of inactivity and pain with palpation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia, and may include measures of active and passive ankle dorsiflexion range of motion and body mass index in nonathletic individuals.

CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Interventions

MANUAL THERAPY**2008 Recommendation**

E There is minimal evidence to support the use of manual therapy and nerve mobilization procedures in the short term (1 to 3 months) for pain and function improvement. Suggested manual therapy procedures include talocrural joint posterior glide, subtalar joint lateral glide, anterior and posterior glides of the first tarsometatarsal joint, subtalar joint distraction manipulation, soft tissue mobilization near potential nerve entrapment sites, and passive neural mobilization procedures.

Evidence Update

I Brantingham and colleagues⁷ conducted a systematic review of studies that documented the clinical effect of manual therapy on various lower-quarter conditions. The authors included a study by Cleland and colleagues,¹² who compared the effects of iontophoresis and manual therapy, respectively, combined with exercise on clinical outcomes associated with plantar heel pain. The home exercise program consisted of calf and plantar fascia stretching. All patients received a total of 6 treatment sessions over a 4-week period. Patients randomized to receive manual therapy (n = 30) underwent calf soft tissue mobilization, followed by pragmatically applied manual therapy to the hip, knee, ankle, and/or foot combined with specific follow-up home exercises for self-mobilization. Numeric pain rating scale (0-10), self-reported foot and ankle function measured using the LEFS and the FAAM, and a self-reported global rating of change were obtained before treatment, as well as 4 weeks and 6 months following enrollment. A small but significant between-group difference favoring the manual therapy group for changes in pain scores was found at 4 weeks (-1.5; 95% confidence interval [CI]: -0.4, -2.5) but was not present at 6 months. However, clinically and statistically significant between-group differences in self-reported function and global patient self-rating that favored the manual therapy group were noted at both 4 weeks and 6 months.¹²

I A randomized clinical trial found that soft tissue mobilization techniques directed to the musculature of the lower leg were associated with improved disability and pressure pain threshold measurements in individuals with plantar heel pain. Renan-Ordine and colleagues⁶⁶ randomized 60 individuals with plantar heel pain to receive either a self-stretching protocol (n = 30) or soft tissue mobilization pragmatically directed to gastrocnemius and so-

leus trigger points in addition to the self-stretching protocol. All patients received intervention 4 times weekly for 4 weeks. Outcome measures were assessed before and immediately after intervention, including the Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) physical function and bodily pain subscales, and mechanical pressure algometry over the gastrocnemius, soleus, and calcaneus of the affected foot. Both groups demonstrated significant improvement in SF-36 subscale scores and mechanical pressure algometry immediately following 4 weeks of intervention. Further analysis found a significant group-by-time effect favoring the group receiving self-stretching and trigger point manual therapy. However, the 95% CI for change in disability measures in each group included the MCID, so the clinical relevance of the documented change in disability should be interpreted with caution. Pressure pain threshold measurements demonstrated significant improvement in both groups, with a significant group-by-time interaction effect favoring the group that received self-stretching and trigger point manual therapy.⁶⁶

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use manual therapy, consisting of joint and soft tissue mobilization, procedures to treat relevant lower extremity joint mobility and calf flexibility deficits and to decrease pain and improve function in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

STRETCHING**2008 Recommendation**

B Calf muscle and/or plantar fascia-specific stretching can be used to provide short-term (2-4 months) pain relief and improvement in calf muscle flexibility. The dosage for calf stretching can be either 3 times a day or 2 times a day, utilizing either a sustained (3 minutes) or intermittent (20 seconds) stretching time, as neither dosage produced a better effect.

Evidence Update

I Evidence from 2 systematic reviews suggests stretching of the ankle and foot provides short-term clinical benefit for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.^{43,80} Landorf and Menz⁴³ found no studies that compared the effect of stretching to no stretching in individuals with plantar heel pain. The review by Landorf and Menz⁴³ found that the addition of a heel pad to gastrocnemius/soleus and plantar aponeurosis stretching could improve clini-

cal outcomes,⁶¹ and that plantar fascia stretching may be of more benefit than Achilles stretching.²⁰ A more recent systematic review by Sweeting and colleagues⁸⁰ concluded that the main pain-relieving benefits of stretching appear to occur within the first 2 weeks to 4 months, but could not support one method of stretching over another as being more effective for reducing pain or improving function. This review did include a study by Radford et al,⁶⁴ who noted adverse effects, which included increased pain in the heel, calf, and other areas of the lower limb, in 10 of 46 participants within the calf stretching group.

II In 102 patients with proximal plantar fasciopathy, Rompe et al⁶⁹ reported significantly improved FFI scores when comparing plantar fascia-specific stretching to shockwave therapy at 2- and 4-month follow-up ($P < .002$). However, at 15-month follow-up, no significant between-group difference was found.⁶⁹

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use plantar fascia-specific and gastrocnemius/soleus stretching to provide short-term (1 week to 4 months) pain relief for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Heel pads may be used to increase the benefits of stretching.

TAPING

2008 Recommendation

C Calcaneal or low-Dye taping can be used to provide short-term (7-10 days) pain relief. Studies indicate that taping does cause improvements in function.

Evidence Update

I The results of a systematic review looking at the efficacy of taping on plantar heel pain (fasciosis) performed by van de Water and Speksnijder⁸⁷ noted strong evidence for decreasing pain at 1-week follow-up, inconclusive results for change in level of disability, and evidence that taping can have an additional benefit when added to a stretching program. Similar results were found in the systematic review by Landorf and Menz,⁴³ as they found moderate evidence that taping was more effective than no taping at 1 week for reducing pain with first step and that taping was more effective than sham taping at improving pain at 1 week. However, taping was not more effective than no treatment at 1 week for improving function.⁴³

I Tsai et al⁸⁵ found that elastic therapeutic tape applied to the gastrocnemius and plantar fascia improved pain scores and reduced plantar fascia thickness when compared to ultrasound and electrotherapy alone at 1-week follow-up in patients with plantar fasciitis.

II In patients with plantar fasciitis, antipronation (low-Dye) taping was found to reduce pain and improve function over a 3-week period. Taping was not more effective than a medial longitudinal arch support.¹ Also, antipronation taping (augmented low-Dye) produced an immediate decrease in mean walking plantar pressure and pain when walking and jogging compared with the controls.⁸⁸

IV Antipronation taping was found to reduce calcaneal eversion,¹⁰ increase arch height,^{25,27,28,100} increase plantar pressures in the lateral midfoot, decrease pressure in the medial forefoot and rearfoot,⁹¹ reduce tibialis posterior and tibialis anterior muscle activity,²⁷⁻²⁹ decrease foot motion, and limit ankle abduction and plantar flexion.²⁹ These changes were diminished 48 hours after application.¹⁰⁰ Also, low-Dye taping was less effective than the other taping techniques, such as high-Dye and stirrups taping.¹⁰ These findings were consistent with a review performed by Franetovich et al.²⁶

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use antipronation taping for immediate (up to 3 weeks) pain reduction and improved function for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Additionally, clinicians may use elastic therapeutic tape applied to the gastrocnemius and plantar fascia for short-term (1 week) pain reduction.

FOOT ORTHOSES

2008 Recommendation

A Prefabricated or custom foot orthoses can be used to provide short-term (3 months) reduction in pain and improvement in function. There appear to be no differences in the amount of pain reduction or improvement in function created by custom foot orthoses in comparison to prefabricated orthoses. There is currently no evidence to support the use of prefabricated or custom foot orthoses for long-term (1 year) pain management or function improvement.

Evidence Update

I The Cochrane review by Hawke et al³² found the following results regarding individuals diagnosed with plantar fasciitis: custom foot orthoses were more effective than sham orthoses in improving function, but not for reducing pain after 3 and 12 months; custom foot orthoses were not more effective than noncustom foot orthoses in reducing pain or improving function after 8 to 12 weeks or 12 months; custom foot orthoses were not more effective than night splints but increased the effectiveness of night splints in reducing pain and improving function after 6 to 12 weeks; custom foot orthoses did not increase the effectiveness of Achilles

tendon and plantar fascia stretching or night-splint intervention in reducing pain after 6 to 8 weeks; and custom foot orthoses were less effective than a combined treatment of manipulation, mobilization, and/or stretching in reducing pain after 2 weeks, but not after 4 to 8 weeks. Similar conclusions were reported by others,^{43,46} including a meta-analysis that noted that short-, intermediate-, and long-term improvements occur regardless of specific orthotic design,⁴⁶ and findings that custom foot orthoses may be no better than prefabricated foot orthoses in those with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.⁴³

I The review by Hume et al³⁴ found prefabricated semi-rigid foot orthoses to have a moderately beneficial effect compared to sham foot orthoses in reducing pain and improving function over a 3- to 12-month period in individuals with plantar fasciitis. Customized rigid foot orthoses were found to have moderately beneficial effect compared with anti-inflammatories and when compared with stretching for a positive final assessment and perceived better outcome, respectively.³⁴ Similar findings were noted in the systematic review by Uden et al,⁸⁶ who concluded that a customized functional foot orthosis can lead to a decrease in pain and increase in functional ability in those with plantar fasciitis.

I In individuals with plantar fasciitis, Lee et al⁴⁷ found that an accommodative pressure-relieving foot orthosis, when combined with night-splint intervention, reduced pain and improved function at 2- and 8-week follow-up periods.

I Al-Bluwi et al² noted that a foot orthosis that supported the medial arch and cushioned the heel, when combined with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), produced a decrease in pain at the 6-month follow-up period when compared to NSAIDs and physical therapy and NSAIDs, physical therapy, and local injection.

II Marabha et al⁵³ reported that a silicon heel pad combined with plantar fascia stretching, intrinsic foot muscle strengthening, and steroid injection reduced pain at 1- and 3-month follow-up periods in patients with plantar fasciitis.

II In patients with plantar fasciitis, Stratton et al⁷⁸ noted that the use of plantar fascia-specific stretching and prefabricated foot orthoses provided pain relief and improvement in function at the 3-month follow-up.

II Drake et al²¹ found that first-step heel pain decreased and function improved at 2-, 4-, and 12-week follow-up periods in individuals with plantar

fasciitis treated with a temporary custom foot orthosis used for 2 weeks, followed by a stretching program.

III In patients with plantar fasciitis, Chia et al¹¹ reported that both prefabricated and custom orthoses were useful in distributing rearfoot pressure, whereas heel pads increased rearfoot pressure. Bonanno et al⁶ found that prefabricated foot orthoses were more effective at reducing pressure under the heel when compared to a silicon heel cup, soft foam heel pad, and heel lift in older people (greater than 65 years of age) with heel pain.

III Van Lunen et al⁸⁸ noted that a heel pain orthosis (heel cup with rearfoot control) produced immediate decrease in walking mean plantar pressure and pain when walking and jogging compared with controls.

IV A systematic review and meta-analysis performed by Collins et al¹³ supported the use of foot orthoses in the prevention of overuse conditions but found no difference between the use of custom and prefabricated foot orthoses. Cheung et al¹⁰ performed a meta-analysis and found custom foot orthoses to be more effective than prefabricated foot orthoses, but not as effective as taping, in controlling rearfoot motion.

IV Ferber and Benson²³ studied healthy individuals and found that plantar fascia strain was reduced by 34% when walking in either the molded or nonmolded semi-custom foot orthoses. However, they did not find differences in peak rearfoot eversion, tibial internal rotation, or medial longitudinal arch angles between no orthosis and molded or nonmolded semi-custom orthoses.²³ In those with common foot symptoms, an insole created specifically for foot symptoms and arch height did not produce any difference in plantar pressure redistribution. Therefore, it was concluded that basic insoles may be sufficient for all patient groups.⁷⁷ Improvement in economy of gait was found with both prefabricated and custom foot orthoses. However, only the custom foot orthoses maintained this improvement over 4 weeks.⁸⁴

IV A systematic review investigated evidence for the kinematic, shock attenuation, and neuromotor control paradigms for orthosis selection.⁵⁸ Under the kinematic and shock absorption paradigms, this review found that posted nonmolded orthoses could decrease peak rearfoot eversion and tibial internal rotation, whereas nonposted and posted molded orthoses could reduce loading rate and vertical impact force compared to posted nonmolded orthoses. The neuromotor control paradigm found that orthoses could increase tibialis anterior and fibularis longus muscle activity. Overall, a great deal of variability in an individual's response was noted, and further research to guide orthosis selection is needed.⁵⁸

IV Antipronation taping techniques have been used as a means to assess and determine the appropriateness of foot orthoses.^{74,89,90} If the taping technique as described by Vicenzino⁸⁹ is effective, orthoses are fabricated according to the change in foot posture created by the tape.⁵⁷ The results of a case series indicated that orthoses created based on taping technique resulted in a substantial short-term (4-week) reduction in pain and an increase in function.⁵⁷

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should use foot orthoses, either prefabricated or custom fabricated/fitted, to support the medial longitudinal arch and cushion the heel in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis to reduce pain and improve function for short- (2 weeks) to long-term (1 year) periods, especially in those individuals who respond positively to antipronation taping techniques.

NIGHT SPLINTS

2008 Recommendation

B Night splints should be considered as an intervention for patients with symptoms greater than 6 months in duration. The desired length of time for wearing the night splint is 1 to 3 months. The type of night splint used (ie, posterior, anterior, sock type) does not appear to affect the outcome.

Evidence Update

I Lee et al⁴⁷ randomized patients with plantar fasciitis into 2 groups: foot orthoses and night splint versus foot orthoses alone. At 8 weeks following intervention, the group with the combination of night splint and orthoses had greater reduction in mean pain VAS and greater improvement in self-reported function, as measured by the FFI, than the group with foot orthoses alone.⁴⁷

I Sheridan et al⁷³ randomized patients with plantar fasciopathy into a control group receiving NSAIDs, foot orthoses, and corticosteroid injections and an experimental group that had the same intervention with the addition of an ankle dorsiflexion dynamic splint. There was a significant positive difference in the mean of the change in pain/disability scores in the group treated with the ankle dorsiflexion dynamic splint when compared to the control group.⁷³

II Beyzadeoğlu et al⁵ used a prospective nonrandomized design to study the effect of the addition of a night splint to a program of heel cushions, medication, and stretching in patients with plantar fasciitis. This study compared a group of patients who did not want to use a night splint versus those who agreed to use the splint for 8 weeks. The results show that the patients with the night

splint had significantly better improvement compared to those who chose not to use a night splint.⁵

II Attard and Singh³ compared posterior versus anterior night splints in 15 patients with heel pain. Each patient used both devices for a 6-week period. Both devices reduced pain via the VAS, but the posterior night splint was tolerated less, with more complaints of sleep disruption.³

II A systematic review by Landorf and Menz⁴³ did not find a benefit for the addition of night splints over oral NSAIDs for individuals with heel pain and plantar fasciitis. Comparing patients using casted foot orthoses versus casted foot orthoses and a night splint also showed no difference.⁴³

2014 Recommendation

A Clinicians should prescribe a 1- to 3-month program of night splints for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis who consistently have pain with the first step in the morning.

PHYSICAL AGENTS - ELECTROTHERAPY

2008 Recommendation

B Dexamethasone 0.4% or acetic acid 5% delivered via iontophoresis can be used to provide short-term (2-4 weeks) pain relief and improved function.

Evidence Update

I Data from a randomized clinical study failed to support the use of iontophoresis over manual therapy for patients with plantar heel pain. Cleland and colleagues¹² compared the effects of iontophoresis and manual therapy, respectively, combined with exercise on clinical outcomes associated with plantar heel pain. All patients received a home exercise program that consisted of calf and plantar fascia stretching. Patients who were randomized to receive iontophoresis (n = 30) underwent therapeutic ultrasound (3 MHz, 1.5 W/cm², 100-Hz frequency, 20% duty cycle for 5 minutes) to enhance transdermal permeability, followed by iontophoresis with dexamethasone (40 mA/min total dose). All patients received a total of 6 treatment sessions over a 4-week period. Numeric pain rating scale (0-10), foot and ankle function (LEFS and FAAM), and global patient self-rating (global rating of change) measures were obtained before treatment, as well as 4 weeks and 6 months following enrollment. A small but significant between-group difference in numeric pain rating scores was present at 4 weeks (-1.5; 95% CI: -0.4, -2.5) favoring the manual therapy group, but this difference in pain scores was not present at 6 months. However, clinically and statistically significant between-group differences in self-reported foot and ankle function

and global patient self-rating that favored the manual therapy group were noted at both 4 weeks and 6 months.¹²

I A randomized trial by Stratton et al⁷⁸ found that the addition of low-frequency electrical stimulation did not provide any benefit to the effectiveness of plantar fascia-specific stretching and prefabricated foot orthoses over a 3-month period. Stratton and colleagues⁷⁸ provided prefabricated foot orthoses and plantar fascia-specific stretching to patients with plantar fasciitis (n = 26). These interventions were to be used daily in the context of a home-based program. In addition, the authors randomized patients with plantar fasciitis to receive either low-frequency electrical stimulation (10-Hz frequency for 20 minutes) in the context of a home-based program (n = 13) or no additional treatment (n = 13). Outcome measurements consisted of VAS pain ratings and the FAAM activities of daily living subscale, which were collected before intervention, after 4 weeks of intervention, and at the 3-month follow-up. Both treatment groups demonstrated significant reductions in pain based on the VAS and significant improvements in function measurements over time. There were no significant between-group differences in either pain reduction or function improvement.⁷⁸

2014 Recommendation

D Clinicians should use manual therapy, stretching, and foot orthoses instead of electrotherapeutic modalities to promote intermediate and long-term (1-6 months) improvements in clinical outcomes for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Clinicians may or may not use iontophoresis to provide short-term (2-4 weeks) pain relief and improved function.

PHYSICAL AGENTS – LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

I A randomized and placebo-controlled study provided evidence for using low-level laser therapy for pain reduction, but not for altering plantar fascia morphology, in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Kiritsi and colleagues³⁸ studied the effects of gallium-arsenide infrared diode laser and placebo irradiation, respectively, on VAS pain rating and sonographic measurements of plantar fascia morphology. Treatments were provided 3 times weekly for 6 weeks. Data for 25 patients who completed the entire study protocol were analyzed. Pain measurements demonstrated statistically significant but clinically small effects favoring low-level laser therapy for night rest pain (laser group, 21 ± 24.3; placebo group, 38 ± 10.3) and daily activities (laser group, 28 ± 24.3; placebo group, 50 ± 15.9). Pretreatment

and posttreatment plantar fascia thickness measurements were not significantly different between groups, although both groups demonstrated significant improvement posttreatment.

2014 Recommendation

C Clinicians may use low-level laser therapy to reduce pain and activity limitations in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

Supplemental Note Regarding Low-Level Laser Therapy

I Data from 1 randomized study that was published outside the review time frame for this guideline revision failed to support the clinical effectiveness of low-level laser therapy to address symptoms in individuals with plantar fasciitis. Basford and colleagues⁴ analyzed data from 31 patients with plantar heel pain who were randomized to receive either gallium-arsenide infrared diode laser or placebo irradiation 3 times weekly for 4 weeks. Dependent measures included morning pain, pain with toe walking, tenderness to palpation, windlass test response, medication consumption, and foot orthosis use. All dependent measures were obtained before the study, at the treatment midpoint, at the end of treatment, as well as 1 month following the last study treatment. In addition, data regarding potential adverse effects were collected. No significant difference between treatment groups was documented for any measures at any study time point. The active low-level laser therapy treatment was well tolerated, with 96% of patients reporting no adverse effects.

PHYSICAL AGENTS – PHONOPHORESIS

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

II Data from 1 small, randomized study support the use of phonophoresis compared to ultrasound. Jasiak-Tyrkalska and colleagues³⁷ randomized patients with plantar heel pain and plantar calcaneal spur (n = 40) to receive a warm whirlpool bath, orthopaedic shoe inserts, and exercise followed by either phonophoresis (n = 20; ketoprofen gel—dose was undocumented) or ultrasound (n = 20; 1-MHz frequency, 1 W/cm² maximum power, 20% pulsed duty cycle). Treatments were performed for 6 to 8 minutes on 5 days per week for 3 consecutive weeks. Outcome measurements included VAS pain rating, range-of-motion measurements of ankle plantar flexion and supination, and muscle strength of the ankle plantar flexor and foot supinator muscle groups using the Lovett scale. Measurements were taken at the beginning of the study and immediately following the final intervention. Small but significant improvements in pain intensity, range of motion, and muscle strength were observed in both groups. A between-group difference was reported for postintervention pain

intensity, which was small but statistically significant (mean difference, 2.1; 95% CI: 1.4, 2.8) in favor of phonophoresis.

2014 Recommendation

C Clinicians may use phonophoresis with ketoprofen gel to reduce pain in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

PHYSICAL AGENTS – ULTRASOUND

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

III A review by Shanks et al⁷² concluded that there is currently no high-quality evidence available to support therapeutic ultrasound in the treatment of musculoskeletal conditions of the lower limb. This review included a study by Crawford and Snaith,¹⁸ who found ultrasound (0.5 W/cm² power, 3-MHz frequency, 1:4 pulsed duty cycle) delivered for eight 8-minute sessions at a frequency of twice weekly for 4 weeks no more effective than a sham treatment in treating those with heel pain.

2014 Recommendation

C The use of ultrasound cannot be recommended for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

FOOTWEAR

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

III Ryan and colleagues⁷⁰ randomized 24 patients with chronic plantar fasciitis to receive a standardized exercise program and either ultraflexible running shoes or conventional training shoes. Three patients, all from the ultraflexible shoe group, were lost to follow-up; 2 (17%) dropped out of the study secondary to increased pain. Both groups demonstrated a statistically significant decrease in pain ratings over time, but there was no difference in improvement based on type of footwear.⁷⁰ Losses to follow-up and methodological weaknesses limited the strength of this study.

III Fong et al²⁴ reported that the combination of rocker shoes and foot orthoses produced an immediate lower VAS pain score (9.7 mm) when compared to rocker shoes (30.9 mm) and foot orthoses (29.5 mm) alone. The combination of rocker shoes and foot orthoses also significantly reduced medial heel pain when compared to rocker shoes and foot orthoses alone.²⁴

III Werner et al⁹⁴ reported that shoe rotation during the work week was found to reduce the risk of plantar fasciitis.

IV Cheung and colleagues,¹⁰ in their systematic review of motion-control interventions, found that foot orthoses, motion-control footwear, and taping all controlled rearfoot eversion, with taping being the most effective. In healthy individuals, plantar heel pressures are positively associated with shoe heel height.¹⁴ In addition, rocker shoes reduced loading of the plantar aponeurosis.⁴⁹

2014 Recommendation

C To reduce pain in individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis, clinicians may prescribe (1) a rocker-bottom shoe construction in conjunction with a foot orthosis, and (2) shoe rotation during the work week for those who stand for long periods.

EDUCATION AND COUNSELING FOR WEIGHT LOSS

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

IV In a systematic review by Butterworth et al⁸ focusing on the relationship between body mass index and foot disorders, 12 of the 25 articles in their search results were related to chronic plantar heel pain conditions. These authors reported a strong association between greater body mass index and chronic plantar heel pain in nonathletic populations. Limited, weak evidence showed some change in pain following weight loss.⁸

IV Tanamas et al⁸¹ reported higher body mass index, and specifically fat mass as opposed to muscle mass, to be strongly associated with generalized foot pain and disability in their cohort.

2014 Recommendation

E Clinicians may provide education and counseling on exercise strategies to gain or maintain optimal lean body mass for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis. Clinicians may also refer individuals to an appropriate health care practitioner to address nutrition issues.

THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE AND NEUROMUSCULAR RE-EDUCATION

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

IV Strength deficits in the hip musculature have been identified in those with lower extremity overuse injuries.⁴¹ A 6-week training program to strengthen the hip abductors and external rotators resulted in improved lower extremity joint load response during running.⁷⁵

2014 Recommendation

F Clinicians may prescribe strengthening exercises and movement training for muscles that control pronation and attenuate forces during weight-bearing activities.

DRY NEEDLING

2008 Recommendation

No recommendation.

Evidence Update

III A systematic review indicates there is limited evidence to support the clinical benefit of trigger point dry needling for patients with plantar heel pain to reduce treatment duration.¹⁶ Included in the systematic review, Imamura and colleagues³⁵ conducted a nonrandomized study in which they compared a group receiving trigger point dry needling with a group receiving a standardized program of physical agents and home exercises. Trigger point dry needling consisted of repetitive insertion of 22- to 25-gauge needles into the medial head of the gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis posterior, popliteus, abductor hallucis, fibularis longus, and flexor digitorum brevis, followed by 0.1% lidocaine injection into the identified trigger points. Outcome measurements included pain rating on the VAS (0-10) and pressure pain threshold by way of algometry, which were obtained at discharge, 6 months after discharge, and 2 years after discharge. Duration of treatment was significantly less in the trigger point dry needling group (3.2 ± 2.2 weeks) compared to the physical agents and exercise group (21.1 ± 19.5 weeks). At discharge, significant improvement in relative pain intensity was documented in both groups (trigger point dry needling group, 58.4% improvement; physical agents/exercise group, 54.9% improvement). However, between-group differences were not substantially different for discharge pain ratings and were unreported at the 6-month and 2-year time points. Between-group differences for pressure pain algometry were unreported at all measurement time points.³⁵

2014 Recommendation

F The use of trigger point dry needling cannot be recommended for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

Supplemental Note Regarding Trigger Point Dry Needling Recommendation

I One noteworthy randomized clinical trial was published after the inclusive search dates for this CPG. Cotchett and colleagues¹⁷ investigated the effect of trigger point dry needling compared to sham dry needling intervention on symptoms and disablement associated with plantar heel pain. The authors randomized 84 patients with a clinical diagnosis of plantar fasciitis to receive one 30-minute treatment per week for 6 weeks of either penetrating needles ($n = 41$) or nonpenetrating needles ($n = 41$) over pragmatically assessed myofascial trigger points in the ankle, foot, and lower leg. Primary outcome measures included VAS rating of pain with the first step out of bed in the morning (0-100 mm), patient global foot health rating on a scale from 0 (worst foot health) to 100 (best foot health), and FHSQ score, which were assessed at baseline and 2, 4, 6, and 12 weeks after enrollment into the study. There was a significant effect of decreased pain and improved FHSQ score over time in the study, and the difference between groups was significant at 6-week follow-up but at no other time point. The clinical relevance of the observed statistically significant mean difference in FHSQ score between groups remains questionable, because the mean difference did not meet the MCID. Overall, the observed number needed to treat to achieve the MCID on VAS first-step pain rating and FHSQ score was 4 (95% CI: 2, 12). Adverse events were noted in approximately one third of patients in the dry needling group. Harms were minor and transient in nature, including immediate needle insertion pain, increased plantar heel pain symptoms, and delayed bruising. The observed number needed to harm for immediate and delayed adverse events was 3 (95% CI: 1, 3).¹⁷

INTERVENTIONS – OTHER

Patients may seek advice from clinicians regarding the potential efficacy of extracorporeal shockwave therapy (ESWT) and medications as part of a comprehensive nonsurgical management plan for heel pain/plantar fasciitis. In particular, intralesional corticosteroid injection (ICSI) is a widespread practice for the management of heel pain/plantar fasciitis. This section is intended to assist physical therapists, patients, and other stakeholders in effective multidisciplinary management of heel pain/plantar fasciitis.

EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCKWAVE THERAPY

Evidence Update

I Extracorporeal shockwave therapy does not appear to be more effective in reducing pain than stretching and therapeutic ultrasound. The systematic review by Landorf and Menz⁴³ found 6 randomized controlled

trials and noted that the better-quality studies did not favor ESWT and identified the potential for adverse effects as a result of treatment.

CORTICOSTEROID INJECTIONS

Evidence Update

I There is limited evidence supporting the effectiveness of ICSI as a first-tier intervention for heel pain/plantar fasciitis, because the benefits do not offset the risk for harms, including long-term disablement.

The results of 2 systematic reviews failed to yield evidence favoring any substantive clinical benefit of ICSI for patients with heel pain/plantar fasciitis.^{43,86} Potential harms associated with ICSI may include injection-site pain, infection, subcutaneous fat atrophy, skin pigmentation changes, plantar fascia rupture, peripheral nerve injury, and muscle damage.^{43,86}

A model to guide clinical decisions regarding evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment planning for individuals with heel pain/plantar fasciitis is depicted in the **FIGURE**.

Key Clinical Findings of Heel Pain/Plantar Fasciitis

- Plantar medial heel pain: most noticeable with initial steps after a period of inactivity but also worse following prolonged weight bearing (B)
- Heel pain precipitated by a recent increase in weight-bearing activity (B)
- Reproduction of the reported heel pain with palpation/provocation of the proximal insertion of the plantar fascia (B)
- Positive windlass test (B)
- Negative tarsal tunnel tests as well as other signs of peripheral nerve entrapment to include lower-limb tension and sensation tests (B)
- Negative examination findings suggesting lumbopelvic region referred or radiating pain, to include reports of low back pain, provocation of lumbar and pelvic girdle structures, lower-limb nerve tension, and neurological status examination (F)

Measures to Assess Level of Functioning, Presence of Associated Physical Impairments to Address With Treatment, and Response to Treatment

- A self-report outcome measure, such as the Foot and Ankle Ability Measure (A)
- Visual analog scale to assess pain with initial steps after a period of inactivity (B)
- Active and passive talocrural dorsiflexion range of motion (B)
- Foot Posture Index-6 score (C)
- Body mass index in nonathletic individuals (B)
- Lower-quarter musculoskeletal and biomechanical assessment, to include the following required elements of gait (F):
 - First metatarsophalangeal joint range of motion and accessory mobility to attain 65° of extension at preswing
 - Rearfoot/talocalcaneal range of motion and accessory mobility to attain 4° to 6° of eversion at loading response
 - Tibialis posterior strength and movement coordination to control mid-tarsal joint motion at loading response
 - Fibularis longus strength and movement coordination to control mid-tarsal joint motion at terminal stance
 - Talocrural dorsiflexion range of motion, accessory mobility, and gastrocnemius/soleus muscle length and tissue mobility to attain 10° of dorsiflexion at terminal stance
 - Gastrocnemius/soleus strength and movement coordination to control tibial advancement at midstance and propulsion at terminal stance
 - Knee joint and thigh muscle flexibility to attain 0° of extension at terminal stance and 60° of flexion at initial swing
 - Quadriceps femoris strength and movement coordination to control knee flexion at loading response
 - Hip joint mobility and muscle flexibility to attain 10° of extension at terminal stance
 - Trunk, buttock, and thigh strength and movement coordination to control lower-limb internal rotation at loading response and hip abduction at loading response and midstance

Figure continues on page A19.

FIGURE. Heel pain/plantar fasciitis evaluation/intervention decision-making model. A, guidelines based on strong evidence; B, guidelines based on moderate evidence; C, guidelines based on weak evidence; E, guidelines based on theoretical/foundational evidence; F, guidelines based on expert opinion.

Interventions – Targeted to Directly Address Plantar Fascia-Related Physical Impairments

- Therapeutic exercises (A)
 - Plantar fascia stretching
 - Gastrocnemius/soleus stretching
- Manual therapy (A)
 - Joint mobilization to improve identified restrictions in joint mobility of the lower extremity, with an emphasis on improving talocrural dorsiflexion
 - Soft tissue mobilization of the plantar fascia
 - Soft tissue mobilization of gastrocnemius and soleus myofascia, specifically targeting trigger points and areas of soft tissue restriction
- Taping (A)
 - Application of antipronation taping
- Patient education and counseling (E)
 - Address/discuss strategies to modify relevant weight-bearing loads during occupational, recreational, or daily activities
 - Address/discuss footwear options to mitigate commonly occurring weight-loading stresses
 - Address/discuss strategies to gain or maintain optimal lean body mass, especially in nonathletic individuals with a high body mass index
- Foot orthoses (A)
 - Use of over-the-counter/prefabricated or custom foot orthoses that support the medial arch and/or provide cushion to the heel region, especially in individuals who exhibit Foot Posture Index-6 scores indicating excessive pronation, demonstrate lower-quarter strength and movement coordination deficits, and/or positively respond to antipronation taping
 - Use of an over-the-counter heel cushion, footwear modification that provides heel cushioning, and/or orthotic strategies that incorporate heel cushioning, especially in individuals with decreased shock-absorption capacity, indicated by a Foot Posture Index-6 score that indicates excessive supination and/or coexisting lower-quarter strength and movement coordination deficits
- Night splints (A)
 - As appropriate, depending on the response to other interventions, utilization of night splints for a 1- to 3-month period
- Physical agents (C)
 - Application of iontophoresis, low-level laser, or phonophoresis for individuals who present with acute pain, proceeding with the interventions noted above as the pain diminishes and those other interventions are tolerated

Interventions – Targeted to Directly Address Lower-Limb Physical Impairments Potentially Associated With the Individual's Heel Pain/Plantar Fasciitis, With the Primary Focus of Reducing Walking and Running Gait Abnormalities, as Well as Relevant and Lower-Quarter Musculoskeletal/Biomechanical Assessment Findings

- Manual therapy (F)
 - Joint mobilization and manual stretching procedures to restore normal first metatarsophalangeal joint, tarsometatarsal joints, talocalcaneal, talocrural, knee, and hip mobility
 - Soft tissue mobilization and manual stretching procedures to restore normal muscle length to the calf, thigh, and hip myofascia, primarily required at terminal stance
- Therapeutic exercises and neuromuscular re-education (F)
 - Strengthening and training of the muscles that work eccentrically to control mid-tarsal pronation (tibialis posterior and fibularis longus), ankle plantar flexion (tibialis anterior), knee flexion (quadriceps femoris), hip adduction (gluteus medius), and lower-limb internal rotation (hip external rotators) at loading response, to lessen the individual's pronatory tendencies and improve the individual's ability to attenuate and absorb weight-bearing forces

FIGURE (CONTINUED). Heel pain/plantar fasciitis evaluation/intervention decision-making model. A, guidelines based on strong evidence; B, guidelines based on moderate evidence; C, guidelines based on weak evidence; E, guidelines based on theoretical/foundational evidence; F, guidelines based on expert opinion.

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ONLINE APPENDIX A

SEARCH STRATEGIES FOR ALL DATABASES SEARCHED**MEDLINE**

((“foot”[mesh] AND “pain”[mesh] AND arch[tiab]) OR “abductor hallucis”[tiab] OR (arch[tiab] AND (shoe[tiab] OR midfoot[tiab] OR foot[tiab] OR plantar[tiab] OR heel[tiab] AND pain[tiab])) OR (“heel spur”[mesh] OR “fasciitis, plantar”[mesh] OR (“heel”[mesh] OR “calcaneus”[mesh]) AND “pain”[mesh]) OR “heel pain”[tiab] OR “painful heel”[tiab] OR “painful heels”[tiab] OR (heel[tiab] AND pain[tiab]) OR “calcaneal spur”[tiab] OR “calcaneal spurs”[tiab] OR (calcaneus[tiab] AND spur[tiab]) OR (calcaneus[tiab] AND spurs[tiab]) OR “plantar fasciitis”[tiab] OR “plantar fascitis”[tiab] OR “plantar foot pain”[tiab] OR “plantar pain”[tiab] OR (heel[tiab] AND spur[tiab]) OR (heel[tiab] AND spurs[tiab])) OR (“questionnaires”[Mesh] OR “disability evaluation”[mesh:noexp]) AND (“Fasciitis, plantar”[mesh] OR foot[mesh] OR heel[mesh] OR “lower extremity”[mesh] OR “heel spur”[mesh] OR “calcaneus”[mesh] OR “ankle injuries” [mesh] OR “foot injuries”[mesh] OR “foot diseases”[mesh] OR foot[tiab] OR feet[tiab] OR heel[tiab] OR heels[tiab] OR “lower limb”[tiab] OR “lower limbs”[tiab] OR plantar[tiab] OR calcaneal[tiab] OR calcaneus[tiab] OR midfoot[tiab]) AND (Pain [mesh] OR “recovery of function”[mesh] OR pain[tiab] OR function[tiab] OR functional[tiab] OR dysfunction[tiab] OR dysfunctional[tiab] OR impaired[tiab] OR impairment[tiab] OR impairments[tiab] OR disability[tiab])) OR (((questionnaire[tiab] OR questionnaires[tiab] OR instrument[tiab] OR instruments[tiab] OR scale[tiab] OR scales[tiab] OR measurement[tiab] OR measurements[tiab] OR index[tiab] OR indices[tiab] OR score[tiab] OR scores[tiab]) AND (Foot[tiab] OR Feet[tiab] OR Heel[tiab] OR heels[tiab] OR “lower limb”[tiab] OR “lower limbs”[tiab] OR plantar[tiab] OR calcaneal[tiab] OR calcaneus[tiab] OR midfoot[tiab]) AND (Pain[tiab] OR function[tiab] OR functional[tiab] OR dysfunction[tiab] OR dysfunctional[tiab] OR impaired[tiab] OR impairment[tiab] OR impairments[tiab] OR disability[tiab])) NOT medline[sb])

Cochrane Library

((questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR “lower limb” OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot):ti,ab,kw OR (“abductor hallucis” OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain)):ti,ab,kw OR (“heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “calcaneal spur” OR “calcaneal spurs” OR (calcaneus AND spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR “plantar fasciitis” OR “plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)

Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index)

TS=((questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR

indices OR score OR scores) NEAR/8 (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) NEAR/8 (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR “lower limb” OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot)) OR TS=(“abductor hallucis” OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain)) OR TS=(“heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “calcaneal spur” OR “calcaneal spurs” OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR “plantar fasciitis” OR “plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spurs))

ProQuest Nursing and Allied Health Source

ab(“Heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “Calcaneal spur” OR “calcaneal spurs” OR (Calcaneus AND spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR “Plantar fasciitis” OR “Plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs) OR “Abductor hallucis” OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain) OR ((Questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR “lower limb” OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot))) OR ti(“heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “calcaneal spur” OR “calcaneal spurs” OR (Calcaneus AND spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR “plantar fasciitis” OR “plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs) OR “abductor hallucis” OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain) OR ((questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR “lower limb” OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot)))

CINAHL

(MH “Heel Spur” OR MH “Heel Pain” OR MH “Plantar Fasciitis”) OR ((MH “Heel” OR MH “Calcaneus”) AND MH “Pain”) OR TI ((“Heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “calcaneal spur*” OR (calcaneus AND spur*) OR “plantar fasciitis” OR “plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spur*)) OR AB ((“Heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “calcaneal spur*” OR (calcaneus AND spur*) OR “plantar fasciitis” OR “plantar fascitis” OR “plantar foot pain” OR “plantar pain” OR (heel AND spur*)) OR MH “Foot” AND MH “Pain” AND (TI arch OR AB arch) OR TI “Abductor hallucis” OR AB “Abductor hallucis” OR AB (arch AND pain AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel))) OR TI (arch AND pain AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel)))

ProQuest Dissertations and Theses

ab(“Heel pain” OR “painful heel” OR “painful heels” OR (heel AND pain) OR “Calcaneal spur” OR “calcaneal spurs” OR (Calcaneus AND

ONLINE APPENDIX A

spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR "Plantar fasciitis" OR "Plantar fascitis" OR "plantar foot pain" OR "plantar pain" OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs) OR "Abductor hallucis" OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain) OR ((Questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR "lower limb" OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot))) OR ti("heel pain" OR "painful heel" OR "painful heels" OR (heel AND pain) OR "calcaneal spur" OR "calcaneal spurs" OR (Calcaneus AND spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR "plantar fasciitis" OR "plantar fascitis" OR "plantar foot pain" OR "plantar pain" OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs) OR "abductor hallucis" OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain) OR ((questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score

OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR "lower limb" OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot))

PEDro (Physiotherapy Evidence Database)

"heel pain" OR "painful heel" OR "painful heels" OR (heel AND pain) OR "calcaneal spur" OR "calcaneal spurs" OR (calcaneus AND spur) OR (calcaneus AND spurs) OR "plantar fasciitis" OR "plantar fascitis" OR "plantar foot pain" OR "plantar pain" OR (heel AND spur) OR (heel AND spurs) OR "abductor hallucis" OR (arch AND (shoe OR midfoot OR foot OR plantar OR heel) AND pain) OR ((questionnaire OR questionnaires OR instrument OR instruments OR scale OR scales OR measurement OR measurements OR index OR indices OR score OR scores) AND (pain OR function OR functional OR dysfunction OR dysfunctional OR impaired OR impairment OR impairments OR disability) AND (foot OR feet OR heel OR heels OR "lower limb" OR plantar OR calcaneal OR calcaneus OR midfoot))

ONLINE APPENDIX B

SEARCH RESULTS

Database	Date Conducted	Results, n
MEDLINE	12/13/12	2408
Cochrane Library	12/13/12	653
Cochrane reviews		49
Other reviews		3
Trials		597
Methods studies		3
Technology assessments		1
Web of Science	12/13/12	1382
ProQuest Nursing and Allied Health Source	12/17/12	1101
CINAHL	12/17/12	1101
ProQuest Dissertations and Theses	12/17/12	168
PEDro	12/19/12	532
Total		7345
Total with duplicates removed		5764

ONLINE APPENDIX C

ARTICLE INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA**Inclusion Criteria**

We included articles providing evidence of the following types: systematic reviews, meta-analyses, experimental and quasi-experimental, cohort, case series, and cross-sectional studies reporting on:

- The functional anatomy (abductor hallucis, longitudinal arch, muscles, tendons, and nerves, as well as the plantar fascia) of the heel and foot relevant to plantar fasciitis

OR

- Tests and measures for diagnosis and/or differential diagnosis of heel pain/plantar fasciitis within the scope of physical therapist practice, including but not limited to tarsal tunnel syndrome test, windlass test, longitudinal arch angle, Foot Posture Index

OR

- Measurement properties of instruments and tests specific to measuring heel pain/plantar fasciitis-related outcomes (including but not limited to symptoms, functions, activity, and participation)

OR

- Measurement properties of instruments that are not specific to heel pain/plantar fasciitis BUT are specific to lower extremity outcomes

OR

- Measurement properties of instruments using data from a sample of patients with heel pain/plantar fasciitis

OR

- Primarily adults (16 years old or greater)
 - Studies reporting on persons less than 16 years old IF the proportion in the sample is small (less than 5%)

AND

- Plantar heel pain due to plantar fasciitis, including the following topics:
 - Risk of heel pain/plantar fasciitis, including but not limited to ankle range of motion and body mass index

- Diagnostic characteristics of heel pain/plantar fasciitis, including but not limited to pain location, duration, and quality, and related impairments and functional limitations
- Interventions within the scope of practice of physical therapists, to include modalities (including but not limited to iontophoresis, manual therapy, stretching exercises, taping, orthotic devices, dry needling, and splints)

All outcomes were included.

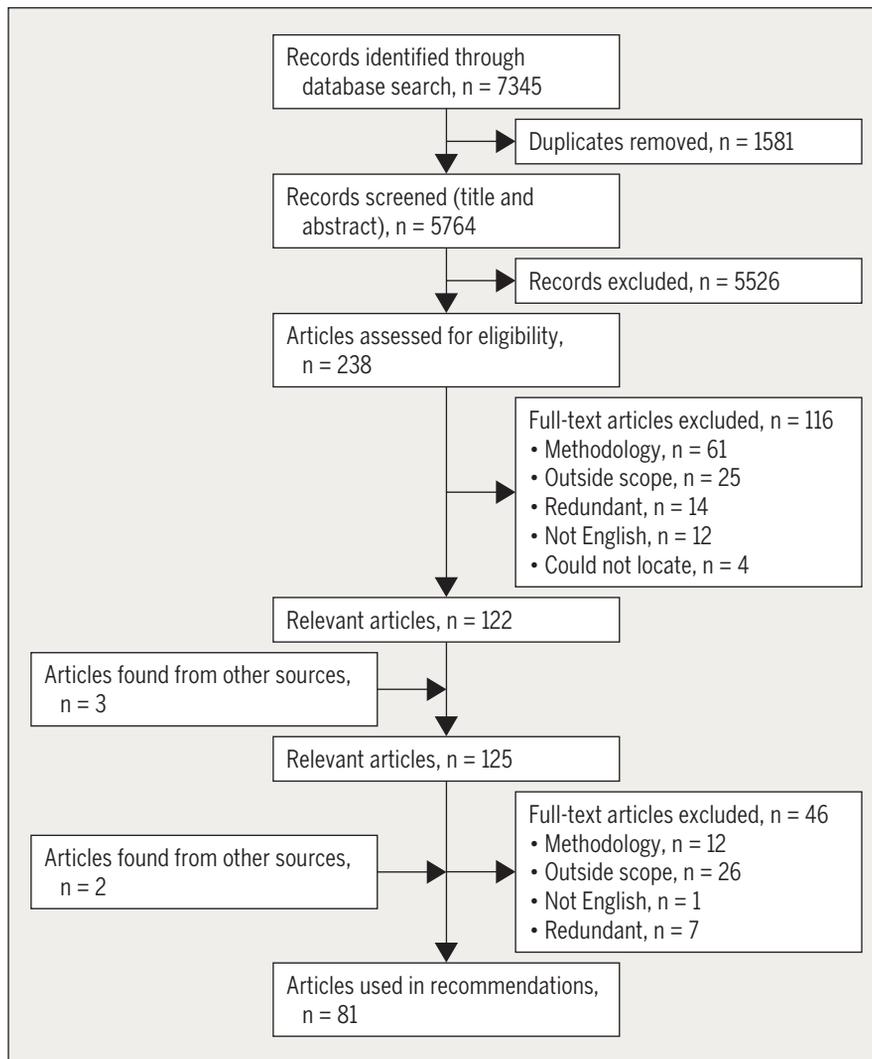
Exclusion Criteria

We excluded nonsystematic review articles and reports, and articles reporting on:

- Primarily infants and children (less than 16 years old)
- Heel pain related primarily to conditions other than plantar fasciitis:
 - Fractures (including stress fractures)
 - Compartment syndrome
 - Tumors
 - Postoperative heel pain from foot surgery
 - Posterior or lateral heel pain related to Achilles or peroneal tendinitis
 - Nonmusculoskeletal heel pain:
 - Diabetes
 - Ulcers
 - Primary peripheral nerve entrapment
- Topics outside the scope of physical therapist practice:
 - Decision to order radiologic tests (magnetic resonance imaging, etc)
 - Extracorporeal shockwave therapy (unless it is compared to physical therapy intervention)
 - Diagnostic ultrasound

ONLINE APPENDIX D

FLOW CHART OF ARTICLES



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ONLINE APPENDIX E

ARTICLES INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDATIONS BY TOPIC**Impairment/Function-Based Diagnosis****Prevalence**

- Di Caprio F, Buda R, Mosca M, Calabrò A, Giannini S. Foot and lower limb diseases in runners: assessment of risk factors. *J Sports Sci Med*. 2010;9:587-596.
- Hill CL, Gill TK, Menz HB, Taylor AW. Prevalence and correlates of foot pain in a population-based study: the North West Adelaide health study. *J Foot Ankle Res*. 2008;1:2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1757-1146-1-2>
- Lopes AD, Hespanhol Junior LC, Yeung SS, Costa LO. What are the main running-related musculoskeletal injuries? A systematic review. *Sports Med*. 2012;42:891-905. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF03262301>
- Sobhani S, Dekker R, Postema K, Dijkstra PU. Epidemiology of ankle and foot overuse injuries in sports: a systematic review. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*. 2013;23:669-686. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0838.2012.01509.x>
- Tenforde AS, Sayres LC, McCurdy ML, Collado H, Sainani KL, Fredericson M. Overuse injuries in high school runners: lifetime prevalence and prevention strategies. *PM R*. 2011;3:125-131; quiz 131. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pmrj.2010.09.009>

Pathoanatomical Features

- Fabrikant JM, Park TS. Plantar fasciitis (fasciosis) treatment outcome study: plantar fascia thickness measured by ultrasound and correlated with patient self-reported improvement. *Foot (Edinb)*. 2011;21:79-83. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foot.2011.01.015>
- Lentz TA, Sutton Z, Greenberg S, Bishop MD. Pain-related fear contributes to self-reported disability in patients with foot and ankle pathology. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2010;91:557-561. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2009.12.010>
- Mahowald S, Legge BS, Grady JF. The correlation between plantar fascia thickness and symptoms of plantar fasciitis. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc*. 2011;101:385-389. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7547/1010385>
- Sutton Z, Greenburg S, Bishop M. Association of pain related beliefs with disability and pain in patients with foot and/or ankle pain: a case series. *Orthop Phys Ther Pract*. 2008;20:200-207.
- Wearing SC, Smeathers JE, Sullivan PM, Yates B, Urry SR, Dubois P. Plantar fasciitis: are pain and fascial thickness associated with arch shape and loading? *Phys Ther*. 2007;87:1002-1008. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2522/ptj.20060136>
- Wearing SC, Smeathers JE, Yates B, Urry SR, Dubois P. Bulk compressive properties of the heel fat pad during walking: a pilot investigation in plantar heel pain. *Clin Biomech (Bristol, Avon)*. 2009;24:397-402. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinbiomech.2009.01.002>
- Wu CH, Chang KV, Mio S, Chen WS, Wang TG. Sonoelastography of the plantar fascia. *Radiology*. 2011;259:502-507. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/radiol.11101665>

Clinical Course

- Klein SE, Dale AM, Hayes MH, Johnson JE, McCormick JJ, Racette

- BA. Clinical presentation and self-reported patterns of pain and function in patients with plantar heel pain. *Foot Ankle Int*. 2012;33:693-698. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3113/FAI.2012.0693>
- Yi TI, Lee GE, Seo IS, Huh WS, Yoon TH, Kim BR. Clinical characteristics of the causes of plantar heel pain. *Ann Rehabil Med*. 2011;35:507-513. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5535/arm.2011.35.4.507>

Risk Factors

- Butterworth PA, Landorf KB, Smith SE, Menz HB. The association between body mass index and musculoskeletal foot disorders: a systematic review. *Obes Rev*. 2012;13:630-642. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2012.00996.x>
- Chang R, Kent-Braun JA, Hamill J. Use of MRI for volume estimation of tibialis posterior and plantar intrinsic foot muscles in healthy and chronic plantar fasciitis limbs. *Clin Biomech (Bristol, Avon)*. 2012;27:500-505. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinbiomech.2011.11.007>
- Di Caprio F, Buda R, Mosca M, Calabrò A, Giannini S. Foot and lower limb diseases in runners: assessment of risk factors. *J Sports Sci Med*. 2010;9:587-596.
- Irving DB, Cook JL, Young MA, Menz HB. Obesity and pronated foot type may increase the risk of chronic plantar heel pain: a matched case-control study. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2007;8:41. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2474-8-41>
- Klein SE, Dale AM, Hayes MH, Johnson JE, McCormick JJ, Racette BA. Clinical presentation and self-reported patterns of pain and function in patients with plantar heel pain. *Foot Ankle Int*. 2012;33:693-698. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3113/FAI.2012.0693>
- Labovitz JM, Yu J, Kim C. The role of hamstring tightness in plantar fasciitis. *Foot Ankle Spec*. 2011;4:141-144. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1938640010397341>
- Lopes AD, Hespanhol Junior LC, Yeung SS, Costa LO. What are the main running-related musculoskeletal injuries? A systematic review. *Sports Med*. 2012;42:891-905. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF03262301>
- Mahmood S, Huffman LK, Harris JG. Limb-length discrepancy as a cause of plantar fasciitis. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc*. 2010;100:452-455. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7547/1000452>
- Patel A, DiGiovanni B. Association between plantar fasciitis and isolated contracture of the gastrocnemius. *Foot Ankle Int*. 2011;32:5-8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3113/FAI.2011.0005>
- Pohl MB, Hamill J, Davis IS. Biomechanical and anatomic factors associated with a history of plantar fasciitis in female runners. *Clin J Sport Med*. 2009;19:372-376. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/JSM.0b013e3181b8c270>
- Ribeiro AP, Trombini-Souza F, Tessutti V, Lima FR, de Camargo Neves Sacco I, João SM. Rearfoot alignment and medial longitudinal arch configurations of runners with symptoms and histories of plantar fasciitis. *Clinics (São Paulo)*. 2011;66:1027-1033. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1807-59322011000600018>
- Sahin N, Öztürk A, Atici T. Foot mobility and plantar fascia elasticity in patients with plantar fasciitis. *Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc*. 2010;44:385-391. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3944/AOTT.2010.2348>
- Sobhani S, Dekker R, Postema K, Dijkstra PU. Epidemiology of

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ankle and foot overuse injuries in sports: a systematic review. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*. 2013;23:669-686. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0838.2012.01509.x>

Tenforde AS, Sayres LC, McCurdy ML, Collado H, Sainani KL, Fredericson M. Overuse injuries in high school runners: lifetime prevalence and prevention strategies. *PM R*. 2011;3:125-131; quiz 131. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pmrj.2010.09.009>

Werner RA, Gell N, Hartigan A, Wiggerman N, Keyserling WM. Risk factors for plantar fasciitis among assembly plant workers. *PM R*. 2010;2:110-116. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pmrj.2009.11.012>

Diagnosis/Classification

Cornwall MW, McPoil TG, Lebec M, Vicenzino B, Wilson J. Reliability of the modified Foot Posture Index. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc*. 2008;98:7-13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7547/0980007>

Irving DB, Cook JL, Young MA, Menz HB. Obesity and pronated foot type may increase the risk of chronic plantar heel pain: a matched case-control study. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2007;8:41. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2474-8-41>

Labovitz JM, Yu J, Kim C. The role of hamstring tightness in plantar fasciitis. *Foot Ankle Spec*. 2011;4:141-144. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1938640010397341>

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Redmond AC, Crosbie J, Ouvrier RA. Development and validation of a novel rating system for scoring standing foot posture: the Foot Posture Index. *Clin Biomech (Bristol, Avon)*. 2006;21:89-98. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinbiomech.2005.08.002>

Differential Diagnosis

Hafner S, Han N, Pressman MM, Wallace C. Proximal plantar fibroma as an etiology of recalcitrant plantar heel pain. *J Foot Ankle Surg*. 2011;50:153-157. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.jfas.2010.12.016>

Koumakis E, Gossec L, Elhai M, et al. Heel pain in spondyloarthritis: results of a cross-sectional study of 275 patients. *Clin Exp Rheumatol*. 2012;30:487-491.

Wearing SC, Smeathers JE, Yates B, Urry SR, Dubois P. Bulk compressive properties of the heel fat pad during walking: a pilot investigation in plantar heel pain. *Clin Biomech (Bristol, Avon)*. 2009;24:397-402. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinbiomech.2009.01.002>

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Examination

Outcome Measures

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LEVELS OF EVIDENCE TABLE*

Level	Intervention/ Prevention	Pathoanatomic/Risk/ Clinical Course/Prognosis/ Differential Diagnosis	Diagnosis/Diagnostic Accuracy	Prevalence of Condition/Disorder	Exam/Outcomes
I	Systematic review of high-quality RCTs High-quality RCT [†]	Systematic review of prospective cohort studies High-quality prospective cohort study [‡]	Systematic review of high-quality diagnostic studies High-quality diagnostic study [§] with validation	Systematic review, high-quality cross-sectional studies High-quality cross-sectional study	Systematic review of prospective cohort studies High-quality prospective cohort study
II	Systematic review of high-quality cohort studies High-quality cohort study [‡] Outcomes study or ecological study Lower-quality RCT [†]	Systematic review of retrospective cohort study Lower-quality prospective cohort study High-quality retrospective cohort study Consecutive cohort Outcomes study or ecological study	Systematic review of exploratory diagnostic studies or consecutive cohort studies High-quality exploratory diagnostic studies Consecutive retrospective cohort	Systematic review of studies that allows relevant estimate Lower-quality cross-sectional study	Systematic review of lower-quality prospective cohort studies Lower-quality prospective cohort study
III	Systematic reviews of case-control studies High-quality case-control study Lower-quality cohort study	Lower-quality retrospective cohort study High-quality cross-sectional study Case-control study	Lower-quality exploratory diagnostic studies Nonconsecutive retrospective cohort	Local nonrandom study	High-quality cross-sectional study
IV	Case series	Case series	Case-control study		Lower-quality cross-sectional study
V	Expert opinion	Expert opinion	Expert opinion	Expert opinion	Expert opinion

Abbreviation: RCT, randomized clinical trial.

*Adapted from Phillips et al⁶² (<http://www.cebm.net/index.aspx?o=1025>). See also **APPENDIX G**.

[†]High quality includes RCTs with greater than 80% follow-up, blinding, and appropriate randomization procedures.

[‡]High-quality cohort study includes greater than 80% follow-up.

[§]High-quality diagnostic study includes consistently applied reference standard and blinding.

^{||}High-quality prevalence study is a cross-sectional study that uses a local and current random sample or censuses.

[¶]Weaker diagnostic criteria and reference standards, improper randomization, no blinding, and less than 80% follow-up may add bias and threats to validity.

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PROCEDURES FOR ASSIGNING LEVELS OF EVIDENCE

- Level of evidence is assigned based on the study design using the Levels of Evidence table (**APPENDIX F**), assuming high quality (eg, for intervention, randomized clinical trial starts at level I)
- Study quality is assessed using the critical appraisal tool, and the study is assigned 1 of 4 overall quality ratings based on the critical appraisal results
- Level of evidence assignment is adjusted based on the overall quality rating:
 - High quality (high confidence in the estimate/results): study remains at assigned level of evidence (eg, if the randomized clinical trial is rated high quality, its final assignment is level I). High quality should include:
 - Randomized clinical trial with greater than 80% follow-up, blinding, and appropriate randomization procedures
 - Cohort study includes greater than 80% follow-up
 - Diagnostic study includes consistently applied reference standard and blinding
 - Prevalence study is a cross-sectional study that uses a local and current random sample or censuses
 - Acceptable quality (the study does not meet requirements for high quality and weaknesses limit the confidence in the accuracy of the estimate): downgrade 1 level
 - Based on critical appraisal results
 - Low quality: the study has significant limitations that substantially limit confidence in the estimate: downgrade 2 levels
 - Based on critical appraisal results
 - Unacceptable quality: serious limitations—exclude from consideration in the guideline
 - Based on critical appraisal results