研究業績　英文表記

和文	
表題	内側脛骨ストレスシンドローム好発部位における筋の付着の検討
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英文	
Title	Differences in muscle attachment proportion within the most common location of Medial Tibial Stress Syndrome in vivo
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Abstract	Introduction: The medial tibial stress syndrome is one of the most common causes of running-related injuries. The primary study objective was to observe the attachment proportion of flexor digitorum longus and soleus, at the most common location of medial tibial stress syndrome, using ultrasonography, on a large cohort of young males and females to evaluate for gender-based anatomical differences. The secondary objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between the anatomical features and medial tibial stress syndrome. Methods: In this study, we observed whether or not flexor digitorum longus and/or soleus attached at the middle and distal thirds of the medial margin of the tibia (most common location of medial tibial stress syndrome) using ultrasonography. History of medial tibial stress syndrome was defined by inquiries. Results: The Chi2 tests showed that the attachment proportion of the soleus in female participants was significantly higher than that observed in male participants. In addition, Chi2 testing showed that there were no significant differences between attachment proportion of soleus of legs with history of medial tibial stress syndrome and legs without history of medial tibial stress syndrome, in both male and female participants. Conclusions: These results suggested that the anatomical features of flexor digitorum longus might be involved in medial tibial stress syndrome development, whereas the anatomical features of the soleus might not be involved in medial tibial stress syndrome development.
keyword	Anatomical features; Flexor digitorum longus; In vivo; Medial tibial stress syndrome; Soleus; Ultrasonography

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