

## Chiropractic and Golf, Part 6

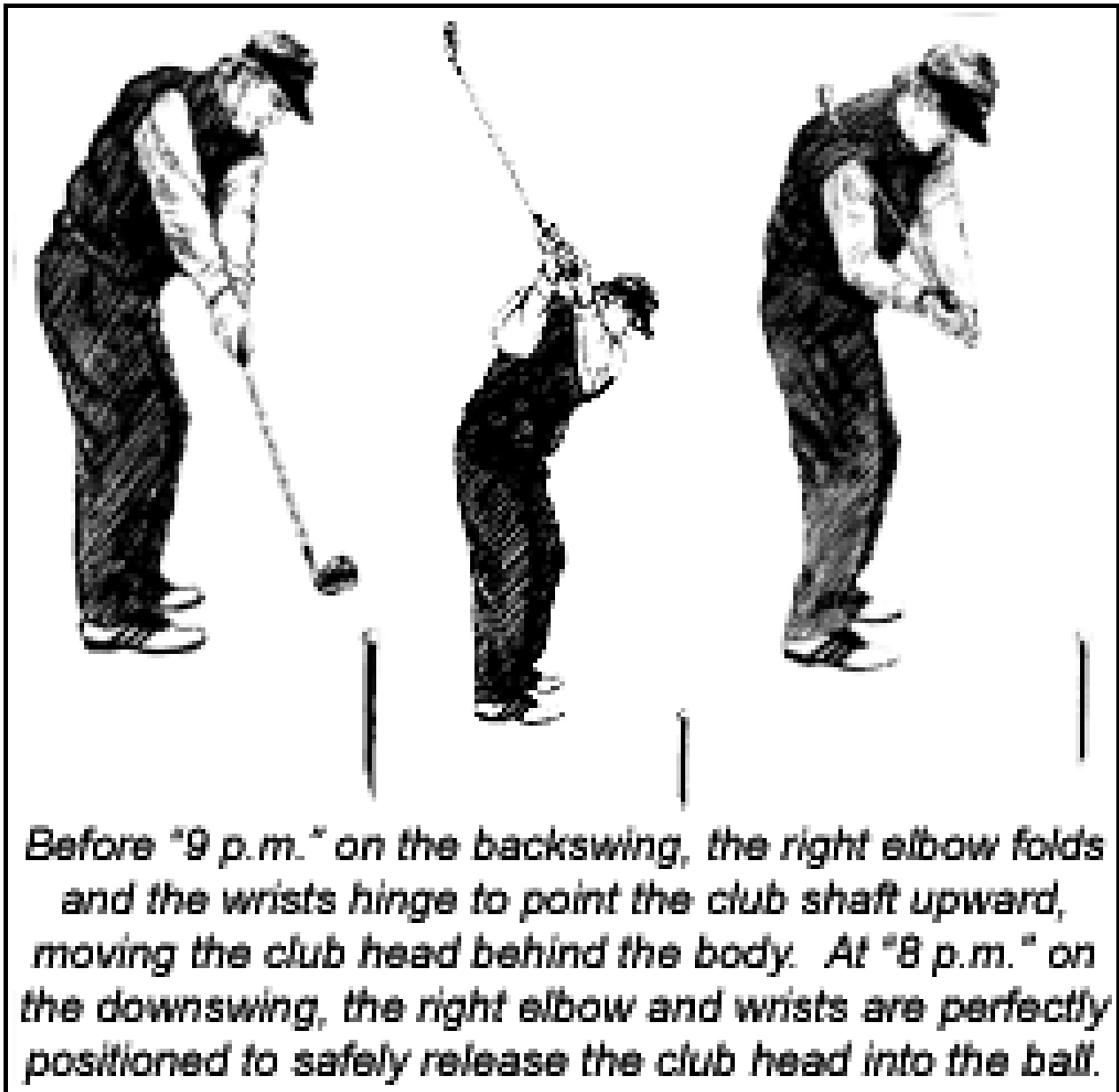
### WRIST AND ELBOW PAIN

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Wrist and elbow pain is a common occurrence among golfers. There are two common causes: an incorrect grip on the club, or failure to set the correct incline plane of the club shaft on the downswing. Either way, these faults have the potential to create extreme mechanical strain on the muscles, tendons, ligaments and joints of the elbows and wrists. Remember, your average patient can swing the club at 90 mph. When patients play golf or go to the driving range, they will swing the club hundreds of times. If they're out of position, it's easy to be injured.

#### The Grip

How your patients' hands are placed on the club will have everything to do with how the wrists hinge and the right elbow folds (for the right-handed golfer) when swinging the club.



When the hands are incorrectly placed on the grip, it becomes difficult to get the club shaft into the correct upward position as the club head moves behind the body. When you're out of position at the top of the backswing, it puts a mechanical strain on the right elbow and wrists when they try to find the downward path back to the ball with the club head traveling at 90 mph.

The Incline Plane

## The Incline Plane



*When the hands are properly placed on the grip, the club is held firmly by only five fingers: middle, ring and little fingers of the left hand; and middle and ring fingers of the right hand. The remaining fingers are in "light contact" for the purpose of support and "feel."*

During the backswing, the club head moves upward, then behind the body. Your patient is in trouble if the club shaft is not pointing at the plane line during the downswing. The plane line is the reference for movement of the golfer's body and shaft of the golf club during the swing. The plane line extends from the golf ball to 10 feet behind the golf ball. When the club shaft points to the plane line, the club shaft is on the correct incline plane. (Note: There are 13 different incline planes, one for every club in the bag.)

The most common problem your patient will experience is when the incline plane of the club shaft becomes too steep or too flat during the downswing. Either way, your patient will flip, push, twist or turn the wrists and forearms (as a last-second correction) to get the club head to make contact with the ball. This is the root cause of a repetitive strain syndrome: being out of positional alignment, then repeatedly swinging the golf club.



*The incline plane is too steep.*



*The incline plane is too flat.*



*When the club shaft points to the plane line, your patient is swinging the club "on-plane." The wrists and right elbow will hinge and unfold smoothly without mechanical strain.*



*The club shaft points to the  
plane line.*

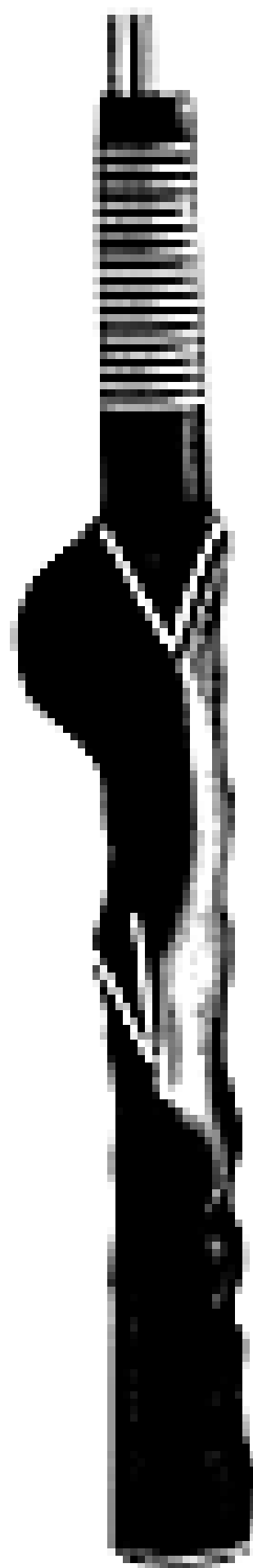
#### Clinical Examination

The grip: It's too complicated to explain the proper grip to any patient. Instead, go to your local

golf shop and buy a grip trainer for your office. Your patients' hands will fit into the molded grooves. If they complain that it feels "weird," they probably swing the club with an incorrect grip.



*A good grip is easily  
mastered by regular  
use of a grip trainer.*



The incline plane: Using a "swing trainer," have your patient swing the club to the top of the backswing and stop. Where is the heel light pointing relative to the plane line? If the light is shining inside the line, the incline plane is too steep. If the light is shining outside the line, the incline plane is too flat.

#### Correction Protocol

The grip: Advise your patients to obtain a grip trainer and take 30-50 practice swings daily until the corrected grip feels natural.



*The light beams from the swing trainer have the visual effect of extending the club shaft to diagnose the status of the incline plane. The lights need to point to the plane line to safely swing on-plane."*

Incline plane: Using the swing trainer, have your patient take repeated practice swings with different golf clubs (sand wedge through driver). Make sure the head and heel lights from the swing trainer always make contact with the plane line.

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