

New research gives clues as to why older people get more tendon injuries

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Credit: C Thorpe/QMUL

Researchers from Queen Mary University of London (QMUL), University of East Anglia, University College London and University of Liverpool, repeatedly stretched samples of horse tendons, which are very

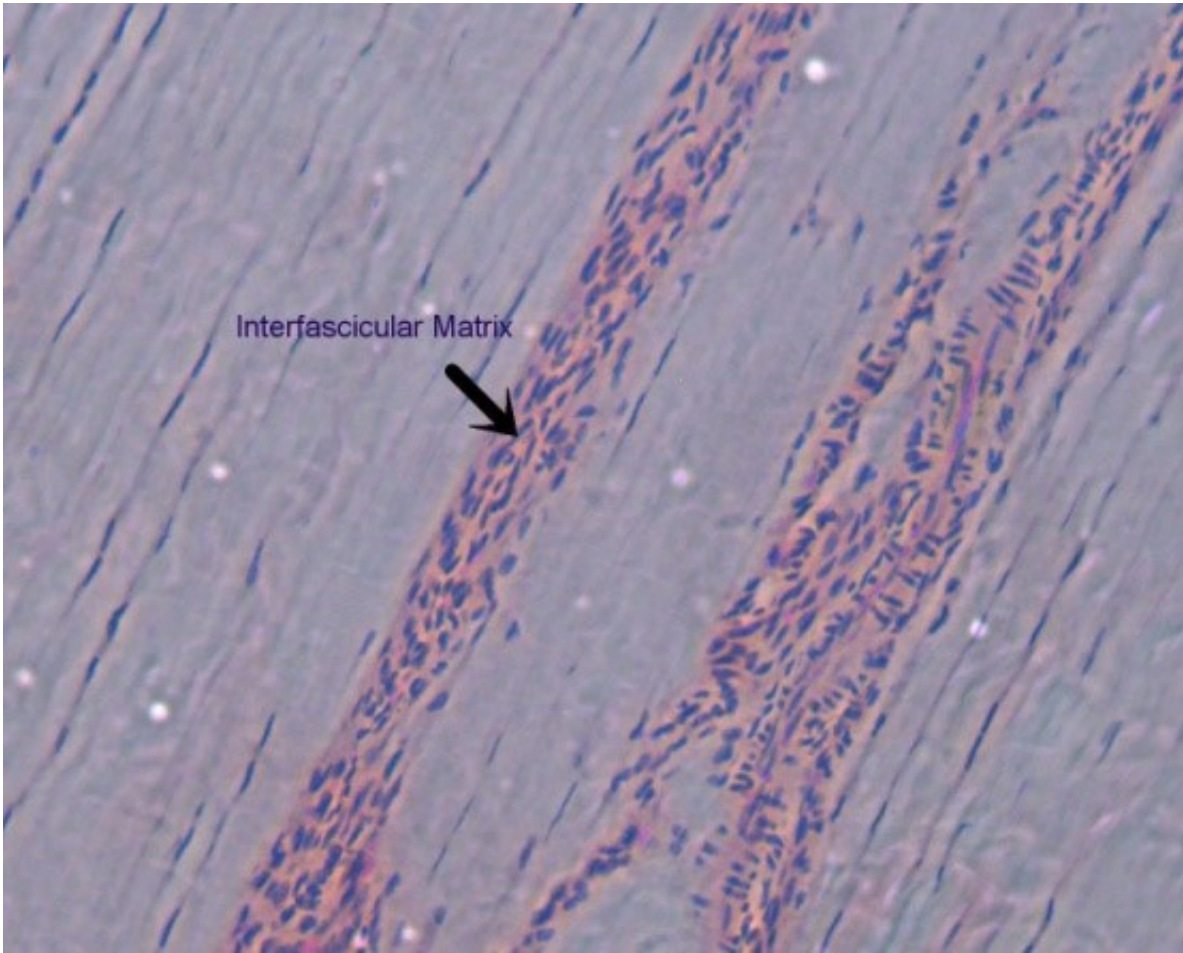
similar to human ones, to test their elasticity and ability to recover.

Experiments in the past have shown that stiffening in aging tendons contributes to increased injuries in older tendons and this new research shows that it is specifically the stiffening and decreased resistance to repetitive loading of the tissue which holds tendon fibre bundles in place that is responsible.

Tendon fibre bundles are surrounded by the interfascicular matrix (IFM), made up of tissue which enables the fibre bundles to slide past each other and stretch independently. In horses, the superficial digital flexor tendon (SDFT), which is used to store energy for propulsion, requires greater stretching of the IFM, than in the common digital extensor tendon (CDET) which aids the positioning of the leg.

While the IFM is more elastic, recovering better after loading in the SDFT it is prone to injury in older age because of the greater strain it is put under, and the stiffening and decreased ability to recover that results. The SDFT is very similar to the human Achilles tendon and so the results of this study can be directly applied to Achilles injury in people.

This new discovery implies that injuries to different [tendons](#) could be treated differently and that new treatments could be developed to prevent injuries in older people.



Histology image showing the interfascicular matrix. Credit: C Thorpe/QMUL

Dr Chavaunne Thorpe, from QMUL's School of Engineering and Materials Science, said:

"We now have a much greater understanding of what happens tendon structure as people get older and the role that plays in injuries.

"This information could be used to develop measures to reduce the risk of [tendon injury](#) or to speed recovery."

More information: Thorpe, C., Godinho, M., Riley, G., Birch, H.,

Clegg, P. and Screen, H. (2015). The interfascicular matrix enables fascicle sliding and recovery in tendon, and behaves more elastically in energy storing tendons. *Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials*. www.sciencedirect.com/science/.../S1751616115001290

Provided by Queen Mary, University of London

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