

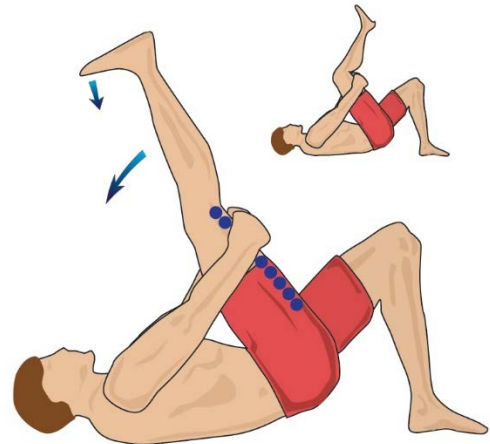
Lying Hamstring Stretch

What muscles does the lying hamstring stretch target?

Hamstrings Group
Sciatic Nerve

How to perform stretch:

Lay on your back
Raise one leg towards your chest with a bent leg
Grip the raised leg with both hands behind the knee
Straighten the raised leg to increase the amount of stretch



Anatomy:

The term Hamstrings refers to the posterior thigh muscles, which include Biceps Femoris (both long and short head), Semitendinosus and Semimembranosus. All the hamstring muscles, except for the Biceps Femoris Short head, are 2-joint muscles as they cross both hip and knee joint. Their action includes extension of the hip and flexion of the knee.

Hip extension is mainly carried out by the action of Gluteus Maximus.

Gastrocnemius has two heads (medial and lateral) arising from the femur just above the knee joint. Also a 2-joint muscle, it crosses both knee and ankle joint and inserts into the heel bone. It extends the knee while plantar flexes the ankle. Its main action is to lift the foot off the ground during walking.

The Sciatic Nerve comprises of many small spinal nerves that join to form a big nerve trunk. This nerve travels down at the back of the hip beneath the Piriformis muscle, descending at the back of thigh towards the knee where it divides into many small nerves.

Advantages:

This stretch is beneficial to improve ease of bending down to the floor and kicking. Regular exercise, running or walking conditions and tightens the Hamstrings.

Stretching of Sciatic nerve is helpful in relieving lower back stiffness or other problems. However, if there are abnormal sensations of tingling, numbness or even pain in the leg, expert medical advice is imperative.)

Regular Movement:

During the stretch, the hip is flexed, knee is extended while the ankle is flexed upwards (dorsiflexion).

Total range of hip flexion is between 120-135 degrees, when the knee is in a flexed

position, and 90 degrees with an extended knee. Knee can extend up to 10 degrees from the neutral when the ankle is in neutral position (perpendicular to the tibia).

As this stretch involves multiple joints, it is not possible to achieve maximum range of motion at each one of these, and therefore, muscles and nerves do not stretch fully at each joint.

Checking for the Muscle Length:

The length of Hamstrings is checked with the person lying face upwards and the other leg lying parallel to the floor. The pelvis is kept in a neutral position so that when the leg is raised it doesn't sway backwards. The knee is maintained in an extended position.

When the leg is raised, the stretch is felt when the hips are flexed to about 90 degrees usually. If one encounters pain in the leg or in the lower part of spine, or if there is any other abnormal sensation such as numbness or tingling, medical consultation is recommended.

Hold for: **Repeat:**

Patient takeaway instructions:
