

# James Wylie, MD MHS Knee Preservation Surgeon The Orthopedic Specialty Hospital Intermountain Healthcare Office: 801-314-4900

# KNEE ARTHROSCOPY WITH MPFL RECONSTRUCTION PHYSICAL THERAPY PROTOCOL

The intent of this protocol is to provide guidelines for progression of rehabilitation and is not intended to serve as a substitution for clinical decision-making. Progression through each phase of rehabilitation should take into account tissue-healing time frames, clinical objective findings, and MD approval to ensure structural stability. There will be variability between patients in terms of time frames and it is crucial not to progress through phases until the individual meets the appropriate requirements.

# **INITIAL PRECAUTIONS**

# Weight Bearing:

- 0-4 weeks→ WBAT
- Crutch weaning and D/C is dependent walking without a limp

#### **Initial ROM Related Restrictions:**

- Progress to ROM as tolerated, no forceful passive knee flexion
- Work on regaining terminal extension
- No brace

#### PHASE 1 – PROTECTION PHASE (1-4 weeks)

#### Goals:

- Optimize bone and tissue healing and limit scar formation
- Protect surgical repair
- Reduce effusion, swelling and pain
- Restore knee ROM
- Promote normal proprioceptive and neuromuscular control
- Full weight bearing without ncrutches or limp by 4 weeks

#### Tissue Healing

- PRICE Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation
- Scar massage after incision is healed

#### Gait

• 2 crutches at all times until walking without a limp

# POW 1-4

- Patella, patella tendon and quadriceps tendon mobilization
- Quad activation working on terminal extension



- Quad/Hamstring/Glute sets
- Straight leg raises (if no lag)
- Open chain quad exercises
- Quadriceps stretching
- Gastrocnemius stretching without weight bearing
- Hip and Core strengthening

# PHASE 2 - EARLY STRENGHTENING (5-10 weeks)

# **Criteria for advancement to Phase 2:**

- Near symmetric ROM to contralateral side
- No extensor lag
- Normal joint temperature
- Minimal to no joint effusion

#### Goals:

- Normalize gait pattern on flat ground
- Maintain trace to no joint effusion
- Tolerate standing and walking activity

#### **Precautions**

- Progression of weight bearing and normal gait
- · Closed kinetic chain activity preferred
- No cutting/pivoting/plyometrics

# Strength, Proprioception and Neuromuscular Re-education

- Progressive balance training
- Calf raises
- Mini squats
- Step-ups
- Leg presses
- Double leg squats
- Core, hip and upper body strengthening as appropriate

# **Cardio**

Stationary Bike



#### PHASE 3 – PROGRESSIVE STRENGTHENING (10-16 weeks)

# **Criteria for Advancement to Phase 3:**

- Full weight bearing
- Normalize gait pattern on flat ground
- Maintain trace to no joint effusion
- Tolerate standing and walking activity

#### Goals:

- Build lower extremity strength, endurance, and balance.
- Quad strength 90% of contralateral side
- Normal gait/form with straight line running

#### Precautions

No cutting/pivoting activities

# Strengthening, Proprioception and Neuromuscular Re-education

- Double leg squats
- Leg press
- Static lunges
- Dynamic lunges
- Balance training
- Core, hip and upper body strengthening as appropriate

### Cardio

- Stationary bike
- Eliptical use and treadmill walking
- Progression from treadmill walking to straight line running



# PHASE 4 - RETURN TO SPORT (WEEKS 16+)

#### Criteria for advancement to Phase 4

- Good form on Phase 3 exercises
- Progressive strength/endurance development
- No joint effusion after phase 3 activities

#### Goals:

- Build lower extremity muscular strength
- Train balance and power
- Progress to sport specific activities as tolerated

# **Precautions**

None

#### Strengthening, Proprioception and Neuromuscular Re-education

- Same as above:
  - Single leg squats
  - Single leg deal-lifts
  - Step ups/downs
  - o Multidirectional lunges
- Plyometric and cutting and pivoting exercises
  - Progression as tolerated with good form/control

# **Return to Sport Criteria**

- Full active range range of motion
- No effusion
- Vertical jump, single leg hop distance, and timed single leg hop over 20 feet >85% contralateral side
- Quadriceps strength: Single leg press >90% contralateral side