Joshua D. Stein, M.D. Trinity Clinic Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine 1327 Troup Hwy Tyler, TX 75701 (903) 510-8840

POSTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION REHABILITATION PROTOCOL

This rehabilitation protocol has been developed for the patient who has posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) reconstruction using a secure graft with internal fixation. The PCL reconstruction rehabilitation is unique in that extreme knee flexion places a higher amount of stress on the newly reconstructed PCL. Therefore, there are several activities that should be avoided early post-operatively with a PCL reconstruction, for best results, avoid:

- · Isolated hamstring activity including curls, isometric, and intense stretching
- Open chain active knee extension from 90-70°, knee extension from 70-0° is allowed with adequate strength and full range knee extension is allowed 6 weeks post-op
- Flexion should be gained with passive wall slides to avoid active hamstring contraction

This protocol is divided into several phases according to postoperative weeks and each phase has anticipated goals for the individual patient to reach. When the goals of the phase have been accomplished, the next phase may begin. Each individual patient may meet these goals at different times based on individual issues and special circumstances. The **overall goals** of the reconstruction and the rehabilitation are to:

- · Control joint pain, swelling, hemarthrosis
- Regain normal knee range of motion
- Regain normal gait pattern and neuromuscular stability for ambulation
- Regain normal lower extremity strength
- Regain normal proprioception, balance, and coordination fordaily activities
- Achieve the level of function based on the orthopedic and patient goals

 The physical therapy is to begin 2nd day post-op. It is extremely important for the supervised rehabilitation to be supplemented by a home fitness program where the patient performs the given exercises at home or at a gym facility. **Important post-op signs** to monitor:

- Swelling of the knee or surrounding soft tissue
- · Abnormal pain response, hypersensitive
- Abnormal gait pattern, with or without assistive device
- · Limited range of motion
- Weakness in the lower extremity musculature (quadriceps, hamstring)
- · Insufficient lower extremity flexibility

Return to activity requires both time and clinical evaluation. To safely and most efficiently return to normal or high level functional activity the patient requires adequate strength, flexibility, and endurance. Isokinetic testing and functional evaluation are both methods of evaluating a patient's readiness to return to activity.

Phase 1: Week 1-2 PCL Reconstruction

WEEK EXERCISE GOAL

1-2 **ROM** 0-30°

Passive, 0-30° Patella mobs Ankle pumps Gastroc/soleus stretching

STRENGTH

Quad sets with e-stim/biofeedback Active knee extension (30-0°) SLR (flex, abd, add)

WEIGHT BEARING

WBAT with 2 crutch and brace

BRACE

Limited from 0-30°

MODALITIES

E-stim/biofeedback as needed Ice 15-20 minutes

- ROM 0-30°
- Control pain, inflammation, and effusion
- Independent in HEP
- Adequate quad/VMO control
- · WBAT with crutches and brace

Phase 2: Week 2-6 PCL Reconstruction

WEEK EXERCISE GOAL

2-6 **ROM** 0-90° (wk 4)

Passive, 0-90° (wk 4) 0-110° (wk 6)

0-110° (wk 6)

Patella mobs

Ankle pumps

Initiate light hamsting stretch

Gastroc/soleus/ITB stretch

Wall slides to reach goal

STRENGTH

Quad sets with biofeedback

SLR (flex, abd, add) with weight/tubing

Multi-angle isometrics (70-0°)

Knee extension (70-0°)

Initiate mini-squats (0-30°)

Initiate leg press/total gym (0-60°)

Multi-hip in 4 directions

Heel raise/Toe raise

Wall squats (0-30°)

BALANCE TRAINING

Weight shift (side-to-side, fwd/bkwd)

Single leg balance work

Hesitation/Cup walking

Steam boats balance work

BICYCLE

May begin when 110° flexion is reached

WEIGHT BEARING

FWB with/without crutches as strength allows FWB

BRACE

Continue with brace, unlocked to 90° 0-90° (wk 4)

MODALITIES

E-stim/biofeedback as needed

Ice 15-20 minutes

- ROM 0-110°
- WBAT to FWB
- Control pain, inflammation, and effusion
- · Increase lower extremity strength
- Enhance proprioception, balance, and coordination

Phase 3: Week 6-12 PCL Reconstruction

WEEK EXERCISE GOAL

6-12 **ROM** 0-135°

Passive, 0-135° Patella mobs Hamstring/ITB stretch Gastroc/Soleus stretch Wall slides to reach goal

STRENGTH

Continue with all strengthening activities from above phases
Initiate lateral/fwd step-ups/downs
Initiate knee extension 90-0°
Bike/EFX for endurance
Reverse lunges-knee not to migrate over toe
Smith press squats at wk 8

BALANCE TRAINING

Single leg balance with plyotoss Wobble board balance activities ½ Foam roller balance activities Sportscord balance/agility work

BRACE D/C (wk 6)

Discharge post-op brace at week 6 Functional brace to be fitted

MODALITIES

Ice 15-20 minutes

- ROM 0-135°
- Increase lower extremity strength and endurance
- · Control pain, inflammation, and effusion
- · Maximize proprioception, balance, and coordination

Phase 4: Week 12-36 PCL Reconstruction

WEEK EXERCISE

12-36 **ROM**

Continue with all stretching activities

STRENGTH

Continue with all strengthening activities increasing all weight and repetitions Progress with all single leg activity

BALANCE TRAINING

Continue with advanced balance/agility training Single leg work on advanced surfaces

RUNNING PROGRAM

Initiate running on minitramp and progress to treadmill as tolerated Backward walking on treadmill

AEROBIC CONDITIONING

Walking program Swimming program (kicking) Bike for strength and endurance EFX for strength and endurance

FUNCTIONAL TRAINING

Lateral movements (slide board, shuffles) Initiate light plyometrics/agility drills High speed training Initiate sport specific training Carioca, figure 8's

MODALITIES

Ice 15-20 minutes

- · Maximize lower extremity strength and endurance
- · Return to previous activity level
- Return to specific functional level