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Rehabilitation Protocol for Multiligamentous Knee Reconstruction Surgery

☐ Medial Meniscus Repair
□Root/Radial pattern**
☐ Lateral Meniscus Repair
☐Root/Radial pattern**
☐ Partial Medial Meniscectomy
☐ Partial Lateral Meniscectomy

Throughout protocol, please note special considerations for PCL reconstruction, Posterolateral Corner reconstruction, LCL reconstruction, Distal Biceps Femoris repair, and radial/root meniscus repairs

PHASE I: Recovery and Protection (0-8 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation Goals	 Minimize pain and inflammation Protect integrity of repair Avoid postoperative adhesions Protected ROM Goal 0-115+ degrees Quad activation (able to perform SLR without lag) Return to general wellness baseline (sleep, nutrition, mood, and energy) Patient education emphasizing compliance of post-operative restrictions
Weight Bearing	 Non-weight-bearing for 6 weeks Gradually progress to WBAT by week 8
Range of Motion Limitations	 0-2 weeks: Limit flexion to 90° Restore full extension 2-8 weeks: Progress flexion as tolerated** Maintain extension Avoid hyperextension**
Brace	O-4 weeks: Hinged knee brace locked in extension at all times except for exercises/hygiene May unlock for ROM exercises 4-8 weeks (*if able to perform SLR without lag*): Hinged knee brace locked in extension when ambulating Brace open to motion at other times May remove brace when sleeping PCL Injury Transition into dynamic PCL brace when swelling allows (e.g. Ossur PCL Rebound Brace)
Precautions/ Guidelines	 Avoid open chain exercises Specific precautions per special considerations below
**Special Considerations	 PCL Reconstruction Minimize posterior tibial translation forces on PCL graft ROM Passive ROM Apply anterior drawer with passive knee flexion Prone ROM for 0-2 weeks AVOID Stretching into hyperextension Prone hangs Active hamstring contraction/strengthening Posterolateral Corner/LCL Reconstruction Reduce tension at the fibular head (tunnel for LCL reconstruction) Passive ROM AVOID

- Stretching into hyperextension
- Active hamstring contraction/strengthening
- Varus stress on knee
- Hip abduction

Distal Biceps Femoris Repair

- Passive ROM
- AVOID
 - Stretching into hyperextension
 - Active hamstring contraction/strengthening

Meniscus Repair

- Standard repairs
 - o ROM 0-90° for 4 weeks, then progress as tolerated
- Radial or Root Repairs
 - No ROM past 90° for 6 weeks
- For all meniscus repairs:
 - No ROM past 90° with a load for 12 weeks (i.e. deep squats/lunges)

Interventions

Swelling Management

- Ice/cryotherapy
- Compression
- Elevation
- Retrograde massage
- Ankle pumps

Range of motion/Mobility

- Patellar mobilizations: superior/inferior and medial/lateral
 - *Patellar mobilizations are heavily emphasized in the early post-operative phase following patella tendon autograft*
- Follow precautions for specific procedures in progressing ROM

Strengthening

- Quad sets
- NMES high intensity (2500 Hz, 75 bursts) supine knee extended 10 sec/50 sec, 10 contractions, 2x/wk during sessions—use of clinical stimulator during session, consider home units distributed immediate post op
- Straight leg raise
 - *Do not perform straight leg raise if you have a knee extension lag*

Cardiovascular

- May begin exercise bike with no resistance at 6 weeks when adequate ROM
 - Can add resistance at 10 weeks
- May begin pool therapy at 6 weeks
 - No swimming/kicking

Criteria to Progress

- ROM 0-115+ degrees
- Quad contraction with superior patella glide and full active extension
- Able to perform 30+ SLR without lag
- Tolerance for progressive intensity with strengthening exercises

PHASE II: Acclimation to Load (8-10/12 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

I TIAGE III. ACCIIIII atio	n to Load (8-10/12 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)
Rehabilitation Goals	 Progress to full weight-bearing with non-antalgic gait pattern Prepare the knee to accept load for future strength exercise progressions
Range of Motion	Progress to full range of motion
Brace	 Hinged brace for daily activities May remove when not ambulating
	PCL Injury Continue dynamic PCL brace for 6 months with ambulating/activities
Precautions/ Guidelines	 Avoid open chain exercises Specific precautions per special considerations below
**Special Considerations	PCL Reconstruction Continue to minimize posterior tibial translation forces on PCL graft ROM May begin A/AAROM May begin Prone hangs AVOID Stretching into hyperextension Active hamstring contraction/strengthening Posterolateral Corner/LCL Reconstruction/Distal Biceps Femoris Repair May begin gentle hip abduction with no resistance below the knee AVOID Stretching into hyperextension Active hamstring contraction/strengthening Meniscus Repair No ROM past 90° with a load for 12 weeks (i.e. deep squats/lunges)
Interventions -Continue with Phase I interventions	 Strengthening May initiate basic weight bearing exercises Gentle hip abduction with no resistance below knee Wall-sits 0-45 Mini-squats with support 0-45 Cardiovascular Exercise bike with no resistance until 10 weeks Pool therapy - no swimming/kicking Transmill walking
Criteria to Progress	 Treadmill walking Full weight-bearing with nonantalgic gait pattern without crutches Walk 1-2 miles at 20 min/mile pace An effusion may still be present but must be non reactive before phase progression Compliance with home exercise program

PHASE III: Rebuild (10-24 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

THACE III. HEBUIIG (0-24 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)
Rehabilitation Goals	 Fully resolving any remaining ROM deficits Initiate cardiovascular and work capacity training Reestablish tolerance to joint and tissue loading Build muscle mass with progressive resistance exercise
Brace	 Hinged Brace Criteria for discontinuing brace: Able to perform 30+ SLR without lag ROM 0-90+ degrees Ambulating with normalized gait If returning to sport, fit for custom functional brace by 5 months PCL Injury Continue dynamic PCL brace for 6 months with ambulating/activities
Precautions/ Guidelines	 Before Four Months PCL and/or PLC reconstruction Avoid open-chain hamstring strengthening Strengthening from 6 weeks to 4 months with submaximal effort exercises in shallow knee flexion angles Open-chain quadriceps strength exercises are critical to isolate the muscle and recover strength. Closed-chain or weight-bearing quadriceps strengthening through squat, step-up, or lunge drills is limited to a depth of 70 of knee flexion
	PCL and/or PLC reconstruction Hamstring exercises are progressed gradually per the required muscular demand of the exercise Nordic hamstring exercise is incorporated last due to the kneeling position and high levels of muscle activation Progress closed chain knee flexion loading (i.e., squatting) deeper than 70 degrees
Interventions -Continue with Phase I-II interventions	 At 5 months, may begin low intensity sport-specific activities Strengthening Begin low-intensity plyometrics at 4 months Progress strengthening exercises within precautions/restrictions Cardiovascular Exercise bike Pool therapy

	 No breast stroke Return to run progression Can start at 5 months if within 2 degrees of full extension
Sport Performance Testing Baseline - 4 months	 Basic Clinical measures Knee joint ROM Goal: extension 0°, flexion ≤10° SSD Ankle joint ROM Goal: CKC ankle DF ROM ≥40° DF, relative symmetry (≤5° SSD) Circumferential limb measures-muscle girth Swelling measures Goal: ≤1+ effusion Hip strength with HHD (omit if s/p FCL or Posterolateral corner reconstruction) Goal: ≥75% LSI Lower Extremity Functional Testing Y-balance test squat - anterior Goal: ≤8 cm SSD One leg rise test (from 60° knee flexion) Goal: @ 60 bpm: able to complete 25 consecutive reps Biomechanics Lab Tests Isometric dynamometer quadriceps muscle strength Quad strength goals: ≥65-70% LSI ≥65%-70% peak torque/BW Squatting goals: (force plates, motion capture)
	 Double leg squat: <10% loading asymmetry Single leg squat: >75° peak knee flexion angle
Criteria to Progress	 Full, pain-free motion No effusion Sufficient hamstring and quadriceps strength to progress agility exercises Tolerance of strengthening progressions Walk 1-2 miles at 15 min/mile pace

PHASE IV: Restore (6 MONTHS - 1+ YEAR)

Rehabilitation Goals	 Reintegration into sporting environment Control-Chaos continuum Progress athlete from slow, controlled, pre planned movements to fast, chaotic, reactive, sport-specific movements Athlete should gradually increase volume of load, skill, and physical fitness training Alternate difficult days with recovery days
Brace	Functional brace for returning to sport
Interventions -Continue with Phase	Strengthening • Progress strengthening exercises

I-III interventions

- Progress plyometrics, agility drills
 - o Slide boards
 - o Figure 8's
 - Gentle loops
 - Large zig zags

Progressions

- Multi-plane sport specific plyometrics program
- Multi-plane sport specific agility program
- Include hard cutting and pivoting depending on the individuals' goals (~7 mo)
- Non-contact practice→ Full practice→ Full play (12+ months)

Cardiovascular

- Exercise bike with increasing resistance
- Pool therapy/swimming
- Running progression

Sport Performance Testing

Follow up 1 7 months

Basic Clinical measures

- Repeat baseline tests
- Knee joint ROM
 - o Goal: symmetrical extension, flexion ≤5° SSD
- Ankle joint ROM
 - o Goal: symmetrical
- Circumferential limb measures-muscle girth
- Swelling measures
 - o Goal: 0 effusion
- Hip strength with HHD (for all surgery types)
 - o Goal: ≥85% LSI

Lower Extremity Functional Testing

- Repeat baseline tests
- Y-balance test squat anterior
 - Goal: ≤4 cm SSD
- One leg rise test (from 90° knee flexion)
 - o Goal: 25 consecutive reps
- Add hop tests as appropriate per recovery status
 - o Single leg hop for distance, triple hop for distance
 - Goal: ≥80% LSI

Biomechanics Lab Tests

- Repeat/add
 - o Isometric quad strength
 - Isokinetic guad and hamstring strength
- Add: hop testing with motion capture over force plates as appropriate
- Quad strength goals:
 - o ≥80% LSI
 - ≥75-80% peak torque/BW
- Hamstring strength goals:
 - o ≥75% LSI
- Squatting/hopping (force plates, motion capture)

Sport Performance Testing Follow up 2 10+ months	Basic Clinical measures • Repeat baseline tests • Knee joint ROM • Goal: symmetrical extension, flexion ≤5° SSD • Circumferential limb measures-muscle girth • Goal: <2 cm SSD • Swelling measures • Goal: 0 effusion • Hip strength with HHD • Goal: ≥90% LSI
	 Lower Extremity Functional Testing Repeat baseline tests Y-balance test squat - anterior Goal: ≤4 cm SSD One leg rise test (from 90° knee flexion) Goal: 25 consecutive reps Add/repeat hop tests Single leg hop for distance, triple hop for distance Goal: ≥90% LSI
	Biomechanics Lab Tests Repeat Isometric quad strength Isokinetic quad and hamstring strength Repeat/add: hop testing with motion capture over force plates Quad strength goals: ≥90% LSI ≥90% peak torque/BW Hamstring strength goals: ≥75% LSI Squatting/hopping (force plates, motion capture) ≤10% loading asymmetry with bilateral vertical jump ≥75° peak knee flexion angle with Single Leg Forward Hop (SLFH) landing Peak knee flexion angle (SLFH landing) within 90% of contralateral limb
Criteria for Return to Sports	 Not before 9 months, and may take 12-18+ months Full, painless range of motion No effusion Quadriceps and hamstring strength 90% of contralateral side No apprehension with all sports specific drills Functional bracing is used for sports or work activities that put the reconstruction at risk until the patient reaches 18 months post op Cleared by physician

Monson J, Schoenecker J, Schwery N, Palmer J, Rodriguez A, LaPrade RF. Postoperative Rehabilitation and Return to Sport Following Multiligament Knee Reconstruction. Arthrosc Sports Med Rehabil. 2022 Jan 28;4(1):e29-e40. doi: 10.1016/j.asmr.2021.08.020. PMID: 35141534; PMCID: PMC8811527.