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Post-Operative Rehabilitation Prescription Guidelines for Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

Patient Name: _____

Date: _____

Treatment Frequency: _____ *times per week*

Site **R** **L**

Duration of Therapy Prescription: _____ *weeks*

Modalities: PRN

Please send progress notes.

Physician's Signature: _____

(I have medically prescribed the above treatments)

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Sports Medicine & Orthopedic Surgery

General Information: The following ACL rehabilitation guidelines are based on a review of the randomized controlled trials related to ACL rehabilitation. They have been adapted from the M.O.O.N (Multicenter Orthopaedics Outcomes Network) group sports medicine collaborative consensus statement related to evidence based ACL rehabilitation. The guidelines have been developed to service the spectrum of ACL injured people (non-athlete ↔ elite athlete). For this reason, **example exercises** are provided instead of a highly structured rehabilitation program. **Attending rehabilitation specialists should tailor the program to each patient's specific needs.**

Progression from one phase to the next is based on the patient demonstrating readiness by achieving **functional criteria rather than the time elapsed since surgery**. The timeframes identified in parentheses after each Phase are *approximate* times for the average patient, **NOT** guidelines for progression. Some patients will be ready to progress sooner than the timeframe identified, whereas others will take longer.

The *recommended* number of visits to the rehabilitation specialist (including visits merely for evaluation / exercise progression) is **16 to 24** visits with the majority of the visits occurring early (**BIW x 6 weeks**). However, it is recognized that some patient's health plans are severely restrictive. For this reason, the *minimum* number of post-ACL reconstruction visits to a rehabilitation specialist should not be less than **6 visits**.

PHASE 1: Immediate Post-operative Phase (Approximate timeframe: Surgery to 2 weeks)

GOALS

- Full knee extension ROM
- Good quadriceps control (≥ 20 no lag SLR)
- Minimize pain and swelling
- Normal gait pattern

Crutch Use: WBAT with crutches (beginning the day of surgery)

Crutch D/C Criteria: Normal gait pattern

Ability to safely ascend/descend stairs without noteworthy pain or
Instability (reciprocal stair climbing)

Knee Immobilizer: One week (WBAT locked in extension)

CPM Machine: You may return this machine once you are able to easily achieve full extension and 90° of knee flexion (usually no more than 4 weeks)

Cryotherapy: Cold with compression/elevation (e.g. Cryo-cuff, ice with compressive stocking)

- First 24 hours or until acute inflammation is controlled: every hour for 15 minutes
- After acute inflammation is controlled: 3 times a day for 15 minutes

EXERCISE SUGGESTIONS:

ROM

- *Extension:* Low load, long duration (~5 minutes) stretching (e.g., heel prop, prone hang minimizing co-contraction and nociceptor response)
- *Flexion:* Wall slides, heel slides, seated assisted knee flexion, bike: rocking-for-range
- Patellar mobilization (medial/lateral mobilization initially followed by superior/inferior direction while monitoring reaction to effusion and ROM)

Muscle Activation/Strength

- Quadriceps sets emphasizing vastus lateralis and vastus medialis activation
- SLR emphasizing no lag
- **Electric Stimulation:** *Optional* if unable to perform no lag SLR

Discontinue use when able to perform *20 no lag SLR*

- Double-leg quarter squats
- Standing theraband resisted terminal knee extension (TKE)
- Hamstring sets / curls
- Side-lying hip adduction/abduction (Avoid adduction moment in this phase with concomitant grade II – III MCL injury)
- Quad/ham co-contraction supine
- Prone Hip Extension
- Ankle pumps with theraband
- Heel raises (calf press)

Cardiopulmonary

- UBE or similar exercise is recommended

Scar Massage (when incision is fully healed)

CRITERIA FOR PROGRESSION TO PHASE 2

- 20 no lag SLR
- Normal gait
- Crutch/Immobilizer D/C
- ROM: no greater than 5° active extension lag, 110° active flexion

PHASE 2: Early Rehabilitation Phase (Approximate timeframe: weeks 2 to 6)

GOALS

- Full ROM
- Improve muscle strength
- Progress neuromuscular retraining

EXERCISE SUGGESTIONS

ROM

- Low load, long duration (assisted prn)
- Heel slides/wall slides
- Heel prop/prone hang (minimize co-contraction / nociceptor response)
- Bike (rocking-for-range → riding with low seat height)
- Flexibility stretching all major groups

Strengthening

Quadriceps:

- Quad sets
- Mini-squats/wall-squats
- Steps-ups
- Knee extension from 90° to 40°
- Leg press
- Shuttle **Press without jumping action**

Hamstrings:

- Hamstring curls
- Resistive SLR with sports cord

Other Musculature:

- Hip adduction/abduction: SLR or with equipment
- Standing heel raises: progress from double to single leg support
- Seated calf press against resistance
- **Multi-hip machine in all directions with proximal pad placement**

Neuromuscular training

- Wobble board
- Rocker board
- Single-leg stance with or without equipment (e.g. instrumented balance system)
- Slide board
- Fitter

Cardiopulmonary

- Bike
- Elliptical trainer
- Stairmaster

CRITERIA FOR PROGRESSION TO PHASE 3

- Full ROM
- Minimal effusion/pain
- Functional strength and control in daily activities

PHASE 3: Strengthening & Control Phase (Approximate timeframe: weeks 7 through 12)

GOALS

- Maintain full ROM
- Running without pain or swelling
- Hopping without pain, swelling or giving-way

EXERCISE SUGGESTIONS

Strengthening

- Squats
- Leg press
- Hamstring curl
- Knee extension 90° to 0°
- Step-ups/down
- Lunges
- Shuttle
- Sports cord
- Wall squats

Neuromuscular Training

- Wobble board / rocker board / roller board
- Perturbation training
- Instrumented testing systems
- Varied surfaces

Cardiopulmonary

- Straight line running on treadmill or in a protected environment (NO cutting or pivoting)
- All other cardiopulmonary equipment

CRITERIA FOR PROGRESSION TO PHASE 4

- Running without pain or swelling
- Hopping without pain or swelling (Bilateral and Unilateral)
- Neuromuscular and strength training exercises without difficulty

PHASE 4: Advanced Training Phase (Approximate timeframe: weeks 13 to 16)

GOALS

- Running patterns (Figure-8, pivot drills, etc.) at 75% speed without difficulty
- Jumping without difficulty
- Hop tests at 75% contralateral values (Cincinnati hop tests: single-leg hop for distance, triple-hop for distance, crossover hop for distance, 6-meter timed hop)

EXERCISE SUGGESTIONS

Aggressive Strengthening

- Squats
- Lunges
- Plyometrics

Agility Drills

- Shuffling
- Hopping
- Carioca
- Vertical jumps
- Running patterns at 50 to 75% speed (e.g. Figure-8)
- Initial sports specific drill patterns at 50 – 75% effort

Neuromuscular Training

- Wobble board / rocker board / roller board
- Perturbation training
- Instrumented testing systems
- Varied surfaces

Cardiopulmonary

- Running
- Other cardiopulmonary exercises

CRITERIA FOR PROGRESSION TO PHASE 5

- Maximum vertical jump without pain or instability
- 75% of contralateral on hop tests
- Figure-8 run at 75% speed without difficulty

PHASE 5: Return-to-Sport Phase (Approximate timeframe: weeks 17 to 20)

GOALS

- 85% contralateral strength
- 85% contralateral on hop tests
- Sport specific training without pain, swelling or difficulty

EXERCISE SUGGESTIONS

Aggressive Strengthening

- Squats
- Lunges
- Plyometrics

Sport Specific Activities

- Interval training programs
- Running patterns in football
- Sprinting
- Change of direction
- Pivot and drive in basketball
- Kicking in soccer
- Spiking in volleyball
- Skill / biomechanical analysis with coaches and sports medicine team

RETURN-TO-SPORT EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Hop tests (single-leg hop, triple hop, cross-over hop, 6 meter timed-hop)
- Isokinetic strength test (60°/second)
- Vertical jump
- Deceleration shuttle test

RETURN-TO-SPORT CRITERIA:

- No functional complaints
- Confidence when running, cutting, jumping at full speed
- 85% contralateral values on hop tests