

Lateral Collateral Ligament Reconstruction Physical Therapy Protocol/Prescription

Patient Name:_____

Surgery: Right/Left LCL Reconstruction

Date of Surgery:_____

Frequency: 1 2 3 4 times/week Duration: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Weeks

PHASE ONE: Weeks 1-6

The patient will be in a post-op hinged knee brace with a 30° extension limit that will be maintained for at least 3 weeks and up to 6 weeks, at the physician's discretion. The brace is to be worn at all times.

The patient will be non-weight bearing (NWB) until the extension limit is released. Keys during phase one: *Protect the new graft *Neuro-muscular quad control – use biofeedback on VMO

EXERCISE GOAL:

RANGE OF MOTION 30-90° Week 4 30-110° Week 6 Manual patella mobs – especially superior/inferior Seated heel slides using towel Supine heel slides at wall if needed

STRENGTH AND NM CONTROL

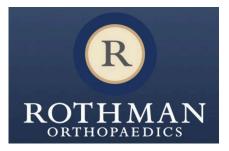
Perform in brace Quad sets (10 x 10sec) - the more the better - at least 100/day Glut and Hamstring isometrics LAQ (90-30°) Seated hip flexion Multi-hip

STRETCHING

Hamstring stretch – hold 30 seconds; perform in brace Gastroc stretch with towel – hold 30 seconds; in brace

MODALITIES

EMS may be needed to facilitate quad if contraction cannot be voluntarily evoked EGS may be needed to help control swelling and increase circulation Ice should be used following exercise and initially every hour for 20 minutes *Perform HEP 3X/Day



PHASE TWO: Weeks 6-12

By the end of this phase, the patient should ambulate with normal gait, have good quad control, controlled swelling, and be able to ascend descend stairs.

EXERCISE GOAL

RANGE OF MOTION Work slowly to full extension Knee flexion 0-120 by 8 weeks Full range by week 12 Heel slides – seated and/or supine

STRENGTH

Quad sets are continued until swelling is gone and quad tone is good SLR (3 way) add ankle weights when ready Shuttle/Total gym – 30-100° - bilateral and unilateral; focus on weight distribution more on heel than toes to avoid overload on Patella tendon Multi-hip – increase intensity as able Closed chain terminal knee extension (TKE) Leg Press Step-ups – forward Step-over's Hamstring curls Wall squats Calf raises

CARDIO Cycle when 110° of flexion is reached

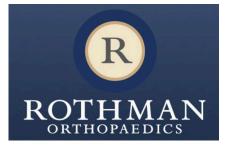
STRETCHING Continue with HS and calf stretching

BALANCE Weight shifting – med/lat Single leg stance – even and uneven surface – focus on knee flexion Plyoball –

GAIT Cone walking – forward, lateral

MODALITIES

Continue to use ice following exercise *Pt may be measured for medial unloader that protects against varus and hyperextension



PHASE THREE: Weeks 12-36

EXERCISE GOAL

RANGE OF MOTION Full ROM should work to be achieved

STRETCHING Continue with HS and calf stretch Initiate quad stretch

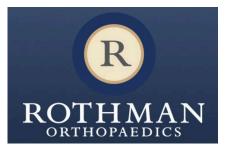
STRENGTH

Continue with above exercises, increasing intensity as able Step-ups – forward and lateral; add dumbbells to increase I; focus on slow, controlled movement during the ascent and descent Squats – Smith press or standing (wk 8) Lunges – forward and reverse; add dumbbells or med ball T-band hip flexion Single leg squats Single leg wall squats Cycle – increase intensity; single leg cycle maintaining 80 RPM

BALANCE Plyoball – toss – even and uneven surface Squats on balance board/foam roll/airex Steamboats – 4 way; even and uneven surface Strength activities such as step-ups and lunges on airex

CARDIO Cycle and EFX – increase intensity

MODALITIES Continue to use ice after exercise *Continue with HEP at least 3X/week



PHASE FOUR: Weeks 16-36

Continue exercises for strengthening with focus on high intensity and low repetitions (6-10) for increased strength.

Initiate lateral movements and sports cord: lunges, forward, backward, or side-step with sports cord, lat step-ups with sports cord, step over hurdles.

Jogging/Plyos:

When cleared by the physician, the patient can begin light plyos and jogging at a slow to normal pace focusing on achieving normal stride length and frequency. Initiate jogging for 2 minutes, walking for 1 until this is comfortable for the patient and then progress the time as able. Jogging should first be performed on a treadmill or track (only straight-aways) and then progressed to harder surfaces such as grass and then asphalt or concrete. It is normal for the patient to have increased swelling as well as some soreness, but this should not persist beyond one day or the patient did too much.

Jump rope and line jumps can be initiated when the patient is cleared to jog. This can be done for time or repetitions and should be done bilaterally and progressed to unilateral.

Jogging and plyos should be performed with brace on.

Advanced Plyos can include squat jumps, tuck jumps, box jumps, depth jumps, 180 jumps, cone jumps, broad jumps, scissor hops

Leg circuit: squats, lunges, scissor jumps on step, squat jumps Power skipping Bounding in place and for distance Quick feet on step – forward and side-to-side – use sports cord Progress lateral movements – shuffles with sports cord; slide board Ladder drills Swimming – all styles

Focus should be on quality, NOT quantity Landing from jumps is critical – knees should flex to 30° and should be aligned over second toe. Controlling valgus will initially be a challenge and unilateral hops should not be performed until this is achieved.

Initiate sprints and cutting drills. Progression: Straight line, figure 8, circles, 45° turns, 90° cuts Carioca Sports specific drills Biodex test Single leg hop test

Biodex goals: Peak Torque/BW Males Peak Torque/BS females 60°/s (%) 110-115 80-95 180°/s (%) 60-75 50-65

