

Trochleoplasty Rehabilitation guideline

This protocol is a general guide to rehabilitation. The time scales are an approximate guide and may be altered depending on various factors such as pain, swelling and control. Pain and swelling is very common for up to 6 months post operatively and should **be factored into rehabilitation. The patient's management** should be tailor made to meet individual objectives (ref Smith 2008). Re-education of activity with stable patella is vital before progression.

Please check the post operative notes for any variation as operation not often performed in isolation.

Week 0-2

Inflammatory stage.

Aims: Decrease / control swelling and pain, full active and passive extension, 90° flexion. Ability to SLR. Full weight-bearing as tolerated.

ROM very important in early stages to prevent arthrofibrosis (Smith 2007)

- Inpatient stay in hospital 1-2 nights
- Active and active assisted knee flexion +/- CPM as required
- Static and inner range quadriceps exercises,
 Straight leg raise taught
- Ankle dorsiflexion/ plantarflexion exercises
- Mobilise weight-bearing as tolerated with crutches
- Swelling management
- Education regarding rehabilitation. Address any fear avoidance issues (ref Smith 2007)
- Gentle closed chain quadriceps exercises emphasis on alignment and co-contraction.
- Port hole / scar management
- Start basic proprioception, balance and coordination training
- Consider core and hip stability exercises

Week 2 - 6

2/52 Clinic review for removal of sutures

Aim: Full extension (normal / hyperextension) and near full flexion. Good activation of quadriceps and straight leg raise with NO lag. Minimal pain. Mild/stable effusion. Normal gait pattern

Quadriceps weakness often a major problem for these patients due to longstanding trochlear dysplasia (Smith 2007)

- Swelling management
- Wean off crutches as pain and quadriceps control allows
- Progress closed chain quadriceps exercises with co-contraction- double leg wall mini squats, sit to stand, lunges (onto step if PFJ pain problematic)
- Closed chain knee flexion exercises
- Patella mobilizations avoiding lateral glides (Fithian 2010).)
- Proprioception, balance and co-ordination training
- Core and hip stability exercises (Cichanowski 2007)
- Once 100° flexion is achieved can start using a stationary bike

Precautions:

Avoid exacerbating pre existing PFJ pain / consider level of degenerative change pre op.

Week 6- 12

Aim: Controlled pain and swelling. FROM- must exceed 90 flexion – if not refer back to clinic as may need manipulation.

Increase quadriceps and VMO control for restoration of proper patella tracking. Good proximal alignment and control

Exercises need to be tailored to their functional aim.

Many patients are still experiencing swelling and pain at this stage so should not be progressed too quickly.

- Road cycling no clips or cleats "normal pedals only"
- CV fitness
- Proprioceptive exercises add controlled rotational exercises
- Swimming freestyle and pool walking

Precautions:

Avoid impact work and deep squats/lunges especially if pre-existing PFJ pain and/or degenerative articular lesions (Fithian 2010)

Contraindications:

no breast stroke until 3 months at the earliest

Considerations:

Referral to the multi gym if fully weight bearing with symmetrical gait and low / moderate pain and or swelling

Month 3-6

Clinic review plus outcome scores

Aim: knee extension strength at least 70% of other knee. Good active patella control with no evidence of lateral tracking or instability.

- Increase fitness
- Introduction of impact work— ONLY if good range, eccentric quadriceps control with correct alignment and minimal swelling/pain.
- Gradual increase in resisted open chain/closed chain quadriceps (avoid pain)
- Continue with proprioceptive training increase rotational control

Month 6 +

Aim:

- Full pain free ROM.
- Raise fitness targets and set new goals
- Increase speed of balance reactions and improve co-ordination
- Normal gait in running. Good control of cutting, pivoting, stopping and starting if required
- Sport specific exercises progressively sequenced to include walking followed by running forwards/ backwards/ sideways; changing directions
- Advice on returning to training
- Non- contact initially progress to contact

- Initiate running gradual paced change of terrain / gradient and duration
- Progressive introduction of dynamic activity
 - jumping / hopping (start on the trampette, emphasis on alignment of both push off and land)
 - change of direction; start single direction and progress to cutting, multidirectional and pivoting
 - stopping / starting and acceleration / deceleration
 - backwards running

Prior to return to sports training: Satisfactory single limb dynamic control 85% hop for height, length and cross over 80% strength of non-involved limb Confidence in knee

Return to activity non contact training initially

Clinic review 12/12 for x-ray and outcome scores

Refer back to surgeon:

Signs of infection, Thrombosis Dislocation Persistent stiffness > 8/52

Seen in clinic at approximately:

2/52, 12/52, 12/12

References

UHBristol Rehabilitation Guide - Mr Eldridge

Cichanowski HR, Schmitt JS, Johnson RJ, Niemuth PE (2007) Hip strength in collegiate female athletes with patellofemoral pain. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise 39: 1227-1232.

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