



Indiana University Health

IU Health Physicians Orthopedics & Sports Medicine

KNEE MICROFRACTURE (ISOLATED) – PATELLOFEMORAL (PF) vs. FEMORAL CONDYLE/TIBIAL PLATEAU (FC)

PHYSICAL THERAPY PROTOCOL

Bryan M. Saltzman, M.D.

Indiana University Health Physicians Assistant Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, Indiana University Sports Medicine, Cartilage Restoration, Shoulder/Elbow IU Health Methodist Hospital – 1801 N Senate Ave, Indianapolis, IN 46202 IU Health North - 201 Pennsylvania Pkwy #100, Carmel, IN 46280 317-944-9400 www.bryansaltzmanmd.com

Patient Name: _____ Date of Surgery: _____

Procedure: Right/Left Knee Femoral Condyle/Tibial Plateau/Patella/Trochlea Microfracture

<u>Associated Procedure(s)</u> (circled if applicable):

- ACI biopsy
- Partial Meniscectomy/Debridement



___ Evaluate and Treat – no open chain or isokinetic exercises

__ Provide patient with home exercise program

Rehabilitation Precautions

General	 WB status varies based on lesion location, size and physician It is very important to know the location and size of the lesion Small lesion <2cm2 Large lesion >2cm2 All progression is based on soft tissue healing
Brace	 Femoral condyle (FC): No brace, may use elastic wrap to control swelling Patellofemoral (PF): Brace locked in 0o extension; may progress opening of brace Weeks 6-8
Weight-bearing	 Femoral Condyle Small FC lesions (<2.0 cm²): Weeks 1-4: NWB Weeks 4-6: Wean off crutches to FWB Large FC lesions (>2.0 cm2): Weeks 1-6: NWB Weeks 6-8: Wean off crutches to FWB Weeks 6-8: Wean off crutches to FWB Weeks 6-8: Wean off crutches to FWB Weeks 6-8: Wean off crutches to FWB Weeks 6-8: Progress to 50% WB - brace locked in full extension, Week 4: progress to 75% WB - brace locked in full extension, Weeks 6-8: Progress to full WB - brace locked in full extension, Weeks 6-8: progress to full WB - brace locked in full extension, Weeks 6-8: progress to full WB - brace locked in full extension, Weeks 6-8: progress to full WB - brace locked in full extension,
Range of Motion (ROM)	 Immediate motion exercise Day 1 Full passive knee extension immediately CPM 6 weeks for large FC & PF lesions; 3 weeks for small FC lesions Initiate CPM day 1 for total of 8-12 hours/day (0°-60°; if PF >6.0 cm, 0°-40°) Progress CPM ROM as tolerated 5°-10° per day CPM for total of 6-8 hours/day for up to 6 weeks Patellar mobilization (4-6 times per day) Range of motion exercises throughout the day Passive knee flexion ROM at least 2-3 times daily Progress passive knee ROM as tolerated, NO FORCED FLEXION BEYOND 90° ROM goals: (<i>PF lesions may be limited due to location and size</i>) Week 1: 0°-90° Week 3: 0°-115° Week 8: Full (equal) ROM Stretch hamstrings and calf



Phase I: Proliferation (Weeks 0-6)

Goals	 Protect healing tissue from load and shear forces Decrease pain and effusion Restoration of full passive knee extension Gradually restore knee flexion Regain quadriceps control
Brace	See above guidelines
Weightbearing	See above guidelines
ROM	See above guidelines
Strengthening Program	 Ankle pumps Quadriceps setting Multi-angle isometrics Active knee extension 90°-40° for FC lesions (no resistance) NO active NWB knee extension exercises for PF lesions Straight leg raises (4 directions) Initiate weight shifting exercises with knee in extension Week 1-2 for PF lesions, Week 4 for small FC lesions, Week 6-8 for larger FC lesions Partial weight bearing leg press 0°-60° Weeks 4-6 for small FC lesions and PF lesions, progress to 0°-90° Weeks 6-8 Toe calf raises week 4-6 for small FC and PF lesions May begin use of pool for gait training and exercises Week 3-4 (when incisions fully healed) May begin stationary bike week 4, low resistance with appropriate seat height
Functional Activities	 Gradual return to daily activities If symptoms occur, reduce activities to reduce pain and inflammation Swelling control: Ice, elevation, compression, and modalities as needed
Criteria to Progress to Next Phase	 Full passive knee extension Knee flexion to 125° Minimal pain and swelling Voluntary quadriceps activity



Phase I: Transition Phase (Weeks 6-12)

Goals	 Gradually improve quadriceps strength/endurance Gradual increase in functional activities
Weightbearing	Refer to above WB guidelines
ROM	 Gradual increase in ROM Maintain full passive knee extension Progress to full knee flexion by week 8 (refer to above ROM guidelines) Continue patellar mobilization and soft tissue mobilization as needed Continue stretching program
Strengthening Exercises	 Progress WB exercises Initiate partial weight bearing leg press for large FC lesions Week 8 Mini-squats 0°-45° Week 8-10 Toe-calf raises week 6-8 for FC lesions Progress balance and proprioception drills Initiate front lunges, wall squats, front and lateral step-ups Week 6-8 for small FC and PF lesions, Week 8-10 for large FC lesions For FC lesions, progress non-WB knee extension, 1lb/wk Continue stationary bicycle, low resistance (gradually increase time) Continue use of pool for gait training and exercise
Functional Activities	 As pain and swelling diminish, the patient may gradually increase functional activities Gradually increase standing and walking
Criteria to Progress to Next Phase	 Full ROM SLR with no extensor lag 10 repeated single leg step downs with good form and no reactive effusion or exacerbation of symptoms 10 repeated single leg knee bends with good form and no reactive effusion or exacerbation of symptoms Star Excursion Balance Test 20-30% of contralateral extremity with good form and no reactive effusion or exacerbation of symptoms (see references) Timed balance testing within 30% of contralateral extremity Able to bike for 30 minutes without exacerbation of symptoms or reactive effusion



Phase III: Remodeling (Weeks 12-16)

Goals	 Improve muscular strength and endurance Increase functional activities
ROM	Patient should exhibit full flexion
Exercise Program	 Leg press (0°-90°) Bilateral squats (0°-60°) Unilateral step-ups progressing from 5 to 20 cm Forward lunges Walking program week 10-12 NWB extension FC lesions: Progress NWB extension (0°-90°) PF lesions: Begin NWB extension (90°-40°) or avoid lesion articulation Continue progressing balance and proprioception Bicycle Stairmaster Swimming Nordic-Track/elliptical
Functional Activities	Increase walking (distance, cadence, incline, etc.)
Conditioning program	 Initiate at weeks 12-16 Bicycle: low resistance, increase time Progressive walking program Pool exercises for entire lower extremity Leg press Wall squats Hip strengthening (abduction/adduction) Front lunges Step-ups Stretch quadriceps, hamstrings, calf
Criteria to Progress to Next Phase	 Full non-painful ROM 20 repeated single leg step downs with good form and no reactive effusion or exacerbation of symptoms 20 repeated single leg knee partial squat with good form and no reactive effusion or exacerbation of symptoms Star Excursion Balance Test 85-90% of contralateral extremity Timed balance and/or stability within 85%-90% of contralateral extremity No reactive pain, inflammation, or swelling with activities



Phase IV: Maturation Phase (Weeks 16-26)

Goals	 Gradual return to full unrestricted functional activities Single leg hop test within 75%-80% of contralateral extremity in order to progress to jogging activities 10 single leg hops with good form All activities should be with good form and have no reactive pain, inflammation, or effusion with exercises
Exercise Program	 Impact loading program should be individualized to the patient's needs Continue conditioning program progression 3-4 times per wk Progress resistance as tolerated NWB extension PF lesions: Add 1lb every 2 weeks beginning Week 20 if no pain or crepitus. Perform from 90°-40° or avoid angle where lesion articulates. Must monitor symptoms! Emphasis on entire lower extremity strength and flexibility Weeks 16-18 initiate PWB/aquatic plyometric and hopping activities Weeks 18-20 progress double and single leg hopping (e.g., hop downs from a small step, double and single leg hops in place, quick hops front/back/side, etc.) as long as there is no reactive pain, inflammation, or effusion – see impact guidelines below for progression of activities Progress agility and balance drills
Functional Activities	 Patient may return to various sport activities as progression in rehabilitation and cartilage healing allows. (Be sure to communicate with surgeon.) Low-impact sports, such as swimming, skating, rollerblading, and cycling, are permitted at <u>2 months</u> - small FC and PF lesions <u>3 months</u> - large FC lesions Higher-impact sports such as jogging, running, and aerobics may be performed at: <u>4-5 months</u> - small lesions <u>6 months</u> - large lesions High-impact sports such as tennis, basketball, football and baseball are allowed at: <u>6-8 months</u> - large lesions <u>9-12 months</u> - large lesions
Goals to Return to Sport	 Physician clearance Symmetry with functional testing (3 single-leg cross-over hopping, etc.) No reactive pain, inflammation, effusion, or instability with sport-specific activity



References

Andrews JR, Harrelson G, Wilk KE. Physical Rehabilitation of the Injured Athlete, 3rd Ed. Philadelphia, PA, Saunders, 2004.

Gill T, Asnis, P, Berkson E. The Treatment of Articular Cartilage Defects using the Microfracture Technique. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):728-738.

Gillogly SD, Myers TH, Reinold MM. Treatment of Full-Thickness Chondral Defects in the Knee With Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):751-764.

Hertel J, Braham RA, Hale SA, Olmsted-Kramer LC. Simplifying the Star Excursion Balance Test: Analyses of Subjects with and without Chronic Ankle Instability. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(3):131-7.

Kim HT, et al. A Peek Into the Possible Future of Management of Articular Cartilage Injuries: Gene Therapy and Scaffolds for Cartilage Repair. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):765-773.

Kinzey SJ, Armstrong CW. The Reliability of the Star-Excursion Test in Assessing Dynamic Balance. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 1998;27(5):356-60.

Kreuz PC, et al. Importance of Sports in Cartilage Regeneration After Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation: A Prospective Study With a 3-Year Follow-Up. The American Journal of Sports Medicine. 2007;10:1-8.

Lewis PG, et al. Basic Science and Treatment Options for Articular Cartilage Injuries. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):717-727.

Manske RC. Postsurgical Orthopedic Sports Rehabilitation: Knee & Shoulder. St. Louis, MO, Mosby; 2006:383-407.

Myer GD, Paterno MV, Ford KR, Quatman CE, Hewett TE. Progression Through the Return-to-Sport-Phase. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(2):385-402.

Reinold MM. Articular Defects in the Knee: Recent Advances and Future Optimism. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):715-716.

Reinold MM, et al. Current Concepts in the Rehabilitation Following Articular Cartilage Repair Procedures in the Knee. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):774-794. Wilk KE, et al. Rehabilitation of Articular Lesions in the Athletes Knee. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2006;36(10):815-827.

Other:

___ Modalities ___ Electrical Stimulation Ultrasound ____Heat before/after _____Ice before/after exercise

May participate in aquatherapy after week three, begin aqua-running week 6

Frequency: ______x/week x weeks



By signing this referral, I certify that I have examined this patient and physical therapy is medically necessary. This patient _____ would _____ would not benefit from social services.

Date:_____

Bryan M. Saltzman, MD
