Nonoperative PCL Tear Rehabilitation Protocol

Joseph D. Lamplot, M.D. Referral for Rehabilitation Services

Patient Name: _____ Diagnosis: _____ PT Duration: ____/ Week _____ Weeks

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Precautions</u>	Treatment Recommendations	<u>Emphasize</u>
Phase 1: 0-6 Weeks	 PRICE (Protect, Rest, Ice, Compress, Elevate) protocol Avoid hyperextension (12 weeks) Prevent posterior tibial translation (12 weeks) Isolated hamstring exercises should be avoided until week 12 Partial weight bearing with crutches (2 weeks) Range of motion (ROM) Prone passive ROM from 0° to 90° for the first 2 weeks, and then progress to full ROM PCL Jack brace or Rebound brace to be worn at all times, including rehabilitation and sleep (minimum of 12 weeks) 	 Patellar mobilizations Prone passive ROM Quadriceps activation Quadriceps sets Straight leg raises (SLR) once the quadriceps are able to lock joint in terminal extension and no lag is present Gastrocnemius stretching Hip abduction/adduction Stationary bike with zero resistance when ROM <115° Weight shifts to prepare for crutch weaning Pool walking to assist with crutch weaning Calf raises and single leg balance when weaned from crutches Upper body and core strength as appropriate 	 PCL Ligament protection Edema reduction to improve passive ROM and quadriceps activation Address gait mechanics Patient Education
Phase 2: 6-12 Weeks	 Continued avoidance of hyperextension Prevent posterior tibial translation Limit double leg strengthening exercises to no more than 70° of knee flexion Weight bearing Weight bearing as tolerated (WBAT) Range of motion Full ROM, supine and prone ROM after 6 weeks Brace PCL Jack brace or Rebound Brace to be worn at all times 	 Continue PRICE protocol Continue same exercises as weeks 1–4 Gastrocnemius and light hamstring stretching Leg press limited to 0–70° of knee flexion Squat progression (squat, squat with calf raise, squat with weight shift), static lunge Hamstring bridges on ball with the knees extended Progressive resistance stationary bike Light kicking in pool Incline treadmill walking (7–12% incline) Single leg dead lift with the knee extended Proprioceptive and balance exercises 	 PCL ligament protection Full ROM Address gait mechanics during crutch weaning Double leg strength through ROM (no greater than 70° knee flexion) and single leg static strength exercises Reps and set structure to emphasize muscular endurance development (3 sets of 20 reps)



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Phase 3:	•	Discontinue P
12-18 Weeks		

CL jack brace

- Double leg press with progression to single leg
- Single leg knee bends
- **Balance** squats
- Single leg dead lift
- Single leg bridges starting during week 16
- Continue bike and treadmill walking

- Running is allowed once the patient has demonstrated sufficient strength and stability with functional exercise and quadriceps girth is greater than or equal to 90% compared to the contralateral normal side.
 - Week 1: 4 min walk; 1 min jog for 15-20 min
 - Week 2: 3 min walk; 2 min jog for
 - Week 3: 2 min walk; 3 min jog for 20 min
 - Week 4: 1 min walk; 4 min jog for 20 min
- Once running progression is completed, continue single plane agility with progression to multiplanar agility
- Clinical examination and/or PCL stress radiographs to objectively verify healing of PCL after week 15

- Reps and set structure to emphasize muscular strength development
- **Progress ROM** strength to beyond 70° knee flexion
- Isolated hamstring exercises may begin after week 12
- Prepare athlete for sport-specific activity

This protocol is adopted from Pierce, C. M., O'Brien, L., Griffin, L. W., & Laprade, R. F. (2013). Posterior cruciate ligament tears: functional and postoperative rehabilitation. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy, 21(5), 1071–1084. http://doi.org/10.1007/s00167-012-1970-1

I hereby certify these services as medically necessary for the patient's plan of care. Physician's Signature

