

Patellofemoral Rehabilitation Protocol

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

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

Phase	Precautions	Treatment Recommendations	Emphasize
Phase 1: Activity Modification <i>Criteria for Advancement:</i> -Active quadriceps contraction -No gross effusion -No or minimal pain at rest -Pain controlled with ambulation on level surfaces with appropriate assistive device -If while following recommendations fails to demonstrate improvement in 4 visits or 2 weeks, refer to MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be mindful of yellow flags such as effusion and red flags such as multi-joint symptoms Avoid exercises and activities that are painful and/or exacerbate symptoms Significant gait deviations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Understanding PF loads o Improved neuromuscular control/muscle activation o Standing posture o Deficits identified and plan of care including goals o Activity modification to decrease or eliminate pain o Movement strategies (importance of hip strategy versus knee strategy) o Management of pain and effusion Modalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pain, swelling: e.g. ice, compression, TENS o Strength: Russian stimulation, biofeedback o Consider Blood Flow Restriction (BFR) for muscle activation/strengthening Lower extremity (LE) soft tissue and joint mobility Knee P/AA/AROM without increasing irritability Knee isometric strengthening as tolerated Core stabilization Proximal and distal strengthening Proximal and distal stretching as tolerated Cardiovascular exercise (see Appendix 1- Cardiovascular exercises) External supports, as needed (bracing or taping) Gait training with appropriate assistive device if needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient understanding of condition/PF loading Control pain and effusion/inflammation Pain-free exercise and activities Normalize gait with appropriate assistive device Active quadriceps contraction
Phase 2: Addressing Impairments/Improving Strength <i>Criteria for Advancement:</i> _ Pain free with modified activities and ADLs _ Able to stand on 1 leg with good alignment and control _ Able to demonstrate a hip strategy _ Able to perform pain free 6" step up _ Intermittent pain _ Normalized gait on level surfaces (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign/symptom provocation: pain during or after activity, joint effusion, active inflammation, quadriceps shutdown Avoid activities that cause pain /inflammation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Progress to performance of modified function (0/10 pain with ADLs and non-PT specific exercise e.g. cardiovascular) o Reinforce compliance with updated HEP o Movement strategy Continued external supports (bracing, taping, shoe inserts) Address flexibility and ROM deficits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Massage therapy o Soft tissue mobilization o Foam rolling o Stretching o Joint mobilization, as needed (patella, ankle, hip) Neuromuscular control, bilateral progressing to single limb balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress home exercise program Compliance with activity modification Effusion, inflammation and pain control Good neuromuscular control/alignment with single limb support Monitor onset of new pain/symptoms Continue work on soft tissue self-mobilization

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Phase 2: Addressing Impairments/Improving Strength (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximal muscle activation and limb alignment in single limb (see Appendix 3) Knee control and distal alignment in single limb Hip strategy during functional movements Strengthening (see Appendix 3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Hip and gluteal Quadriceps Ankle and foot Cardiovascular training (see Appendix 2) Forward step ups starting at 2" and progressing as tolerated Gait training, weaning off assistive device if indicated 	
Phase 3: Restoration of Function <i>Criteria for Discharge (or advancement if returning to sport):</i> -Independent control of symptoms -Pain free with modified activities and ADLs -Able to demonstrate bilateral body weight squat with proper alignment and control -Able to descend a 6-8" step with good control and alignment (depending upon patient's height) -Discharge to long term HEP and modified activity or progress to Phase 4 if patient wants to return to dynamic activities or sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much, too soon: Monitor volume and load Avoid compensatory movement strategies Monitor movement strategies during fatigue situations Avoid inadequate rest and recovery Avoid inadequate strength to meet demands of activity level Ensure that underlying pathology is conducive to long term loading and will optimize joint preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional progression Adequate rest and recovery Functional strength <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squat progression Eccentric progression Progression of body weight exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double leg to single leg exercise Deadlift to single leg deadlift Neuromuscular control Cardiovascular training via low/non-impact activities such as elliptical, bike etc. Hydrotherapy if available (see Appendices 2, 4 and 5- hydrotherapy) Evaluation based strengthening progression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Gluteals Quadriceps (closed chain in pain free arc) Flexibility/mobility
Phase 4: Return to Sport (if applicable) <i>Criteria for Advancement:</i> -Minimal to no swelling and pain -Movement patterns, (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much, too soon: monitor volume and load Avoid compensatory movement strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient education regarding returning to sport Sport-specific activities and movement patterns, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For golf- hip and trunk rotation and single leg exercises/activities (for ball placement) For tennis- deceleration activities Soft tissue mobilization as needed Dynamic single leg balance activities Progressive cardiovascular endurance training

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Phase 4: Return to Sport (continued)

*strength, flexibility and
motion to meet demands
of sport*

*-Independent home
exercise program*

- Monitor movement strategies during fatigue situations
- Avoid inadequate rest and recovery
- Avoid inadequate strength to meet demands of activity level
- Ensure that underlying pathology is conducive to long term loading and will optimize joint preservation
- Increase volume and PF load to mimic load necessary for return to activity
- Introduce movement patterns specific to patient's desired sport or activity
- Introduction of light agility work (see Appendix 5)
- Increase cardiovascular load to match that of desired activity
- Consider collaboration with ATC, performance coach/strength and conditioning coach, skills coach and or personal trainer for complex sports specific movements if available

Protocol adapted from Hospital for Special Surgery Rehabilitation patellofemoral guidelines

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

Physician's Signature

Date _____

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