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### PCL Reconstruction Protocol

#### Precautions:

- **Brace locked at 0 degrees extension for first week**
- **No open chain hamstring strengthening or stretching**

#### Phase I ( 1 day – 4 weeks post op)

- Wound care/edema: monitor for signs of infection, eliminate effusion
- Gait: WBAT with crutches and brace locked in ext
- Modalities:
  - NMES to quads for activation is trace or poor
  - Prn for pain and inflammation (ice, IFC)
- ROM: Prevent from tibial sagging and stress on PCL
  - Patellar mobilizations
  - 0-90 degrees flexion
  - Restore knee ext range of motion
  - avoid prone hangs secondary to hamstring guarding
  - flexion ROM using gravity for assistance
- Strengthening:
  - Multi-angle quad sets
  - Open chain active knee ext against gravity per quad control
  - Straight leg raises - NOT hip ext secondary to hamstring restrictions
  - Hip and ankle AROM with knee in 0 deg ext
- Rehab Goals:
  - Restore knee extension
  - Eliminate effusion
  - Restore leg control

#### Phase II ( 5 -10 weeks post op)

- Gait/Brace:
  - WBAT with crutches and brace unlocked
  - DC brace 6-8 weeks and wean from crutches based on quad control and balance and normalize gait
- ROM: 0-120 degrees flexion – avoid hyperflexion and prone hangs
- Strengthening: **5-7 weeks**
  - Wall slides and partial squats to 60 degrees
  - Leg press to 60 degrees
  - Standing TKE

- Uniplanar balance board/proprioceptive based activities
- Hip and core strengthening – add in hip ext SLR per patient tol.
- Single leg balance and control
- Step ups/downs
- NO hamstring open chain isometric or concentric strengthening or aggressive stretching
- 8-10 weeks:**
- Stationary Bike
- Leg press to 90 degrees flexion
- Continue balance and proprioceptive activities
- Preliminary functional testing
- Stair master
- Rehab Goals:
  - Single leg stand control
  - Normalize Gait
  - Good quad control and no pain with functional movements

### **Phase III ( 10 weeks + post op)**

- Strengthening: Progress strengthening as tolerated
  - Low load hamstring strengthening
  - Closed and open chain quad strengthening – multi-plane
  - Non impact balance and proprioceptive drills
  - Impact control exercises 2 feet, progress to 1 foot
  - Sport specific balance and agility drills
  - Light plyometrics
  - Double and progress to single
  - Running/Agility drills as allowed per physician
- Functional Testing: less than 25% deficit for a non-athlete, less than 20% for an athlete
- Rehab Goals:
  - Good control and no pain with functional movements
  - Good control and no pain with agility and low impact multi-plane drills
  - Ability to land from a sagittal, frontal and transverse plane lead with good control and balance

Adapted From:

- 1.) Brotzman SB, Wilk KE. Clinical Orthopedic Rehabilitation Second Edition. Philadelphia: Mosby; 2003.
- 2.) Kisner C, Kolby LA. *Therapeutic Exercise: Foundations and Techniques, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company; 1996.
- 3.) Wilk KE, Reinold MM, Andrews JR. Anterior Cruciate Ligament and Posterior Cruciate Ligament Combined Reconstruction Surgery Rehabilitation Surgery. Winchester, MA: Advanced Continuing Education Institute, 2004.
- 4.) Sherry M. UW Health Sports Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation Guidelines for Posterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction. 2013.