

PATIENT NAME:\_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SURGERY: \_\_\_\_\_

# Post Operative Hip Arthroscopy Rehabilitation Protocol Labral Repair with or without FAI Component

## Initial Joint Protection Guidelines (Post Op Weeks 1-4)

- Patient Education
  - Assistance from a family member/care taker needed for transitioning positions for the 1<sup>st</sup> week after surgery.
  - Lay on stomach for 2-3 hours per day to decrease tightness in the front of the hip
    - Note: patient with low back pain may have to modify position
  - Labral Repairs Only:
    - Avoid actively lifting, flexing, and/or rotating hip (thigh) for first 2-3 weeks
    - Do not sit in a chair or with hip bent to 90 degrees for greater than 30 minutes for the first 2 weeks after surgery to avoid tightness in the front of the hip
- Weight Bearing Restrictions
  - Foot flat weight bearing (FFWB) x 10 days if NO microfracture (MFx)
    - FFWB x 6-8 weeks if with MFx
  - Physical Therapy (PT) to provide education on FFWB with 20lbs of pressure
- Post Operative Range of Motion (ROM) Restrictions for Hip Arthroscopy
  - Flexion  $\rightarrow$  limited to 90 degrees x 2 weeks (Note: limitation for Labral Repairs Only)
  - Abduction  $\rightarrow$  limited to 30 degrees x 2 weeks
  - Internal Rotation (IR) at 90 degrees of flexion → limited to 20 degrees x 3 weeks
  - $\circ$  External Rotation (ER) at 90 degrees of flexion  $\rightarrow$  limited to 30 degrees x 3 weeks
  - Prone IR and log roll IR  $\rightarrow$  no limits
  - Prone ER  $\rightarrow$  limited to 20 degrees x 3 weeks
  - Prone Hip Extension  $\rightarrow$  limited to 0 degrees x 3 weeks

## Post Operative Physical Therapy Guidelines

## **General**

- Patient is to be seen 2x per week for 12-16 weeks
- This protocol serves as a guideline to patient care for the first 12-16 weeks of rehab
  - NOTE: This protocol is written for the treating PT and is NOT to substitute as a home exercise program for patients
- Post operative rehabilitation is just as important as the surgery itself
  - Please take a hands on approach to the patient's care utilizing manual therapy techniques to prevent and minimize post op scarring and tightness
  - Please emphasize form and control when instructing patients in exercise to prevent compensation and soft tissue irritation from compensatory patterns
  - Patients may progress through the protocol at different rates, <u>please always use clinical decision</u> making to guide patient care.
- DO NOT PUSH THROUGH PAIN
- Please contact our office with any questions regarding post op protocol at <u>714-937-2113.</u>



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# Phase I: Weeks 1-6

## **Rehabilitation Goals**

 Provide patient with education on initial joint protection to avoid joint and surrounding soft tissue irritation

Supine IR

Prone IR

Prone ER

**Sidelying Flexion** 

**Prone Extension** 

- Begin initial PROM within post op restrictions
- Initiate muscle activation and isometrics to prevent atrophy
- Progress ROM to promote AROM and stretching
- Emphasize proximal control of hip and pelvis with initial strengthening
- Initiate return to WB and crutch weaning
- Normalize gait pattern and gradually increase WB times for function

## **Precautions**

- Avoid hip flexor tendinitis
- Avoid irritation of TFL, gluteus medius, ITB, and trochanteric bursa
- Avoid anterior capsular pain and pinching with ROM
- Prevent LBP and SI joint irritation from compensatory patterns
- Manage scarring around portal sites and at anterior and lateral hip
- Do not push through pain without strengthening or ROM

## <u>PROM</u>

- Circumduction
- Neutral
- CircumductionSupine Hip Flexion
- Supine Abduction
- Supine ER

## <u>Manual Therapy</u>

- Scar Tissue x 5minutes
  - O Incision portals → begin POD 2 to week 3
- Soft Tissue Mobilization x 20-30minutes
  - Begin POD 4 to weeks 10-12
  - o Begin with superficial techniques to target superficial fascia initially

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- Progress depth of soft tissue mobilization using techniques such as deep tissue massage, effleurage, pettrissage, strumming, perpendicular deformation, and release techniques
- NOTE: the use of mobilization with active and passive movement is very effective with this patient population (ART, functional mobilization, etc).
- Structures to focus on:
  - <u>Anterior</u> → Hip Flexors, TFL, Rectus Femoris, Inguinal Ligament, Sartorius

- Prone on Elbows/ Press Ups
- Quadraped Rocking
- Half Kneeling Pelvic Tilt



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- Lateral → ITB, Gluteus Medius (all fibers, especially anterior), Iliac crest,/ASIS, Quadratus Lumborum
  - <u>Medial</u> → Adductor Group, Medial hamstrings, Pelvic floor
  - <u>Posterior</u>  $\rightarrow$  Piriformis, Proximal Hamstrings
    - Glutes (medius, minimus, maximus)
    - o Deep Hip ER (gemellus, quadratus femoris, obturator internus)
    - Sacral Sulcus/PSIS/SI joint
    - o Erector Spinae
    - o Quadratus Lumborum
- Joint Mobilization
  - Begin post op weeks 3-12
  - Begin with gentle oscillations for pain grade I-II
  - Caudal glide during flexion may begin week 3 and assist with minimizing pinching during ROM
  - Begin posterior/inferior glides at week 4 to degree posterior capsule tightness
    - May use belt mobilization in supine and sidelying
  - Do not stress anterior capsule for 6 weeks post op with joint mobilizations

### Phase II: Weeks 6-12

### Rehabilitation Goals

- Return the patient to community ambulation and stair climbing without pain using a normal reciprocal gait pattern
- Continue to utilize manual techniques to promote normal muscle firing patterns and prevent soft tissue irritation
- Progress strengthening exercises from double to single leg
- Promote advanced strengthening and neuromuscular re-education, focusing on distal control for complex movement patterns
- Progress patient to phase III rehab with appropriate control and strength for sport specific activities

### Precautions

- Continue to avoid soft tissue irritation and flare ups that delay progression
- Promote normal movement patterns and prevent compensations with high level strengthening
- Be aware of increasing activity and strengthening simultaneously to prevent compensation due to fatigue
- Do not push through pain

### Manual Therapy

- Continue to utilize manual therapy including soft tissue and joint mobilizations to treat patient specific ROM limitations and joint tightness
  - Note: especially for pinching in anterior hip
- Address any lumbar or pelvis dysfunction utilizing manual therapy when indicated



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## Muscle Activation, Neuromuscular Re-Education, and Strengthening (BOTH PHASE I & II)

- Isometrics  $\rightarrow$  POD 1-7
  - o Gluteal Sets
  - o Quad Sets
  - TA isometrics w/ diaphragmatic breathing
- Post Op Weeks 2-12

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- Supine Progression
  - Supine hook lying hip IR and ER
  - Pelvic Clocks (12-6; 9-3; diagonals)
  - Supine lower trunk rotations
  - TA isometric with bent knee fall outs
  - TA isometric with marching
  - Supine FABER slides with TA isometric
  - Bridging Series
    - Double Leg Bridging → Bridge with Adduction Isometric → Bridge with Abduction → Bridge with Single Knee Kicks → Single Leg Bridge

### • Sidelying Progressions

- Sidelying pelvic A/P elevation and depression
- Sidelying Clams
- Sidelying Reverse Clams

## Side Plank Progression

- Half Side Plank Taps
- Half Side Plank Holds
- Modified Side Plank Holds → top knee extended; bottom leg still flexed at 90
- Full Side Planks

### • Prone Progressions

- Prone Alternate Knee Flexion w/ TA Isometric
- Prone Hip IR and ER
- Prone Hip Extension w/ Extended Knee
- Prone Hip Extension w/ Flexed Knee
- Prone Alternate Arm & Leg Extensions
- Prone Hip Extension on Exercise Ball
- Prone Alternate Arm & Leg Extension on Exercise Ball

### • Prone Plank Progression

- Modified Prone Plank
- Half Prone Plank (Pillar Bridge)
- Full Prone Plank
- Full or Half Prone Plank on BOSU Ball
- Full or Half Prone Plank with Lateral Slides



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### • Quadraped Progressions

- Quadraped Anterior/Posterior Pelvic Tilts
- Quadraped Arm Lifts
- Quadraped Hip Extensions
- Quadraped Alternate Upper & Lower Extremity Lifts

### ½ Kneeling Progression

- ½ Kneeling Pelvic Clocks
- ½ Kneeling Weight Shifts
- ½ Kneeling Upper Shoulder Girdle Strengthening
- ½ Kneeling Trunk Rotations

### • Gait Progression

- Standing Side to Side Weight Shifts
- Standing Anterior & Posterior Weight Shifts
- Backwards Walking
- Side Stepping
- Side Stepping w/ Resistance Band
- Retro Walking w/ Resistance Band

### • Closed Chain Squat Progression

- Exercise Ball Wall Sits
- One-Third Knee Bends → flexing knees to 30 degrees
- Double Leg Squats
- Double Leg Squats w/ Weight Shift
- Balance Squats
- Single Leg One-Third Knee Bends
- Sing Leg Squats
- Balance Squats w/ Rotation

### • Slide Board Exercises

- Lateral Slides
- Lateral Lunge Slides
- Hip Split Slides
- Reverse Lunge Slides

### Lunge Progressions

- Split Lunge
- Forward Lunge
- Lateral Lunge
- Reverse Lunge
- Lunge w/ Trunk Rotations
- Balance Progressions
  - Single Leg Balance
    - Standing Single Leg Hip Hiking w/ Ball



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- Standing Single Leg Balance w/ Opposite Hip Isometric Abduction
- Standing Single Leg Balance w/ Opposite Hip Isometric IR
- Standing Gluteus Medius Isometric w/ Foam Roller in Running Position

## Cardiovascular Program (BOTH PHASE I & II)

- Stationary Bike
  - NO RESISTANCE x 20minutes, 1-2 times per day x 4 weeks
  - Increase duration on bike by 5 minutes per week beginning at week 2
- Aquatic Program
  - May begin at week 3 (incisions must be well healed)
- Elliptical Trainer
  - May begin at week 6
  - Start w/ 10 minutes and increase 5 minutes per week for the next 6 weeks
- Combination Program (alternative stationary bike & elliptical)
  - $\circ$   $\;$  Begin at week 8 for 20 minutes total time, progressing as tolerated
- Treadmill Walking
  - May begin at week 12
- Running
  - Usually at 3-4 months  $\rightarrow$  based on Physician's discretion