Meniscus Repair Rehabilitation Program Stable Repair

The Gundersen Sports Medicine Meniscus **Stable Repair** Rehabilitation Program is an evidence-based and soft tissue healing dependent program allowing patients to progress to vocational and sports-related activities as quickly and safely as possible. **WB can be progressed to PWB/WBAT with brace locked starting at week 1 as long as the patient has full extension and can SLR without lag.** Individual variations will occur depending on surgical technique and the patient's response to treatment. **This program is outlined for mid body and posterior horn repairs of the meniscus** (for anterior horn repairs limit excessive extension initially).

If an **ACL Reconstruction and Meniscus Repair** are performed, limit ROM 0-90 for 2 weeks and then progress to full passively. No weightbearing flexion for 6 weeks. No squatting >90 for 4 months. Otherwise follow ACL protocol. Return to play will be 9-12 months.

Please contact us at 1-800-362-9567 ext. 58600 if you have questions or concerns.

	-800-362-9567 ext. 58600 if you have questions or concerns.
Phase I: 0-6	Immediate post op protection phase
weeks	
Goals	Protect anatomic repair
	Minimize knee joint effusion
	Gently increase ROM, emphasis on extension
	Encourage quadriceps function
	Prevent negative effects of immobilization
ROM / Brace	Wk 0-2: 0-90 deg
	After 2 weeks, progress ROM as tolerated in NWB position with goal of full by 6- 10 weeks but ideally ASAP. Knee flexion motion with WB should be discouraged
	until after 6 weeks.
	Patient will use the post-op brace until wk 7-8.
WB	wk 0-1: NWB with brace locked into extension
	• wk 1-6: WBAT brace locked in extension with assistive device as needed as long
	as extension is full and able to SLR.
Precautions /	Encourage AROM in NWB to promote healing, prevent atrophy of soft tissue and
Guidelines	bone, and prevent a decrease in collagen content in the healing meniscus which
	occurs with immobilization. Early AROM does not affect the tensile properties of the meniscus.
	Emphasis on regaining extension ROM ASAP as this is the most stable position for the meniscus and will decrease stress to the PF joint during ambulation.
	 No isolated resistance to knee flexion for 6 weeks secondary to the
	semimembranosus attachment to the medial meniscus / popliteus to the lateral
	meniscus.
	 Avoid twisting and pivoting motions for 10-12 weeks to minimize shear forces.
	Avoid deep squatting (>90 deg) until 4-6 months
Modalities	Cryotherapy 15 minutes in duration 3x/day
	IFC for pain/effusion if needed
	NMES quadriceps if needed



Phase I: 0-6 weeks

Immediate post op protection phase

Treatment Recommendations Guidelines for progression based on tolerance	 Active warm-up ROM: Gentle stretching to attain full extension and gradual return of flexion. Progress as tolerated. Emphasis on full return of knee extension ASAP. Low-load long duration stretching for extension with heat if needed (1st TERT= Total End Range Time) Manual stretching for extension with overpressure or recurvatum Patellar mobilizations PROM / AAROM / AROM Scar tissue massage / tissue effleurage to decrease sensitivity Flexibility exercises for hamstring, gastoc-soleus Consider Personalized Blood Flow Restriction to decrease muscle atrophy Therapeutic exercises. Gentle strengthening protecting the healing meniscus. Exercise in a pain-free manner. Encourage quadriceps activation. No isolated resisted knee flexion. Posterior chain extensibility exercises if indicated. Wk:1-3: QS, SLR Short arc 0-30 quadriceps Gastroc soleus strengthening NWB Hip strengthening: 4 way SLR, sidelye resisted ER Core stability exercises if desired Hollow holds, hollow holds with rotation, dead bugs, pallof Balance exercises with brace locked in extension: Weight shifts/ SLS, lateral step overs Only if adequate quad control IFC for pain/effusion, NMES for quadriceps activation and control as needed
	1



Phase II: 6-12 weeks	Strengthening and Neuro-muscular control phase
Goals	Minimize knee joint effusion
Jours	Progress ROM as tolerated
	Normalize gait pattern
	Gradual progression of therapeutic exercises for stretching, neuro-muscular
	control, strengthening, and balance
	 Implement isolated hamstring strengthening.
ROM / Brace / Gait	Unlock brace for ambulation if good quadriceps control, SLR. Work on
	normalizing gait pattern.
	D/C brace at wk 7-8
	Progress ROM as tolerated with goal of full ROM by 8-10 weeks
Modalities	Cryotherapy 15 minutes in duration 1-2x/day
	IFC for pain/effusion / NMES quadriceps if needed
Precautions /	No WB stretching into flexion until 8 wks
Guidelines	Proximal control (core and hip) to prevent medial collapse/knee valgus
	1, 1
	 Correct asymmetrical loading patterns: off-set stance, uni-lateral load, 2:1 to single leg progression
	 Avoid twisting and pivoting motions for 10-12 wks to minimize shear forces.
	Avoid deep squatting (> 90 degrees) until 4-6 months
Treatment	Active warm-up: Bike w/ resistance, wk 7-8: ER
Recommendations	Stretching for full extension and flexion
	Patellar mobilizations if needed
	wk 8: WB knee flexion stretch on leg press with light resistance
	Flexibility: hamstring, gastoc-soleus, iliopsoas, quadriceps if indicated
	• Strengthening / N-M control / endurance exercises: Exercise in a pain-free
Guidelines for	manner. Gradual progression with avoiding medial collapse during
progression based on tolerance	strengthening and functional activities (focus on hip abductor and external
based on tolerance	rotator strengthening and N-M control). Incorporate total leg strengthening
	and balance / proprioception exercises. Core strengthening exercises
	CKC knee extension
	Hip strengthening CKC exercises: squat / lunge / hip hinge/dead lift progression
	step-ups/step-downs
	Quadriceps strengthening
	Hamstring OKC isotonics 0-90 deg in seated position with light
	resistance (15 reps/set initially)
	wk 9: prone hamstring curls
	wk 10: Isokinetic quadriceps / hamstrings VSRP 150-300
	deg/sec submax to max, progressing to 90 deg/sec
	Total leg strengthening
	Balance / Proprioception training: SLS progressing to dynamic and reactive activities.
	Gait training
	Core Strengthening
	- Coro Suoriguiorning
	CHAIRFROTA



Phase III: 12+ wks	Advanced strengthening and Gradual Return to Activity
Goals	Progress muscle strength and N-M control, endurance, balance activities. Ideally 20/4/15 progress at a fitte account of the control of
	Ideally 3x/wk exercises at a fitness center, step-down, or home program
	Progress to higher level activity depending on demands and MD/PT approval It is to be a representative of the property of the proper
	• Initiate a return to running program at 4 months if passes criteria and has no compensations with running pattern.
	Initiate working on landing mechanics and agility drills at 4-5 months if
	passes criteria
	Return back to vocational, recreational, and sport activities at 6-9
	months if passes criteria. Sports progression may take 2-4 weeks for full
	clearance back to full competition
Brace	Your MD may recommend a knee sleeve or functional brace to be used until
B. 1 1141	12 months from your surgery for higher level activities
Modalities	Cryotherapy 15 minutes 1x/day or after strenuous activity
Precautions/ Guidelines	Correct asymmetrical loading patterns: off-set stance, uni-lateral load, RNT
Guidelines	Address fear avoidance behaviors with graded exercise progression, cuing, positive reinforcement, referral if page 2007.
	positive reinforcement, referral if necessary No deep squatting until 4-6 months.
Treatment	
Recommendations	 Active warm-up: Bike, Elliptical Runner, Treadmill walking, Continue with stretching and flexibility exercises as needed
	Strengthening / N-M control / endurance exercises: Focus on
	strengthening and N-M control activities. Advance as tolerated with
	emphasis on functional strengthening. Avoid dynamic valgus during
	strengthening and functional activities. Progress with balance /
Return to Running	proprioception exercises. Progress agility drills and working on landing
Benchmarks:	mechanics. Progress to sports specific activities.
4 months	Total leg strengthening: hip/quadriceps/hamstring
Passes testing criteria - See next page	Hip strengthening – neuromuscular control to prevent knee valgus Core strengthening – prevent frontal plane trunk lean during landing
See next page	Single leg strengthening
	CKC exercises: lunge progression, squat progression, step-up/downs
	Hamstring full ROM isotonics. Add in physioball HS curls
Return to Landing	Quadriceps isotonics in ROM without chondrosis
Drills Benchmarks:	Isokinetic quads/hams 0-full flexion if minimal chondrosis
4 months	Balance exercises: Single leg, progress to dynamic and reactive
Passes testing criteria -	• Wk 12-14: if adequate strength scores (quads 75%, hamstrings 75%), add
See next page	in sub-max foot placement drills, anterior lateral hop to stabilization, skaters to prepare for return to running at 4 months
	4 months: continue with strengthening and dynamic balance. Start
	running program. progress to the following exercises if clinical appropriate
Desire a Leastra a delle	Landing drills: Low amplitude sub-max drills:
<u>During Landing drills</u> : Focus on:	Shallow jump landings, double to single line jumps, hopping
1.Soft landing with knee	progress to higher level if meets criteria (see sidebar)
flexion > 30 deg	Agility drills: low amplitude sub-max drills:
2. no medial	Skipping F/B, jogging F/B, skaters, carioca, agility ladder.
collapse/knee valgus 3. no hip IR/ pelvic drop	5 months to 6 months: continue with strength and control drills related to ports specific movements, progress with:
4. Dynamic postural	sports specific movements. progress with: Landing drills/ jump hopping drills
control	Agility drills: progress to higher level with speed and complexity:
	agility ladder drills, cutting/pivoting (changing directions),
	changing speeds, anticipated to un-anticipated
	6 months+: possible clearance for return to sport, depending on testing –
	see next page for testing algorithm
	GUNDERSEN
	UEALTH SYSTEM

HEALTH SYSTEM®

Meniscus Repair Rehabilitation Program Testing and Return to Running/Sports Recommendations

Return to running and return to play depends on:

- Timeframe from surgery
- Test performance
- MD and PT approval

Return to Running Benchmarks:

- 1.Time: at least 4 months post-op
- 2. MD / PT clearance
- 3. No knee joint effusion
- 4. ROM: limb symmetry: extension within 5 deg

flexion within 10 deg

5. Biodex:

Limb symmetry of PT:

Quad: 75% Hams: 75%

6. Anterior lateral hop to stabilization drill completed with no apprehension and good movement control

7. Proper running form: treadmill running (sub-max at self selected speed)

Recommendations:

1.Biodex:

Quad PT/BW:

Males: 75%, 50% at 180,300deg/sec Females: 65%, 35% at 180,300deg/sec H/Q ratio: 65%, 90% at 180,300deg/sec

Total work at 300 deg/sec:

Quad: limb symmetry 75% Hams: limb symmetry:75%

2. SL 60 deg stork test: Limb symmetry: 90%

3. Hip Abduction Side Plank test:

Level II or greater

4. Squat WB symmetry with near equal WB

5. Y balance: Limb symmetry: < 4cm



Testing:

12 weeks (3 months)

SL 60 deg Stork test

Hip strength:

Abduction MMT or dynamometry Hip Abduction Side plank test

Biodex test:

No block

2 speeds: 180 deg/sec (5 reps) 300 deg/sec (30 reps)

Y balance test

Deep squat WB symmetry: 2D video or force plate

FOTO

16 weeks (4 months) – RETURN to RUNNING – See benchmarks

Repeat previous tests not passed Anterior lateral hop to stabilization Trial of running.

Landing assessment

Jump test: no arm swing – submax for apprehension/technique Single Hop test: no arm swing- submax for apprehension/technique

Return to Landing Drills Benchmarks:

1.Time: at least 4 months

2.MD/ PT clearance3.No knee joint effusion

4.Biodex: Limb symmetry of PT:

Quadriceps and hamstrings: 80-90% = sub-max landing drills

Quadriceps and hamstrings: 90% = max landing drills

*Minimize the following 4 variables with landing drills:

- 1. Stiff landing (<30 deg knee flexion)
- 2. Knee valgus
- 3. Hip IR / pelvic drop
- 4. Decreased dynamic balance



Meniscus Repair Rehabilitation Program Testing and Return to Running/Sports Recommendations

Return to running and return to play

depends on:

Timeframe from surgery Test performance MD and PT approval

24 weeks (6 months)

Repeat previous tests not passed
Biodex test: Full ROM with no ext block
3 speed test: 60 deg/sec (5 reps),
180 deg/sec (5 reps),
300deg/sec (30 reps

Landing assessment:
Jump test: no arm swing
Single Hop test: no arm swing

Triple hop/Cross over hop test: arm swing Agility test: LEFT test components or time

FOTO

9 months/ 1 year / 2 years

Knee ROM

Biodex test: Full ROM with no ext block 3 speed test: 60 deg/sec (5 reps),

180 deg/sec (5 reps), 300deg/sec (30 reps)

Hip Strength:

MMT or hand held dynamometry
Abduction Side Plank test
Landing Assessment
Jump test
Single Hop test
Triple Hop test/Cross Over Hop: arm swing
Agility test: LEFT test components or time
FOTO



Return to Play Benchmarks:

- 1. Time: at least 6-9 months
- 2. MD/ PT clearance
- 3. No knee joint effusion
- 4. ROM: limb symmetry: extension within 5 deg, flexion within 10 deg
- 5. Biodex: Limb symmetry of PT 90% quad and hams
- 6. Landing Assessment: no faulty movement patterns
- 7. Single Hop test: Limb symmetry: 90%,
- 8. Triple Hop test or Cross-Over Hop Test Limb symmetry: 90%
- 9. Agility Testing with no compensation

Recommendations:

- 1. Biodex:
 - a. *Quad PT/BW: (+/-5%)
 - i. Males: 95%, 75%, 50% at 60, 180, 300 deg/sec
 - ii. Females: 85%, 65%, 35% at 60,180,300 deg/sec
 - b. H/Q ratio: (+/- 5%)
 - i. 65%, 75%, 90% at 60, 180, 300 deg/sec
 - c. Hams PT/BW: (+/- 5%)
 - i. Males: 60%, 35%, 25% at 60, 180, 300 deg/sec
 - ii. Females: 60%, 35%, 25% at 60, 180, 300 deg/sec
 - d. Total work: 300 deg/sec
 - i. Quads: Limb symmetry:90%
 - ii. Hams: Limb symmetry: 90%
- 2. Hip HHD 90% ABD/ER/extension
- 3. Y balance: Limb symmetry: < 4cm
- 4. Jump test:
 - a. Males: 90%-100% height
 - b. Females: 80%-90% height
- 5. Single hop test:
 - a. Males: 80-90% height
 - b. Females: 70-80% height

Return-to-Sports Progression: (2-4 wk,

depends on tolerance)

Step 1:

1-on-1 drills (non-contact) sport specific

Step 2:

1-on-1 drills (contact) full speed sport

specific

Step 3:

Team scrimmage (non-contact)

Step 4:

Team scrimmage no restrictions

Step 5:

Game activities with restricted playing time

Step 6:

Game activities with no restrictions



Meniscus Repair Program References

Arnoczky SP, Warren RF: The microvascular of the meniscus and its response to injury. An experimental study in dogs. Am J of Sports Med, 1983; 11: 131-141.

Barbar FA, Click SD: Meniscus Repair Rehabilitation With Concurrent Anterior Cruciate Reconstruction. Arthroscopy, 1997; 13(4): 433-437.

Barber FA, Harding NR: Meniscal Repair Rehabilitation. AAOS Instructional Course Lectures, 2000; 49, 207-209.

Buseck MS, Noyes FR: Arthroscopic evaluation of meniscal repairs After anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and immediate motion. Am J of Sports Med, 1991; 19(50), 489-494.

DeHaven KE: Basic science, indications for repair, and open repair. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, 1994; 76A(1), 140-152.

DeHaven KE: Meniscus Repair. Am J of Sports Med, 1999; 27: 242-250.

Davies GJ, Zillmer DA: Functional progression of exercise during rehabilitation in Knee Ligament Rehabilitation, Ellenbecker, 2000; 345-360.

Dowdy PA, Miniaci A, Arnoczky SP, Fowler PJ, Boughner DR: The effect of cast immobilization on meniscal healing. An experimental study in the dog. Am J of Sports Med, 1995; 23(6) 721-728.

Eggli S, Wegmuller H, Kosina J, Huckell C, Jakob RP: Long-term results of Arthroscopic meniscal repair. An analysis of isolated tears. Am J of Sports Med, 1995; 23(6): 715-720.

Johnson MJ, Lucas GL, Dusek JK, Henning CE: Isolated Arthroscopic Meniscal Repair: A Long-Term Outcome Study (More Than 10 Years). Am J of Sports Med, 1999; 27(1): 44-49.

Klein L, Player JS, Heiple KG: Isotopic evidence for resorption of soft tissues and bone in mmobilized dogs. J Bone Joint Surg, 1982; 64: 225-230.

Mueller BT, Moulton SG, Obrien L, Laprade RF. Rehabilitation Following Meniscal Root Repair: A Clinical Commentary. JOSPT, 2016: 46(2): 104-113.

Mariani PP, Santori N, Adriani E, Mastantuono M: Accelerated Rehabilitation After Arthroscopic Meniscal Repair: A Clinical and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evaluation. Arthroscopy, 1996; 12(6), 680-686.

McCarty EC, Marx G, DeHaven KE: Meniscus Repair: Considerations in Treatment and Update of Clinical Results. Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research, 2002; 1(402): 122-134.

McClure PW, Blackburn LG, Dusold C. The use of splints in the treatment of joint stiffness: biological rational and algorithm for making clinical decisions. Physical Therapy, 1994; 74: 1101-1107.

Mintzer CM, Richmond JC, Taylor J: Meniscal Repair in the Young Athlete. American Journal of Sports Medicine, 1998; 26:630-633.

Morgan CD, Wojtys EM, Casscells CD, Casscells SW: Arthroscopic meniscus repair evaluated by second-look arthroscopy, Am J Sports Med, 1991; 19: 632-637.

Neitzel JA, Kernozek TW, Davies GJ: Loading response following anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction during the parallel squat exercises. Clinical Biomechanics, 2002; 17(7): 551-554.

Noyes FR, Heckmann TO, Barber-Westin SD: Meniscus Repair and Transplantation: A Comprehensive Update. JOSPT, 42(3): 274-291.

Sapega AA, Quedenfeld TC. Biophysical factors in range of motion exercises. Physician and Sports Medicine, 1981; 9, 57-65.

Shelbourne KD, Patel DV, Adsit WS, Porter DA: Rehabilitation after mensical repair. Clinics in Sports Medicine, 1996; 15(3), 595-612.

Tyler TF, Nicholas SJ, Seneviratne AM: Mensical Surgery Rehabilitation. In Postsurgical Orthopedic Sports Rehabilitation of Shoulder and Knee. Ed: Manske. 2006; 337-352.

Woodmass JM, LaPrade RF, Sgaglione NA, Nakamura N, Krych AJ. Current Concept Review: Meniscus Repair. J Bone Joint Surg AM. 2017; 99: 1222-1231

