



Rehabilitation Practice Guidelines for: Medial Patellofemoral Ligament (MPFL) Reconstruction and Proximal Realignment

Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Soft tissue healing (4-6 weeks) for VMO advancement (proximal realignment) to graft 2) Tendon bone healing (12 weeks) graft to bony attachments
Primary surgery:	1) Reconstruction of the Medial Patellofemoral Ligament using semitendinosus autograft, with VMO advancement and limited lateral release
Secondary surgeries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Distal Realignment 2) Patellar/Trochlear Chondroplasty
Considerations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hinged knee brace can be used for sitting but is locked during ambulation if lag with SLR exists ▪ During MVICs and Burst testing, patella taped or braced medially
Expected # of visits:	24-36
If Pre-Operative PT:	Education on post-operative home exercise program (HEP), physician precautions, and expected return to ADLs, work, and play

Precautions and other Considerations	
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WBAT with Immobilizer locked in full extension for 4 weeks, progressing to functional brace ▪ No NMES over the VMO (Protect suture repair if VMO Advancement) ▪ Perform protected electrical stimulation program at 30 degrees until (patella engaged and taped medially) ▪ No MVIC test until 12 weeks ▪ No BURST test until 16 weeks (protect graft to bone healing & VMO advancement)
Surgery Modified Rehab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addition of distal realignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MVIC at 16 weeks ○ Burst at 20 weeks with patella taped at 60 degrees ○ Consider recommended milestones of Proximal-Distal Realignment ▪ Chondroplasty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MVICs conducted at position sparing soft tissue repair and pain by compression of patella
Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No burst until at least 16 weeks post op ▪ Hop Testing at 20 weeks ▪ Full return to ADLs expected in 5-6 months ▪ Running progression can be initiated when quadriceps index $\geq 80\%$, ROM is full and patient is ≥ 16 weeks post-op ▪ Graded Return to Sport activities with QI $> 90\%$, KOS $> 90\%$, Hop Tests $> 90\%$, full and pain free ROM/ ADLs after 9 months and MD approval



MPFL Reconstruction and Proximal Realignment Rehabilitation Protocol

Timeline	Treatment	Milestones
<p><u>Week 1-2: Early Post-op Phase</u></p> <p>No restrictions on passive knee ROM</p> <p>Total Visits: 1-3 1-3x/week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate physician specific HEP for ROM ▪ Effusion management: Compression, elevation, AROM ankle pumps, Cryocuff ▪ Regain active quadriceps activation: Quad Sets 100x daily. SLR in immobilizer with quad set ▪ Protected Electrical Stimulation Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knee stabilized isometrically at 30 degrees knee flexion ○ Patella taped medially ○ Electrodes over proximal and distal quad, not VMO ○ 10 sec. on/50 sec. off ○ 10 to 15 contractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active quadriceps contraction with superior patellar glide expect a quad lag ▪ Full passive knee extension, flexion to 90 degrees ▪ WBAT in immobilizer at 0 degrees (use crutches until safe without, while observing effusion)
<p><u>Weeks 3-4: Initial Post-op Rehab</u></p> <p>Total Visits: 8-12 2-3x/week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress Flexion AAROM: Maintain/ Improve patellar mobility (clinic and HEP avoiding lateral glide) ▪ Emphasize Extension Strengthening: Multi directional SLR without lag with ankle cuff weights ▪ Ankle and Hip PREs in Open Chain: Side-lying Hip ABD, Clam shell, Hip extension, Ankle Theraband exercises ▪ Prevent lateral scarring: Include ITB stretching in clinic and home, medial tilt patella mobilizations ▪ Modalities: for pain control PRN, Desensitization when healed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SLR without quad lag by week 2 ▪ PROM knee flexion to 120 degrees ▪ Effusion: 1+ or less, near symmetrical extracapsular edema ▪ Normalized gait out of immobilizer with active superior glide by week 4
<p><u>Weeks 5-6: Intermediate Strengthening Phase</u></p> <p>Total Visits: 12-18 2-3x/week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to progress ROM ▪ Quadriceps Strengthening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OKC: SAQ 0-30, SLR ○ CKC: step ups, leg press through controlled range 0-30 degrees ▪ Ambulate in immobilizer until SLR (-) Lag: Initiate gait training outside immobilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full PROM Extension ▪ PROM knee flexion to within 10 degrees of contralateral ▪ Effusion/ Edema resolving
<p><u>Weeks 7-8 Progressive Stability Phase</u></p> <p>Total Visits: 14-24 2-3x/week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress Quadriceps strengthening ROM from 0- 60 degrees in open and closed chain, with good tibiofemoral alignment. ▪ Begin unilateral balance exercise progression ▪ Electrical Stimulation Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each visit progress Kin Composition by 5 degrees during NMES towards 60 degrees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal patellar mobility ▪ KOS > 60%
<p><u>Weeks 9-12 Functional Progression Phase</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress opening chain strengthening at appropriate intensity through progressively increased ROM ▪ Initiate hamstring strengthening PRN at 12 weeks (if graft site) ▪ Progress proprioceptive exercises: (Multi directional contralateral LE reaching, mini lunges, rocker board balance). ▪ MVIC at 12 weeks at 60 degrees with patella taped medially ▪ Transfer to fitness facility at 12 weeks if milestones met 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full Pain free PROM maintained ▪ MVIC > 80% at 12 weeks ▪ KOS/ GRS > 80% ▪ Effusion less than 1+
<p><u>Weeks 13-16: Return to Activity Phase</u></p> <p>Frequency: 1x/week + Fitness Facility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recheck strength via BURST test at 16 weeks at 60 degrees with patella taped medially ▪ Running progression at week 16 ▪ Initiate sports specific plyometric training: agilities at 20 weeks with monthly follow ups for HEP and RTS progression. ▪ Monthly rechecks indicated for strength testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KOS/GRS > 90% ▪ Effusion/ Edema Symmetrical ▪ QI >80% at 16 weeks via Burst Testing ▪ Burst and Hop Test at 20 weeks if impairments resolved and strength values met



References

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- 2.) Surgical Technique and Rationale for Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction for Recurrent Patellar Dislocation. Nomura E, Inoue M. Arthroscopy 19, 5: 47c, 2003.
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- 6.) Influence of the soft tissues anatomy on the diagnosis and treatment: When is a soft tissue procedure sufficient for Patellar Stabilization? Arendt EA. 2013 Presentation and transcript: ISAKOS 2013, Toronto, Canada