

Pediatric ACL Reconstruction/Tibial Spine Fracture Rehabilitation Protocol

Time	Goals	Precautions/Restrictions	Treatment
Weeks 0–4	 Protect surgical site Reduce pain and swelling ROM: 0-90 degree Full passive extension Active quadriceps control Reduce muscle atrophy Safe use of crutches with altered weight bearing status 	 TWB x 4 weeks with crutches in brace ROM: Full extension week 1 90 degrees flex week 2-4 As tolerated week 4 No resisted open chain knee extensions 	 Quadriceps recruitment/NMES Global LE/hip strengthening TWB gait training with crutches Modalities as indicated Cryotherapy: 5-7 times per day Initial Visit: FOTO, LEFS, PSFS 1-2 week follow up with MD
Weeks 4–8	 ROM as tolerated Progression to WBAT SLR without extensor lag Normalized gait mechanics Progression of quadriceps strength/endurance Increase functional activities 	 Open kinetic chain is limited to bodyweight leg extensions (weeks 4-8) No resisted open kinetic chain exercises No running, jumping, cutting, pivoting, or twisting Avoid painful activities/exercises 	 AAROM - AROM Gait training progressing from assistive device beginning week 4 Core stabilization exercises Global LE strengthening Begin functional strengthening exercises (bridge, mini-squat, step up, etc) Double limb to single limb balance/proprioception Aerobic training: Walking program when walking with normal gait mechanics Stationary bike Optional therapies (if available/as indicated): BFR therapy Aquatic therapy once incision is healed and cleared by surgeon (4 weeks) NMES Modalities as indicated Week 6-8: FOTO, LEFS 6 week follow up with MD (SGYM)
Weeks 8–12	 Full, symmetric and pain-free ROM Progress quadriceps strength/endurance Increase functional activities 	 May initiate resisted open kinetic chain exercise 90-45° at 6 weeks 90-30° at 8 weeks 90-0° at 10 weeks 90-0° with progressive loading at 12 weeks No running, jumping, cutting, pivoting, or twisting Avoid painful activities/exercises Avoid patellofemoral pain 	 End range flexion and extension Aerobic training on stationary bike, elliptical, stair climber, UBE Core stabilization exercises Progressive double and single limb strengthening Single to multi-plane exercise Progression of balance/proprioception Modalities as indicated Week 12: FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI
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Weeks 12-16	 Full, symmetric ROM No effusion with increased activity Increase intensity and duration of functional LE strength Initiate return to jogging program Begin low level plyometric and agility training 	 Avoid painful activities/exercises Jogging program initiated at 12 weeks if cleared by surgeon No effusion Full AROM >80% LSI No jogging on painful or swollen knee 	 Increase loading capacity for lower extremity strengthening exercises Continue balance/proprioceptive training Week 12: begin return to jogging program If applicable, start with pool/anti-gravity treadmill Begin low level plyometric and agility training at 12 weeks Functional assessment (see attached) 3-4 month follow up with MD (SGYM)
Months 4-6	 Continue to progress functional strengthening Successful progression of the return to running program Initiate higher level plyometric and agility training 	 No jogging on a painful or swollen knee Avoid painful activities/exercises Avoid patellofemoral pain No participation in sports unless specified by care team 	 Progression of return to jogging program Gradually increase lifting loads focusing on form, control, and tissue tolerance Progress as tolerated: Core Stability Strength Endurance Proprioception/Balance Increase intensity of plyometric and agility training Foot speed and change of direction Functional assessment at 6 months (see attached) Month 6: FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI
Months 6 – 9	 Continue to progress functional strengthening Sport-specific training 	 No participation in sports unless specified by your care team Avoid painful activities 	 Progress as tolerated: Core Stability Strength Endurance Proprioception/Balance Begin sport-specific training Single-to multi-task Reactionary drills Perturbation training Closed to open environment
Months 9+	 Pass return to play criteria (re-test at 12+ months, if necessary) Begin gradual return to sport 	• Gradual return to full participation in sports	 Progress as tolerated: Core Stability Strength Endurance Proprioception/Balance Plyometric training Agility drills Sport-specific activities Gradual return to sport progression Month 9: FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI Functional assessment (see attached) 9+ month follow up with MD (SGYM)

Each patient's progress may vary based on specifics to their injury and procedure.





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Anterior Cruciate Ligament Testing Protocol

Phase	Goals	Surgery	Testing
Week 12 (SGYM)	 Full, symmetric ROM Y-balance anterior reach asymmetry < 5 cm Quadriceps strength for isometric test > 80% of uninvolved side 	 ACL reconstruction ACL reconstruction with meniscus repair ACL Allograft (12 week and 6 month recheck) ACL revision (12 week and 6 month recheck) 	 TESTING: Knee assessment including assessment for effusion Passive and active ROM Y-balance anterior reach Isometric knee extension at 60° and 90° FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI
Month 6 (No SGYM)	 Full, symmetric ROM Y-balance anterior reach asymmetry < 3 cm > 80% LSI for isokinetic testing 90% LSI for functional testing ACL-RSI > 56 	 ACL reconstruction ACL reconstruction with meniscus repair <u>ACL Allograft (9 month)</u> <u>ACL revision (9 month)</u> 	 TESTING: Knee assessment including assessment for effusion Passive and active ROM Hop Test Single Hop Triple Hop Isokinetic Test (90°, 180°/s) Y-Balance Anterior Reach Agility T-Test FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI
Month 9-10 (SGYM)	 Full, symmetric ROM >90% LSI for isokinetic and functional testing Y-balance anterior reach asymmetry < 3 cm ACL-RSI > 56 	 ACL reconstruction ACL reconstruction with meniscus repair <u>ACL Allograft (12 month)</u> <u>ACL revision (12 month)</u> 	 TESTING: Knee assessment including assessment for effusion Passive and active ROM Hop Test Single Hop Triple Hop Cross-over Hop Isokinetic Test (90°, 180°/s) Y-Balance Anterior Reach Agility T-Test FOTO, LEFS, PSFS, ACL-RSI

This protocol is not meant to be prescriptive but a recommendation to guide the rehabilitation process. Each patient's progress may vary based on specifics to their injury and procedure.



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