CLINICAL PROTOCOL FOR FLEXOR TENDON EARLY MOBILIZATION – MODIFIED DURAN METHOD

THEORY: Intrinsic pumping to increase transport of nutrients in synovial fluid promotes more rapid healing. Early motion minimizes development of extrinsic adhesions and promotes early collagen alignments. 3-5 mm of tendon glide is required. Used for Zones I through IV.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Requires patient cooperation contraindicated for young children or any confused patients.
- Only for tidy wounds with no evidence of infection.
- Early mobilization program must begin no later than the fifth post-operative day.
 - 2-5 days

DAY 2-4 POST-OPERATIVE REPAIR:

Splint:

Custom fabricated dorsal protective splint with: Wrist: 20° palmar flexion

MP's: 40-50° flexion IP's: 0°

FPL:

- Wrist: 20° palmar flexion
- MP: 15° flexion
- IP: 15° flexion

Clinical Program:

- 1. Review the exercises below.
- 2. Adjust splint as needed.
- 3. Check wound.
- 4. Hygiene care.
- 5. Patient education with emphasis on precautions.
- 6. Apply coban as needed.
- If patient not extending fully, therapist may passively flex the MP joint and encourage full <u>active</u> IP extension. <u>Passive</u> IP extension can be done if flexors are <u>fully relaxed</u> with wrist and MP's flexed.

Home Exercise Program: The patient is instructed to remove the digital Velcro straps hourly and complete the following exercises:

- 1. 8-10 repetitions of full passive flexion of the DIP joints with passive/active extension to the splint.
- 2. 8-10 repetitions of full passive flexion of the PIP joints with passive/active extension to the splint.
- 3. 8-10 repetitions of composite passive flexion with composite passive/active extension to the splint.

**It is important to stress to the patient that when strapped in the dorsal protective splint, he/she should not resist the digital strap. Resistance can result in an isometric contraction which could cause a tendon rupture.

2 WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint: Continue full-time.

Clinical Program Add:

- 1. Sutures removed.
- 2. Light massage begun.
- 3. Active hold in composite fist in splint, "gentle".

Home Exercise Program Add:

1. Active hold in composite fist as described above.

<u>3½ WEEKS POST-OP:</u>

Clinical Program Add:

1. Gentle active flexion and extension of all fingers within the limits of the splint – avoid making a tight fist.

4 WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint, Clinical, and Home Exercise Program Add:

Remove splint for:

- 1. Active wrist motion in tenodesis manner.
- 2. Composite active flexion and extension of digits.

4¹/₂ WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint:

1. Modify to place wrist in neutral.

Clinical:

1. "Non-resistive" functional activities such as picking up foam, rice, etc.

5 WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint:

- 1. If finger is stiff with limited range of motion and tendon excursion, discontinue splint in low risk activity.
- 2. Continue with splint at night and with high risk activity.
- 3. If taken out of splint, issue patient precaution sheet.

6 WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint:

- 1. Discontinue splint except with high risk activity.
- 2. Continue with splint at night for one more week.
- 3. Patients with low scar may wear splint for 10 weeks.

Clinical Program:

- 1. More aggressive friction scar massage.
- 2. Blocking exercises. Stabilize on sides of digit. Do not stabilize on volar as this will serve as an isometric force.
- 3. Review precautions with patient.

6 TO 8 WEEKS POST-OP:

Splint:

- 1. Discontinue splint for all activities except high risk activities at Week 7.
- 2. Dynamic forearm based PIP extension splint if needed.

7 WEEKS POST-OP:

Clinical and Home Exercise Program Add:

1. Gentle passive wrist and finger extension if needed.

8 TO 10 WEEKS POST-OP:

Clinical and Home Exercise Program Add:

- 1. Gradual increase in resistive exercises continues.
- 2. Dynamic extension splints as needed for PIP contractures.

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