## **Grade II MCL Protocol**

Week one	Week two to three
Initial Evaluation	Evaluate
<ul> <li>Range of motion/Joint instability</li> <li>Ability to contract quad/vmo</li> <li>Gait</li> <li>Patella Mobility</li> <li>Pain/Joint effusion</li> <li>Assess RTW and functional expectations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Range of Motion</li> <li>Pain/Joint effusion</li> <li>Ability to contract quad/vmo</li> <li>Patella mobility</li> <li>Standing balance</li> </ul>
Patient Education	Patient Education
<ul> <li>Support Physician prescribed meds</li> <li>Reinforce use of brace and assistive device (Typically WBAT in Bledsoe)</li> <li>Discuss frequency and duration of treatment 2-3 times per week for 6-8 weeks</li> </ul>	Progress to FWB continue with brace use
Therapeutic Exercise	Therapeutic Exercise
<ul> <li>May complete pain free AROM and Isometrics while avoiding varus/valgus stress. Rom limitations may be determined by the physician</li> <li>May need to complete exercises with tibia slightly IR or in brace</li> <li>Heel slides, quad sets, ankle pumps, SLR, and gentle hamstring/calf stretching</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Initiate bicycle (do not force flexion)</li> <li>Initiate isotonic exercise including multi hip, leg press, heel raises, and hamstring curl</li> <li>Add single leg static balance activity</li> <li>May need to continue multi-angle isometrics with NMES</li> </ul>
Manual Techniques	Manual Techniques
<ul> <li>Grade I and II patella mobilizations</li> <li>PROM as tolerated (focus on extension)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Grade III-IV patella mobilization</li> <li>Posterior capsule mobilization (if needed)</li> </ul>
Modalities	Modalities
<ul> <li>NMES is recommended for quad activity</li> <li>Interferential / biofeedback as needed</li> <li>Ice</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NMES is recommended for quad activity</li> <li>Modalities may be used as needed</li> </ul>
Aquatics	Aquatics
<ul> <li>Shallow Water:</li> <li>Walking forward/backward/sideways with a focus on proper gait mechanics</li> <li>Closed chain LE exercises: All in forward/backward direction - mini squats, toe raises, partial/modified lunges</li> <li>Open chain exercises for the knee/hip/ankle avoiding valgus stress on knee.</li> <li>Deep Water:</li> <li>Bicycling, Splits/Spreads (emphasis on abduction vs. adduction), single knee to chest</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shallow Water: (Consider hydrocuff for progression)</li> <li>Continues week 1 exercises</li> <li>Balance exercises: Push/pull with kickboard/UE resistance - Start with eyes open and progress to eyes closed</li> <li>Deep Water:         <ul> <li>Continue week 1 exercises</li> <li>Standing on kickboard progressing to squats on kickboard</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Goals	Goals
<ul> <li>Control pain</li> <li>Reduce effusion/inflammation</li> <li>Restore voluntary quad contraction</li> <li>Independence with WBAT gait</li> <li>0-70 degrees ROM (unless restricted by physician)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Gain full knee extension</li> <li>Restore voluntary quad contraction</li> <li>0-90degrees ROM</li> <li>Minimal effusion</li> </ul>

Weeks four to six	Weeks six to discharge
Evaluate	Evaluate
<ul> <li>Gait and brace needs</li> <li>Quad Contraction</li> <li>ROM</li> <li>Balance</li> <li>Foot and ankle for biomechanical optimization</li> </ul> Patient Education D/C brace if no pain and minimal laxity with valgus stress test and good quad contraction	<ul> <li>Any excessive joint laxity</li> <li>Isokinetic Strength test and/or functional hop testing for comparison if necessary</li> <li>Address any deficits that may limit return to work or sport goals</li> <li>HEP compliance</li> </ul>
Therapeutic Exercise	Therapeutic Exercise
<ul> <li>Single leg isotonic exercises</li> <li>Progress resistive hamstring curl at 4 weeks if pain free</li> <li>Single leg dynamic balance activity (OTIS/IT IS airex activities)</li> <li>Progress to closed chain exercises on unstable surfaces</li> <li>Cardiovascular training (bike, swim and elliptical)</li> <li>Manual Techniques</li> <li>Any techniques as needed</li> <li>Modalities</li> <li>Any as Indicated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin agility and sport specific activity</li> <li>Continue strength and conditioning</li> <li>Complete agility and running activity with good test results and physician approval</li> <li>May begin bilateral low level plyometrics with good test results and physician approval</li> <li>Encourage participation in the CFA</li> </ul>
Aquatics	Aquatics
<ul> <li>Shallow and Deep Water Exercises:</li> <li>Progress Week 1 and 2 exercises (fins/cuffs/tethers)</li> <li>Deep end running, barbell teeters, 180/360 squats, etc.</li> <li>Sport/work specific simulated activities</li> </ul>	Continue and progress exercises as indicated and necessary
Goals	Goals
<ul> <li>4+/5 strength with manual testing</li> <li>Normal ROM</li> <li>Normal gait pattern without brace or crutches</li> <li>0-120 degrees by week 4</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good stability across tibiofemoral joint</li> <li>No pain with ADL's</li> <li>Full strength with manual and functional testing</li> <li>Discharge with full return to work or sport activity orders</li> <li>Full ROM</li> </ul>

References:

Kim, Eunkuk & Kim, Taegyu & Kang, Hyunyong & Lee, Jongha & Childers, Martin. (2010). Aquatic Versus Land-based Exercises as Early Functional Rehabilitation for Elite Athletes with Acute Lower Extremity Ligament Injury: A Pilot Study. PM & R : The journal of injury, function, and rehabilitation. 2. 703-12. 10.1016/j.pmrj.2010.03.012. 2009

Reider, B., Sathy, M. R., Talkington, J., Blyznak, N., & Kollias, S. (1994). Treatment of Isolated Medial Collateral Ligament Injuries in Athletes with Early Functional Rehabilitation: A Five-year Follow-up Study. *The American Journal of Sports Medicine*, 22(4), 470–477.