MCL Grade II Sprain 1+ Instability (Stable) Rehabilitation Program (No laxity at 0 deg valgus testing, 1-5mm laxity at 30 deg valgus with firm end feel

The Gundersen Health System Sports Medicine MCL Grade II Sprain 1+ Instability (Stable) Rehabilitation Program is an evidence-based and soft tissue healing dependent program which allows patients to progress to vocational and sports-related activities as quickly and safely as possible. Individual variations will occur depending on patient tolerance and response to treatment. Patients usually return to full activities in 3-4 wks. Please contact us at 1-800-362-9567 ext. 58600 if you have questions or concerns.

Phase I: 0-2 weeks	Phase II: 2-4 weeks	Phase III: 4 weeks+
ROM : 10-135	ROM: wk 2: 10-135 Wk 3: 0-135	ROM: Full with no limitations
WB: WBAT	WB: Full with no limitations	WB: Full with no limitations
Brace: Double upright brace with	Brace: Progress to double	Brace: Double upright brace for
10 deg ext stop for all WB	upright brace with 10 deg ext	athletics/vocational activities until
activities	stop for athletics/vocational	8 weeks
Ba delities of Owner the survey	activities only at 3-4 weeks	Madalitiaa Omathanan
Modalities: Cryotherapy Pulsed US	Modalities: Cryotherapy Pulsed US	Modalities: Cryotherapy
IFC for pain/effusion	IFC for pain/effusion	
NMES quadriceps	NMES quadriceps	
RX: Recommendations:	RX: Recommendations:	RX: Recommendations:
Avoid terminal extension for all	Bike with resistance	Bike with resistance
exercises to allow healing of MCL	Elliptical Runner / Stairmaster	Elliptical Runner / Stairmaster
(see ROM stated above)	'	Running program if 75% strength
	Cross friction massage	
Bike with resistance	Flexibility exercise	Flexibility exercises
Elliptical Runner	PROM / AAROM / AROM	
		Isotonic quadriceps/hamstrings
Cross friction massage	Biofeedback SLR, CKC knee	Isokinetic quadriceps/hamstrings
Flexibility exercises	extension	Hip strengthening
PROM / AAROM / AROM per	Hamstring isotonics	Heel raises
tolerance per ROM stated	Quadriceps isotonics	CKC exercises
above	Isokinetic quadriceps/hamstrings	Total leg strengthening
Biofeedback QS, SLR, CKC	Hip 4 way SLR (proximal pad placement for Hip Adduction)	Functional strengthening
knee extension per ROM	Heel raises	Balance / Proprioception
M <i 10,="" 30,="" 50,="" 70,<="" hams="" quads="" td=""><td>CKC exercises – leg press, step-</td><td>Perturbation training</td></i>	CKC exercises – leg press, step-	Perturbation training
90 deg	ups, FW and lateral lunges,	
Hamstrings isotonics per ROM	squats	Plyometrics / Agility and
Quadriceps isotonics per ROM Total leg strengthening	Total leg strengthening	Sport-specific exercises
Hip 4 way SLR (proximal pad	Functional strengthening	if 75% strength
placement for Hip	Lateral movements –	CV conditioning
Adduction)	sideshuffles, euroglide	Core stability training
Heel raises	Balanca / Propriescoption	Tooting
CKC exercises- leg press,	Balance / Proprioception Perturbation training	Testing 3-4 wks Linea / Biodex Test
step-ups, FW lunges,		FXN Test when appropriate
squat	3 wks Return to running if 75%	
Balance / Proprioception	strength	Return to Work/Sport
Perturbation training	4 wks Plyometrics / Agility and	No pain or effusion
CV conditioning	Sport-specific exercises	Full ROM
CV conditioning Core stability training		Isokinetic Strength- 90%
Upper body exercises	CV conditioning	Functional Tests – 90%
Speci body exercises	Core stability training	MD approval



MCL Sprain References

- Abdel-Rahman EM, Hefzy MS. Three-dimensional dynamic behaviour of the human knee joint under impact loading. Medical Engineering & Physics, 1998;20:276-290.
- Davies GJ, Heiderscheit B, Clark M. Open kinetic chain assessment and rehabilitation. Athletic Training: Sports health care perspectives, 1995; 1(4): 347-370
- Gardiner JC, Weiss JA, Rosenberg TD. Strain in the human medial collateral ligament during valgus loading of the knee. Clin Orthop, Oct 2001; 1(391):266-274
- Hull ML, Berns GS, Patterson HA. Strain in the medial collateral ligament of the human knee under single and combined loads. J Biomechanics, 1996; 29(2):199-206
- Indelicato PA. Nonoperative management of complete tears of the medial collateral ligament. Orthop Rev, 1989; 18(9): 947-952
- Jones RE, Henley MB, Francis P. Nonoperative management of isolated grade III collateral ligament injury in high school football players. Clin Orthop; 1986; 213: 137-140
- Meislin, RJ. Managing collateral ligament tears of the knee. The Physician and Sportsmedicine, 1996; 24(3): 67-71
- Ohno, K, Pomaybo AS, Schmidt CC, Levine RE, Ohland KJ, Woo SL. Healing of the medial collateral ligament after combined medial collateral ligament and anterior cruciate ligament injury and reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament: Comparison of repair and nonrepair of medial collateral ligament tears in rabbits. J Orthop Res, 1995; 13: 442-449
- Petersen W, Laprell H. Combined injuries of the medial collateral ligament and the anterior cruciate ligament. Early ACL reconstruction vs late ACL reconstruction. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg, 1999; 119(5-6), 258-262
- Reider B. Medial collateral ligament injuries in athletes. Sport Med, 1996; 21(2): 147-156
- Shelbourne DK, Patel DV. Instructional course lectures, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Management of combined injuries of the anterior cruciate and medial collateral ligaments. J of Bone Joint Surgery, 1995; 77(5): 800-806
- Wilk KE, Clancy WG, Andrews JR, Fox GM. Assessment and treatment of medial capsular injuries, in Knee Ligament Rehabilitation, Ellenbecker 2000, 89-105
- Woo SL, Debski RE, Withrow JD, Janaushek MA. Biomechanics of knee ligaments. Am J Sports Med, 1999; 27(4): 533-543.
- Woo SL, Debski RE, Zeminski J, Abramowitch SD, Chan Saw SS, Fenwick JA. Injury and repair of ligaments and tendons. Annu Rev Biomed Eng, 2000 2:83-118.

