

NOTE: If a meniscus repair or cartilage procedure is performed in conjunction with ACL reconstruction, please defer to the ACL Reconstruction with Meniscus Repair or Microfracture Post-Op Therapy Protocol

Phase 1 – Maximum Protection Phase (0-4 weeks) (continued on next page)

Goals for Phase 1

- Protect graft and fixation
- Minimize knee effusion
- ROM 0-120° as tolerated for 4 weeks

Precautions for Phase 1

- Avoid knee hyperextension during this phase greater than 10°
- No kicking in pool for 12 weeks
- No isolated resistance knee flexion for 12 weeks due to hamstring autograft

Criteria for Progression to Phase 2

- Good PROM flexion/extension
- Good quad set, SLR without extension lag
- Minimal swelling/inflammation
- Normal gait on level surfaces

Immobilization/Weight Bearing

- Weight bearing as tolerated
- Wean from crutches by 2 weeks if patient demonstrates proper gait mechanics and good quad control

Range of Motion

- 0-120°
- Avoid hyperextension >10°

Brace

Post-op immobilizer until nerve block wears off

Manual Therapy

- Patellar mobility (superior, inferior, medial, lateral)
- Scar massage when incisions closed
- Gentle flexibility using deep tissue mobilization of surrounding tissues
- PROM/AROM knee flexion/extension, strong emphasis on full knee extension

Strengthening (continued on next page)

- Quadriceps setting
 - o Avoid knee hyperextension with quadriceps setting
- NMES to promote quad activation
- Multi-plane hip strengthening, add resistance as tolerated
- 4-way hip strengthening, standing TKE, mini step-ups, bridging, calf raises, mini squats
- Core strengthening
- For Hamstring Autograft:
 - Avoid isolated hamstring strengthening x 12 weeks
 - Heel slides to 90° only

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Phase 1 – Maximum Protection Phase (0-4 weeks)

- For Patellar Tendon Autograft:
 - Closed kinetic chain quadriceps strengthening activities as tolerated (wall sit, step ups, mini squats, leg press 90-30°)
 - Quadriceps isometrics at 60° and 90°
 - o If available, aquatics for normalizing gait, weight bearing and strengthening
 - o Stationary bike initially for promotion of ROM, progress light resistance as tolerated
 - Hamstring curls

Aquatics

Initiate aquatic therapy program when incisions are closed

Neuromuscular Control

Proprioception on stable surface

Modalities

- Vasopneumatic compression for edema management, 2-3x/week for 15-20 minutes
- Cryotherapy at home, 3x/day for 20 minutes each with knee elevated above heart
- NMES for quadriceps function
- Initiate Blood Flow Restriction Training after incisions are healed >3 weeks post-op discuss with Dr. Awowale prior to initiation

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Phase 2 – Strengthening Phase (4-10 weeks)

Goals for Phase 2

- Restore normal gait with stair navigation
- Maintain full extension, progress toward full flexion ROM
- Protect graft and fixation
- Increase LE strength
- Increase proprioception

Precautions for Phase 2

- Avoid twisting and pivoting motions for 12 weeks
- Avoidance of full body weight impact activity until able to pass functional testing

Criteria for Progression to Phase 3

- No patellofemoral pain
- Minimum of 120° knee flexion
- Sufficient strength and proprioception to initiate running
- Minimal swelling/inflammation

Range of Motion

- Restore full ROM
- Maintain normal LE flexibility

Strengthening

- · Stationary bike or elliptical Stairmaster as strength and gait allows
- Begin running in the pool (waist deep) or on an unweighted treadmill at 8 weeks.
 - Should have adequate strength, ROM, neuromuscular control, and limited swelling prior to initiation
- Bilateral gym strengthening with progression to unilateral as able (leg press, step-ups, hamstring curls, side-stepping, single leg squat, multi-directional lunges)
- Progress hip, hamstring and gastric strengthening
 - o For hamstring autograft avoid isolated hamstring strengthening x 12 weeks
- Initiate knee flexion AROM using CKC strengthening with progression to OKC
- Core strengthening

Neuromuscular Control

- Proprioceptive drills progressing to on unstable surfaces
- Add dual tasking and reactive balance

Modalities

- Cryotherapy after activity
- Continue use of Blood Flow Restriction Training as need to build strength

Testing to Advance to Phase 3 Post-Op Therapy Protocol

- Functional strength testing to be scheduled before 10–12-week follow-up with physician.
- Criteria:
 - Y-Balance testing within 6 cm of involved LE
 - o 3PQ isometric quadriceps testing (<25% difference)
 - Single leg squat without display of knee valgus
 - Recommend isokinetic test with anti-shear device at 12 weeks (14-16 weeks for hamstring tendon autograft procedures) to guide continued strengthening

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Phase 3 – Strengthening and Plyometric Phase (10-16 weeks)

Goals for Phase 3

- Full ROM
- Improve strength, endurance, and proprioception of the LE to prepare for sport activities
- Initiate impact activity
- Normal running mechanics
- Strength >70% of uninvolved LE with isokinetic evaluation

Precautions for Phase 3

- Protect the patellofemoral
- Avoid overstressing the graft
- Progressively increase resistance of hamstring (hamstring autograft)

Criteria for Progression to Phase 4

- No significant swelling/inflammation
- Full, pain-free ROM
- No evidence of patellofemoral joint irritation
- Strength >70% of uninvolved lower extremity per isokinetic evaluation
- Sufficient strength and proprioception to initiate agility activities
- Normal running gait

Strengthening

- Stationary bike, elliptical, treadmill, may begin swimming
 - Improve cardiovascular endurance
- Maintain LE flexibility hamstring, quad, gastroc-soleus, ITB
- Unilateral gym strengthening program (single leg squats, eccentric leg press, lateral step-downs, advanced bridging, multi-directional lunges, CKC hamstring curls)
- Progress toward full weight bearing running at 12 weeks for BTB autograft (16 weeks for hamstring tendon autograft procedures).
- Suggested progression of impact activities:
 - o 12+ weeks: sagittal plane running, agility drills, sub-maximal plyometrics
 - 16+ weeks: advance to multi-directional running if able to avoid dynamic knee valgus, cutting and pivoting drills, plyometrics
- Agility progression including, but not limited to:
 - o Side steps
 - Crossovers
 - Figure 8 running
 - o Shuttle running
 - One leg and two leg jumping cutting
 - Acceleration/deceleration/sprints agility ladder drills
 - Avoid impact activities on unstable surfaces until >6 months post-op or per conversation with Dr. Awowale with functional testing results.
- Core strengthening

Neuromuscular Control

Advanced proprioception on unstable surfaces with perturbations and/or dual tasking, add sport specific balance tasks as able

Modalities

Cryotherapy after activity

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Phase 4 – Advanced Strength and Advanced Plyometric Phase (4-6 months+)

Goals for Phase 4	Precautions for Phase 4	Criteria for Progression to Phase 5
 Symmetric performance of basic and sport specific agility drills Single and 3 hop tests 85% of uninvolved LE Quadriceps and hamstring strength at least 85% of uninvolved lower extremity per isokinetic strength test 	• None	 No patellofemoral or soft tissue pain or complaint Necessary joint ROM, strength, endurance, and proprioception to safely return to work or athletics

Strengthening

- Continue advanced strengthening
- Promote adequate quad and hamstring strength
- Activity specific
- Advanced multi-directional agility and plyometric drills
- Core and hip strengthening
- Begin building power in involved LE
- Progress running distance
- Initiate sport-specific drills as appropriate

Neuromuscular Control

- Emphasize proper motor control
- Advanced proprioceptive drills like:
 - Unsteady surface
 - Reactive balance
 - Deceleration control
 - Landing/take off drills
 - Perturbation training

Modalities

As needed

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Phase 5 – Return to Activity Phase (6 months+)

Goals for Phase 5	Precautions for Phase 5	
 Maintain strength, endurance, proprioception 	• None	
 Safely return to activity 		
 Sports participation 		

Return to Function Testing

- 6 months+: Return to function testing per physician approval
- Criteria:
 - o Pain-free
 - o Full ROM
 - Minimal joint effusion
 - o Isokinetic strength and functional testing at 90% compared to uninvolved
 - Adequate knee control with sport and/or work specific tasks

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