| Complex Hip arthroscopy: labral repair, CAM osteotomy, Microfracture  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Approx. 1-4 weeks   | Approx. 4-8weeks   | Approx. 8-12weeks  | 12weeks+  |
| <ul> <li>PWB unless specified</li> <li>TTWB for Microfracture unless specified</li> <li>No Forced hip flexion</li> <li>No Forced internal rotation</li> <li>No Active rotation exercises</li> <li>No combined rotation in extension</li> <li>Avoid sitting in greater than 90° flexion for long periods</li> <li>Aims of Treatment: <ul> <li>Regain Hip range of motion</li> <li>Maintain muscle function</li> <li>Allow tissue to heal and settle</li> <li>Encourage normal gait +/-crutches</li> <li>Teach and maintain neutral pelvis</li> <li>Promote prone lying (upto 2 hours daily) to reduce risk of anterior capsular adhesions / contracture</li> <li>Utilise hydrotherapy if safe for use to assist in above goals</li> </ul> </li> <li>Milestones to progress to next phase: <ul> <li>Can FWB +/- walking aids</li> <li>Can maintain neutral pelvis in standing for 60 seconds</li> <li>ROM 80% of unaffected side</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | Restrictions / Precautions: High impact exercises Rotation exercises into pain Anterior pelvic tilt postures (lordotic postures)  Aims of Treatment: Restore and maintain full ROM in the Hip Regain normal gait without walking aids Improve capsular mobility Increase strength Improve joint proprioception Improve core stability  Milestones to progress to next phase: Normal gait without walking aids Climb stairs normally without pain Full range of motion equal to unaffected side Strength 70% of unaffected side Single leg stand without trendelenburg sign | Restrictions / Precautions:  Avoid twisting and cutting movements  Aims of Treatment:  Increase muscle and CV endurance  Regain full proprioceptive control  Trampette running  Improve lateral weight transfer control  Milestones to progress to next phase:  Maintains full ROM unaffected by exercise  Single leg squat to 40° with glut control  Add/Abd strength ratio of 1:1  Triple hop index equal to unaffected side | <ul> <li>Aims of Treatment:</li> <li>Maintain full ROM</li> <li>Increase muscle strength</li> <li>Dynamic proprioceptive function (dependent on sporting requirements, very patient specific):</li> <li>Impact exercise and introduce concept of SAQ</li> <li>Sensory motor control</li> <li>Milestones to return to sport:</li> <li>Full pain free ROM and no swelling following exercise</li> <li>Patient emotionally ready to commence training and sport</li> <li>CV fitness optimised beyond premorbid state aerobically and anaerobically</li> <li>Full sprint without limp</li> <li>Able to perform skilled movement patterns necessary ie. Tackle, header, dribble etc</li> </ul> |

CAM and Pincer Takedown with biological scaffold into the socket cartilage so this needs to be delicately handled so its not disrupted. I would not advise pushing internal rotation for another two weeks. Concentrate on core gluteal function and conditioning and avoid overloading psoas. You can the combine the rehab gudelines attached to suit needs. I am happy with use of cycles, treadmill and crosstrainers. I expect to start pushing rotational activity after three or four weeks, this is similar to, but more stable than microfracture so please do keep this in mind.

## References/Bibliography:

- 1. Mr R. Chana & Mr D. Michael. (2015). Hip Arthroscopy Femoro-Acetabular Surgery +/- Labral Repair Post-Op Rehab Program. Surrey Orthopaedic Clinic
- 2. Mr R. Chana & Mr D. Michael. (2015). Hip Arthroscopy Trochanteric Bursitis ITB Release and Bursa Excision Post-Op Rehab Program. Surrey Orthopaedic Clinic.
- 3. Dr R. Villar & Dr A. Bhajwa. (2010) Rehabilitation protocol following Hip Arthroscopy. VillarBhajwa practice
- 4. Mr Bache & Mr McBryde (2013). Hip Arthroscopy Protocol. Royal Orthopaedic Hospital
- 5. Jayasekera N, Aprato A, Villar RN (2013). Are crutches required after hip arthroscopy? A case-control study. Hip International: the Journal of Clinical and Experimental Research on hip Pathology and Therapy 23(3):269.
- 6. Malloy, P., Malloy, M., & Draovitch, P. (2013). Guidelines and pitfalls for the rehabilitation following hip arthroscopy. *Current reviews in musculoskeletal medicine*, *6*(3), 235-241.
- 7. Edelstein, J., Ranawat, A., Enseki, K. R., Yun, R. J., & Draovitch, P. (2012). Post-operative guidelines following hip arthroscopy. *Current reviews in musculoskeletal medicine*, *5*(1), 15-23.
- 8. Wahoff, M., Dischiavi, S., Hodge, J., & Pharez, J. D. (2014). REHABILITATION AFTER LABRAL REPAIR AND FEMOROACETABULAR DECOMPRESSION: CRITERIA-BASED PROGRESSION THROUGH THE RETURN TO SPORT PHASE. *International journal of sports physical therapy*, 9(6), 813.
- 9. Grzybowski, J. S., Malloy, P., Stegemann, C., Bush-Joseph, C., Harris, J. D., & Nho, S. J. (2015). Rehabilitation following hip arthroscopy-A systematic review. *Frontiers in Surgery*, 2, 21.
- 10. Garrison, J. C., Osler, M. T., & Singleton, S. B. (2007). Rehabilitation after arthroscopy of an acetabular labral tear. *North American journal of sports physical therapy: NAJSPT*, *2*(4), 241.
- 11. Enseki, K. R., & Kohlrieser, D. (2014). Rehabilitation following hip arthroscopy: An evolving process. *International journal of sports physical therapy*, *9*(6), 765.
- 12. Barnsley, L., Barnsley, L., & Page, R. (2015). Are Hip Precautions Necessary Post Total Hip Arthroplasty? A Systematic Review. *Geriatric Orthopaedic Surgery & Rehabilitation*, 2151458515584640.
- 13. van der Weegen, W., Kornuijt, A., & Das, D. (2015). Do lifestyle restrictions and precautions prevent dislocation after total hip arthroplasty? A systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature. *Clinical rehabilitation*, 0269215515579421.