

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

Physical Therapy Protocol for Tibial Lengthening

Phase 1: Inpatient PT

Post-op Day 1 through Discharge → physical therapy will be done daily

Goals:

- 1) Independent ambulation on level surface and stairs with crutches. Partial weight bearing.
- 2) Instruct patient and family on correct position of the leg.
- 3) Instruct in submaximal ankle pumps, quadriceps sets, gluteal sets and abductor sets.
- 4) Instruct and perform range of motion exercises for knee, foot, ankle and subtalar joint.
- 5) Adjust and teach patient use of static dynamic splint.

Treatment:

- 1) Ambulation on level surface and stairs with bilateral supports (crutches). Partial weight bearing. Patients in this stage usually will guard. Weight bearing not critical at this stage.
- 2) Correct positioning: knee fully extended and ankle maximally dorsiflexed. Elevation of the operative extremity for controlling post-op edema.
- 3) Submaximal isometric exercises of the quads, hamstrings, plantarflexors, glutei and hip abductors. Emphasis on patient doing these every couple of hours.
- 4) Instruct and perform range of motion exercises for knee, foot, ankle and subtalar joint active and active/assistive range of motion exercises 2-3 times per day.
- 5) If your provider recommends, you may use a static splint for the foot or custom made orthotic attached to frame by Velcro straps. Ensure that front two straps are tight and back strap which is for support not as tight as front two straps. Purpose of static foot splint is to achieve maximal dorsiflexion and prevent hindfoot and forefoot equinus. Dynamic splint: Knee extension Dynasplint. At this stage, it is given as a prophylactic measure. Instruct patient and family correct adjustments on the splint and emphasize on using it for at least 10 hours a day.

Phase 2: Lengthening or Adjustment Phase

Role of physical therapy in lengthening phase is preventative and restorative. Focus is on prevention of joint contracture, maintaining range of motion, improving strength via maximal isometric sets and encouraging functional loading activities.

Out Patient PT Program → As directed by your care team, at least 3 times per week

Goals and Treatment:

- 1) Maintain full knee extension and maximal ankle dorsiflexion.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

- 2) Encourage more weight bearing through the operated leg. Continue using two lateral supports. Achieve reciprocal ambulation with equal step length.
- 3) Progress from submaximal to maximal isometric sets of quads, hamstrings, plantarflexors and hip abductors.
- 4) Incorporate functional loading activities of the operated extremity.
- 5) Stretching exercises of ankle plantarflexors, toe flexors and knee flexors.
- 6) Active exercises for the knee TKE (terminal knee extension) and hamstrings curls in prone position. Electrical Stimulation for augmenting muscle contraction. Active and resistive exercises of the ankle using Theraband.
- 7) Adjust Dynasplint to correct tension level. Do not increase tension unless patient can wear splint for 10 hours as previous tension levels.
- 8) Pain relieving modalities such as ice, heat and TENS may be used.

Common Problems during Lengthening:

- 1) Gastrocnemius contracture resulting in knee flexion contracture and ankle equinus.
- 2) Pain during day may not be perceived due to physical activity. Pain at night is stronger and may interfere with sleep.
- 3) Decreased appetite and weight loss.
- 4) Pin site infections.
- 5) Distraction related nerve injury. Initially presents as hyperesthesia and pain, this is along dermatome distribution (i.e. dorsal ankle region for deep peroneal nerve). Later hypoesthesia and reduced muscle strength are seen.

Phase 3: Consolidation Phase

In this phase all lengthening adjustments are over and the external fixator is on until bone mineralization is complete and bone is ready for removal of the fixator.

Outpatient Physical Therapy → 2-3 times a week or as directed

Goals of PT and Treatment:

- 1) Vigorous stretching to achieve and maintain full knee extension and maximal dorsiflexion.
- 2) Progressively reduce lateral supports for ambulation. Encourage full weight bearing ambulation initially with cane and later without cane.

Phase 4: Protection Phase

During this phase the external fixator is removed but the bone still needs protection. The patient will be in a brace. The patient is instructed to perform range of motion exercises and isometric exercises. Emphasis is on protection of regenerative bone.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

Phase 5: Out of cast or brace

Physical Therapy in this stage is restorative. All patients will lose some degree of knee flexion and strength in quads and hip abductors. Adequate precautions like good stabilization technique and placement of weight above the level of osteotomy for strengthening exercises will reduce the risk of refracture.

Outpatient PT → as directed 1-3 times per week

Goals of PT and Treatment:

- 1) Progressive resistive exercises to quads, hamstrings, hip abductors and extensors.
- 2) Progressive resistive exercises in closed chain and later in open chain.
- 3) Gradual return to functional activities.
- 4) Ambulation training to ensure no limp and equal step length (No assistive device).

Common Problems during Phase 5:

- 1) Refracture, gradual axial deviation or buckling of bone.
- 2) Persistent knee flexion contracture
- 3) Loss of knee flexion
- 4) Persistent weakness in quads and hip abductors