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Pre-Op Physical Therapy Considerations 

I otal Hip Atthropiasty

Modified Posterior Approach for RTS

- Total Shoulder Arthroplasty
- Reverse Total Shoulder Arthroplasty
- Total Knee Arthroplasty/Unicondylar Replacement
- Total Hip Arthroplasty
- ✓ Anterior Approach
- ✓ Super Path Approach



Why do surgeons perform total joint surgery?

- •Relieve pain
- •Improve Function
- Restore quality of life
- ✓Orthoinfo.AAOS.org



# Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

- Joint Mobility
   Arthrokinematics: roll, glide, spin
   Osteokinematics: movement around joint axis

- Flexibility
   Thoracic Cage
   Strength
   Scapula, GH joint, torso

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## Reverse Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

- Joint Mobility

  Anthrokinematics: roll, spin

  Osteokinematics: movement

  Flexibility

  Thoracic Cage

  Strength

  Scapula, GH joint, torso

  Vessurical BC conditions for

- ✓ Pre-surgical RC condition: force coupling bet deltoid and RC



# Total Knee and Unicondylar Arthroplasty

- Joint Mobility
   Hip Mobility: retroverted, anteverted
   Arthrokinematics: roll, glide, spin
   Osteokinematics: movement around joint axis
   Flexibility
- ✓ Hip, Ankle• Strength✓ Hip, Ankle



# Total Hip Arthroplasty

- So which approach is better?

  All approaches indifferent dislocation and intraoperative fire any functional outcome and composite complications (dislocation and remoplication) (dislocation penatric fracture, wound complication, and neve injury)

  DAM was the best approach followed by DAS/Superflath

  DAS/Superflath had better earlier functional outcome than could not overcome the result of DAS

  \*World J Othop, 2024 Jan 18;15(1):73-93

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Benefits of Pre-Op PT	Improved mobility Increased strength Increased flexibility Non-narcotic pain management Nutritional Counseling Better Outcomes?	
	Garbage in…garbage out right?	
	4/32/24	

Biomechanics of Joint Mobilization	Grade 1 mobilizations are small, slow oscillations at the beginning of a joint's range of motion. Grade 2 are large-amplitude, slow forces within the joint's entire available range. Grade 3 movements are large in amplitude, slow, and focused on the middle to end range of a joint's movement. Grade 4 mobilizations are slow, small amplitude movements at the end of a joint's range. Grade 5 mobilizations involve a single high-velocity, small-amplitude thrust at
	the end of the range.



Or we talking about practice?

WE TALKING BOUT PRACTICE? comeas comeas comeas comeas comeas comeas comeas comeas about practice?

NOT REAME, NOT AGAME, BUT, WE TALKIN BOUT PRACTICE.

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Joint above, joint below
TSA/RTSA
Scapular mobility/stability
Quality of cuff repair
Thoracic Mobility
THA
Pelvic assessment
TKA/UKA
Hip assessment
Ankle assessment

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Post-Op rehab protocols... road map or google maps?

- Evidence based?
- ✓ Physiologic healing timeframes
- √Tie-in to pre-operative PT
- "that's how the guys I learned from did it"
- Outpatient PT
- Home Health

4/30/24

Basic **Principles** common to all post-op progressions...

- Protect the incision
- Prevent DVTs
- Restore joint mobility
- Restore flexibility
- ✓ length-tension relationships
- Restore strength
- Restore neural control of movement

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Basic Principles of exercise prescription...

- Proximal to distal
- Single plane to multiplane
- Single joint to multi-joint
- Simple to complex movement patterns
- Non-specific to sport specific patterns

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Restoration of Neuromuscular control of movement

- Effects of long-term OA/DJD on proprioceptive system pre-surgically
   Functional consequences are slower speed and altered cadence, shorter stride
- Effects of implantation on joint proprioception
- proprioception

  Damages to mechanoreceptors yielding reduced proprioceptive capability

  Muscle mechanpreceptive organs like golg tendon and muscle spindle can assist with changes and provide some feedback

  Gait dustination in Muscle.
- Gait dysfunction in WB joints

# Consider this...

- Aging is accompanied by a 30-40% decrease in muscle fiber numbers between 20-80yo Muscle fiber size is also reduced and more fiber specific yielding a 10-40% reduction in II size compared with
- younger controls

  Age mediated remodeling of motor units resulting in denervation of type II units for slower, more postural-biased type I fibers
- Specially, loss of muscle strength and power with aging is caused by reductions in intrinsic force generating capacity
   Ann Rehabil Med, 2015 Apr, 39(2). 155-162.

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# TSA vs RTSA Return to Sport guidelines...

- TSA
- ✓ Need for strong cuff function
- RTSA
- ✓ Need for stronger deltoid than cuff function
- Both require strong/mobile scapula and thoracic cage
- Kinetic chain considerations

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# TSA vs RTSA Return to Sport guidelines...

- Evidence?
- 60% return rate to prior level of sports activity
- Noncontact, low demand activities generally offer higher return rates TSA 75-100% HA 67-76%

- 5-6 month date of return
- World J Orthop. 2016 Sept 18; 7(9): 519-526, Level 1.
- RTSA 67% RTS at 6 mos, decreases over time, 48% at 4 years Orthop J Sports Med, 2022 Nov: 10(11), Level 4.

Key force couples for RTS in anatomic shoulder...

Else Ombapede and Spans FT LLC

Deltoid and Rotator Cuff

Upper Trap and Serratus

475274

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"You take care of it, it will take care of you..."

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"You take care of it, it will take care of you..."



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Personal experience... DAA THA secondary to *AVN done 02/21/2023,* range by 3/18/2023, shoot 83 3/24/2023.



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Concerns versus Considerations

#### Concerns:

- Higher levels of activity post-THA MAY increase risk for fracture, dislocation, and poor long-term outcomes
- Evidence conflicting, not reflective of advanced polyethylene and prosthetic choices or approaches

#### Considerations:

- Still a relative paucity of data that suggests poor outcomes with higher levels of sporting activity
   Some evidence suggests wear MAY be related to activity levels, but no definitive impact on long term clinical outcomes

✓Int J Sports Phys Ther, 2014 Nov, 9(6), 839-850.

DAA vs PA: 59% overall RTS, does popularity = functionality?

#### DAA:

- More likely to attempt pre-op return to sporting activity levels
- Participated in greater amount of recreational activity
   Arch Orthop Trauma Surg 2021, 141(3) 497-2021

- No definitive high-level evidence for long-term superiority of DAA over PA in terms of soft tissue healing or long-term clinical outcomes
- Enhanced capsular closure and larger heads
   far fewer episodes of dislocation
   J AM Acad Orthop Surg Glob Res Rev, 2022
   Jan, 6(1).

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## Post-op c/o LLD...functional or mechanical? RTSimplications?

#### Mechanical:

- Appears lengthening more common than shortening
- WB pelvis to floor AP view most accurate after 6 weeks, no correlation between LLD and HHS
- ✓ Sci Rep, 11, 23262 (2021).

#### Functional:

- Associated with new onset LB/SI pain >10mm
- Anything <1/2" is statistically not even sensed by the body, but is reported 30% of the time
- Considerations...how did patient move pre-operatively? Length of time and levels of pain pre-op? Pre-existing comorbid ortho.

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## Since we're all here...



- Encourage patients to walk, encourage arm swing to balance out likely poor pelvic determinants of gait post-operatively once transitioned from FWW/SPC
- Encourage patients that pain is your brain's interpretation of how it should respond to a given stimulus, not an excuse to stop

#### Don't:

- Give them anything with a SLR in any plane as the joint rxn forces alone will likely lead to pain due to hip flexor tendinitis or pelvic torsional issues
- Send them to Home Health unless there are transportation issues or some other type of comorbidity that would preclude them from attending OP PT.

# Generically: TKA survival rate 95% higher than it was 10-15 years previous Minimum post-op recovery RTS is 3 months On avg RTS in 6 month More specifically: Authorized, recommended Authorized, with experience High impact, not recommended though may be cleared by surgeon Higher rates of revision males < 65yo for both TKA/UKA

"You take care of it, it will take care of you..."



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# RTS in TKA

- Straight from AAHKS website:
- ✓ Know your body and have realistic expectations
- If this were the case, probably wouldn't need TKA at all
- ✓ Use common sense
- 1) See #1 above. Short supply these days...
- ✓ Stay active after knee replacement
- 95% of the US can't walk a mile without stopping
- ✓ Talk to your doctor
- 1) White coat syndrome

4/30/24

# Bone Jt Open 2022; 3(3): 245-✓ Meta analysis: 410 articles including 58 duplicates ✓ 34-100% of TKA patient RTS 1213 weeks ✓ Prior experience with sport most significant prognosticator for RTS in TKA return ✓ Most likely to return to lowmoderate impact sports ✓ Low-quality, insufficient data for return to high impact sports yielding reduced survivorship ✓ UKA return one week sooner than TKA on avg

# Revision vs Primary....

- What changes in RTS?
  ✓ Additional soft tissue work? Surgical approach...
- ✓ Additional bony stabilization?✓ Infection?✓ Other comorbid medical issues?

- ✓ What sport are they trying to return to?Communication with surgical staff is key...

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# Conclusions....

- We don't know as much as we think we do, ongoing research always necessary

- ✓ Importance of ongoing physical activity...recovery is a journey, not a destination, don't short circuit PT
- ✓ Help set realistic expectations from the start…"Embrace the Suck"

