

Pediatric and Adolescent Rehabilitation Protocol for Anterior Bankart Repair

This protocol is intended to guide clinicians through the post-operative course for Pediatric and Adolescent Anterior Bankart Repair. This protocol is time based (dependent on tissue healing) as well as criterion based. Specific intervention should be based on the needs of the individual and should consider exam findings and clinical decision making. The timeframes for expected outcomes contained within this guideline may vary based on surgeon's preference, additional procedures performed, and/or complications. If a clinician requires assistance in the progression of a post-operative patient, they should consult with the referring surgeon.

Special consideration for the pediatric population must be given as they are at high risk of recurrent instability after surgical stabilization. Currently, surgical stabilization is recommended after a first-time dislocation, particularly in those with other risk factors for recurrence as pediatric patients who require this procedure will often have concomitant impairments including hypermobility or low tone which should be recognized and managed by the physical therapy to prevent future injury post-operatively.

The interventions included within this protocol are not intended to be an inclusive list. Therapeutic interventions should be included and modified based on the progress of the patient and under the discretion of the clinician.

Considerations for the Post-operative Bankart Repair Rehabilitation Program

Many different factors influence the post-operative Bankart rehabilitation outcomes, including the severity of the damage to the labral and capsular structures and individual co-morbidities. It is recommended that clinicians collaborate closely with the referring physician.

Post-operative considerations

If you develop a fever, unresolving numbness/tingling, excessive drainage from the incision, uncontrolled pain or any other symptoms you have concerns with, please contact referring physician.

PHASE I: IMMEDIATE POST-OP PHASE (0-3 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

I INICE II II III II III	
Rehabilitation	Protect surgical repair
Goals	Reduce swelling and pain
	Maintain elbow, hand and wrist ROM
	Enhance scapular function
	• Gradually increase shoulder PROM
	Minimize muscle inhibition
	Patient education
Sling	• Sling on at all times, only remove for showering and therapy including elbow and wrist ROM
	 Neutral Rotation, 30-45 degrees ABD
	• Sleep in sling for 6 weeks
	 Shower with arm by your side

Precautions	No carrying objects until 12 weeks post-op
	No shoulder AROM
	No lifting objects
	No reaching behind back
	 No supporting body weight with hands
	• Can shower after 48 hours
	• Do NOT get into a bathtub, pool or spa until sutures are removed and wound is healed
	 Avoid abduction/external rotation activity to avoid anterior inferior capsule stress
	No Driving until at least 6 weeks post-op once cleared by MD
Interventions	Pain/Swelling Management
	Ice, compression, modalities as indicated
	Range of motion/Mobility
	• Wrist AROM
	o <u>Flexion</u>
	• <u>Extension</u>
	• Radial and Ulnar deviations
	• Shoulder PROM: Begin week 2
	• <u>Flexion < 90 degrees</u>
	o <u>Pendulums</u>
	• <u>Seated GH flexion table slide</u>
	• External rotation in scapular plane to < 20 degrees
	• Shoulder AAROM: Begin week 3
	 Supine flexion with cane and self-support to 90 degrees
	 <u>Cane ER to <20 degrees</u>
	Strengthening
	Ball Squeezes
	• Week 2:
	o <u>Scapular retraction</u>
	o <u>Standing scapular setting</u>
	o <u>Inferior glide</u>
	Week 3 Submaximal shoulder isometrics – Avoid ER/IR
	o <u>Flexion</u>
	o <u>Extension</u>
	o <u>Abduction - With Brace on</u>
Criteria to Progress	
	PROM shoulder ER to 20 degrees
	Palpable muscle contraction felt in scapular and shoulder musculature
	No complications with phase 1

PHASE II: PROTECTION PHASE (4-5WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation	Protect surgical repair
Goals	Promote dynamic stability and proprioception
	Reduce swelling and pain
	Gradually restore shoulder PROM
	Minimize substitution patterns with AAROM
	Patient education
Sling	Continue use of sling unless instructed otherwise by surgeon
Precautions	No carrying objects until 12 weeks post-op
	No lifting objects
	No supporting body weight with hands
	No AROM
	Driving may start at week 6 based on MD clearance
Additional	Pain/Swelling management

Massachusetts General Brigham Sports Medicine

Interventions	Cryotherapy and Modalities as indicated
*Continue with	
Phase I	Range of motion/Mobility
interventions,	• PROM
as indicated	o <u>Flexion to 90-120</u>
	o IR to 60 deg
	• ER to 30 degrees in scapular plane
	• ER to 45 @ 90 degrees ABD
	• Full Abduction in scapular plane
	• AAROM: Same ROM guidelines as above
	• Washcloth press-up
	• Table slides flexion and abduction
	• Seated/standing shoulder elevation with cane
	o <u>Wall climbs</u>
	o <u>Pulleys</u>
	Strengthening
	• Submaximal rotator cuff isometrics: <u>ER</u> , <u>IR</u> , <u>flexion</u> , <u>abduction</u> and <u>extension</u>
	Submaximal rotator cuff isotonics
	Periscapular strengthening: <u>Row, shoulder extension on physio-ball</u> , <u>serratus punch</u>
Criteria to	ROM guidelines: Unless otherwise specified by surgeon:
Progress	• PROM shoulder flexion to 140 degrees
	• PROM shoulder ER in scapular plane to 45 degrees
	• PROM shoulder ER in 90 degrees ABD to 45 degrees
	• PROM shoulder IR in scapular plane to 50 degrees
	• Full abduction PROM
	Minimal substitution patterns with AAROM
	• Pain < 2/10
	 No complications with Phase II

PHASE III: INTERMEDIATE PHASE (6-8 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation	Gradually increase shoulder PROM/AROM
Goals	Preserve integrity of surgical repair
	Independence with ADLs
	Initiate rotator cuff strengthening
	Progress periscapular strengthening
	Enhance neuromuscular control
	Patient education
Sling	Discontinue use of sling
Precautions	No aggressive ROM/stretching
	• Avoid strength activities that produce a large amount of anterior shoulder stress (i.e. push-ups,
	pec flys)
	No posterior-anterior glenohumeral joint mobilizations
	Avoid running on treadmill
	No lifting > 10 lbs
Additional	Range of motion/Mobility
Interventions	• PROM
*Continue with	• ER: 50-65 deg scapular plane
Phase I-II	• ER @ 90 \leq 75 deg
Interventions, as	\circ Flexion \leq 160 deg
indicated	• AAROM
	• AROM
	• Start in gravity minimized positions and progress to full AROM against gravity
	<u>Pec Minor stretch</u>

	Begin posterior capsule stretching:
	o <u>Cross arm stretch</u>
	o <u>Sleeper stretch</u>
	 Posterior/inferior GHJ mobilizations if needed
	Strengthening
	Rotator cuff:
	o <u>side-lying external rotation</u>
	o <u>standing external rotation</u>
	o <u>internal rotation with band</u>
	Periscapular:
	• <u>shoulder extension with band</u>
	o <u>row with band</u>
	o <u>push up plus on knees</u>
	o <u>prone shoulder extension</u>
	 <u>forward punch dumbbell or band</u>
	Motor Control
	• Rhythmic Stabilization (with therapist): Internal and external rotation in scaption and 90-125 de
	flexion
	Rhythmic stabilization (with therapist) IR/ER and flexion 90-125 deg
	Ball stabilization on the wall
Criteria to	Negative apprehension signs
Progress	• Pain < 2/10
	ROM Guidelines: Unless otherwise specified by surgeon
	 Flexion: 160 degrees
	• Full Abduction
	• PROM IR to 65 degrees in scapular plane at 90 deg ABD
	• PROM ER to 50-65 degrees in scapular plane at 90 deg ABD
	 PROM ER to 75 degrees in 90 degrees ABD

PHASE IV: TRANSITIONAL PHASE (9-11 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation	Preserve the integrity of the surgical repair
Goals	Gradually increase shoulder PROM/AROM to WNL
	Progress rotator cuff strength
	Progress periscapular strength
	Improve dynamic shoulder stability
Precautions	Do not stress anterior capsule with aggressive overhead strengthening
	Avoid contact sports
	• No lifting > 10lbs

Additional	Range of motion/mobility
Interventions	• PROM: Full
*Continue with	• AROM: Full
Phase I-III interventions,	Continue with capsular stretching
as indicated	Strengthening
	Light resistance until week 12
	• Rotator cuff: <u>Side-lying ABD</u> → <u>standing ABD</u> , <u>scaption</u> and <u>shoulder flexion to 90 degrees</u>
	• Periscapular: <u>Prone T and Y, full push-up plus</u> , <u>prone ER at 90</u> , <u>wall push-up</u> , <u>W exercise</u> , <u>dynamic hug</u>
	<u>Triceps extension</u>
	Biceps curls
	Shoulder Shrugs
	 Begin strengthening at 90/90 by at week 10
	Motor Control
	• PNF <u>D1</u> and <u>D2</u> diagonals
	Continue PNF strengthening
	Advance rhythmic stabilizations and proprioception
Criteria to	No signs of apprehension
Progress	• Full pain-free PROM and AROM
	Minimal to no substitution with shoulder AROM
	Demonstrates symmetric scapular mechanics with all exercises
	• Pain < 2/10

PHASE V: STRENGTHENING PHASE (12-16 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation	Maintain full pain-free ROM
Goals	Enhance functional use of upper extremity
	Gradually progress activities with ultimate return to full function
Precautions	 Do not begin throwing or overhead athletic moves until 4 months post-op Weightlifting:
Additional	 Avoid wide grip bench, military press or lat pulldowns behind the head Strengthening
Interventions	
*Continue with	Rotator cuff: <u>ER at 90 degrees</u> , <u>IR at 90 degrees</u>
Phase II-IV	Closed chain exercises: Deale area could be a base of the dead
	○ Push-ups: wall \rightarrow incline \rightarrow knee \rightarrow standard
interventions, as indicated	• Quadruped
us maicalea	Lat pull down
	• <u>Throwers ten</u> – if applicable
	Endurance training
	Restricted sport activities (light swimming, half golf swings)
	Progress weights to up to 15lbs
	Motor control
	Manual resistance PNF
	Body Blade in varying degrees of abduction and flexion
	 UE on uneven surfaces
	Serratus wall slide with band
	Stretching
	• ER at 90 degrees ABD
	Hands behind head

Criteria to	No pain or tenderness
Progress	• 5/5 shoulder strength Bilaterally
	Satisfactory shoulder stability
	• Use Quick DASH and/or PENN shoulder scale
	Upper Extremity Functional Assessment
	 Full pain-free PROM and AROM
	 Joint position sense < 5-degree margin of error
	 Strength 85% of uninvolved arm with isokinetic testing or handheld dynamometer
	\circ ER/IR ratio > 64%
	 Scapular dyskinesis test symmetrical
	 Functional performance and shoulder endurance tests > 85% of uninvolved arm
	 Males > 21 taps; females > 23 taps on CKCUEST
	Negative impingement and stability signs
	Performs all exercises with symmetric scapular mechanics

PHASE VI: UNRESTRICTED RETURN TO SPORT (4-6 MONTHS AFTER SURGERY)

Rehabilitation	Maintain full pain-free ROM
Goals	Enhance functional use of upper extremity
	Gradual return to strenuous work activities
	Gradual return to recreational activities
	Gradual return to sports activities
Additional	Continue strengthening and motor control exercises
Interventions	Begin throwing and overhead sport activities – per MD clearance
*Continue with	Progress into plyometrics
Phase III-V	
interventions, as indicated	Refer to specific return-to-sport protocols/throwing programs (coordinate with surgeon)
Criteria to	Last stage, no additional criteria
Progress	

Contact	Please email <u>MGHSportsPhysicalTherapy@partners.org</u> with questions specific to this protocol
---------	--

References:

- 1. DeFroda SF, Mehta N, Owens BD. Physical therapy protocols for arthroscopic Bankart repair. Sports Health; 2018. May/June: 250-258.
- 2. Gaunt BW, McCluskey GM, Uhl TL. An electromyographic evaluation of subdividing active assistive shoulder elevation exercises. *Sports Health*; 2010. 2(5): 424-432.
- 3. Kibler WB, Sciascia AD, Uhl TL, et al. Electromyographic analysis of specific exercises for scapular control in early phases of shoulder rehabilitation. *The American Journal of Sports Medicine*. 2008; 36(9): 1789-1798.
- 4. Uhl TL, Muir TA, et al. Electromyographical assessment of passive, active assistive, and active shoulder rehabilitation exercises. *PMR*. 2010; 2: 132-141.
- 5. The Moon shoulder group Anterior stabilization therapy protocol
- 6. Katie Kim, Michael G. Saper, (2020). Postoperative Management Following Arthroscopic Bankart Repair in Adolescents and Young Adults: A Systematic Review, *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation.* 2(6). 2020. 839-845
- 7. Shanmugaraj, A., Chai, D., Sarraj, M. et al. Surgical stabilization of pediatric anterior shoulder instability yields high recurrence rates: a systematic review. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc. 2021. 29, 192–201.