Anatomic TSA Rehabilitation Protocol

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PT Frequency: 2-4 times per week

Phase I: Week 0-6 (Passive Range of Motion)

Goals:

- PROM – 140/130 degrees of flexion, ER of 40/30 by the end of week 6 (see above)
- Decrease pain, Decrease muscle atrophy, Educate regarding joint protection
- Provide the patient with instructions for home exercises (last pages) 5 x per day

Precautions:

- Stay within safe zone determined at surgery (see above)
- Week 1-2: Sling with abduction pillow at all times, removed only for 5x/day exercises, showering, and dressing
- Week 3-6: Sling while out of home/uncontrolled environment, continue wearing during sleep if patient is an active sleeper.
- Week 3-6: Ok to perform waist level activities WITH ELBOW AT SIDE in front of the body
  - Typing, eating utensils, combing hair and washing face with elbow at side
  - No lifting, reaching or pulling heavier than coffee cup with elbow at side

Teaching:

- Emphasize home, supine, passive well-arm assisted PROM (FF and ER as above)
- Instruct in regular icing techniques or cold therapy device (use as much as possible out of 24 hours for 8-10 days)
- Ice packs for 20 - 30 minutes intervals, especially at the end of an exercise session
- Monitor for edema in forearm, hand, or finger

Exercises:

- Pendulum exercises
  - *With the arm hanging, the patient gently swings the hand forward and backward, then side-to-side, and then clockwise and counterclockwise*
- Passive, supine well-arm assisted forward flexion, in front of the plane of the scapula as pain allows per safe zone above (140/40 or 130/30)
- Active scapular retraction, elevation in sitting or standing
- Active elbow, wrist, hand ROM - Grasping and gripping lightweight objects

Phase II: Weeks 6-10 (Active Range of Motion)

Goals:

- Full range of motion by end of week 10. After 6 week physician visit, patient and therapist can move beyond the safe zones as pain allows.
- Emphasis should on range of motion before strengthening.
- Improve strength, Decrease pain, Increase functional activities, Scapular stabilization

Precautions:

- No sling use
- No resisted internal rotation until 10 weeks post-op

Teaching:

- Encourage continued stretching at home. Limited only by pain
- Ice after exercise.

Exercises:

- Encourage patient to use smooth, natural movement patterns
- Continue to work on Passive ROM as in Phase I
- Begin AROM and AAROM (using a cane), progressively, to full range of motion
- Assisted forward flexion supine using uninvolved arm to assist - progressing to active motion in a reclined position and then to sitting
- Side lying ER against gravity
- Encourage normal scapular mechanics with active motion
- Add Theraband exercises or light dumbbell weights (2lbs) for flexion, extension, external rotation
- Scapulothoracic strengthening (prone extension, prone T, etc.)
- Aquatic therapy, if available, can begin no earlier than 1 month post op if wound is completely healed.
    - Week 1-6: Stay within established safe zone listed above. Passive motion only
    - Week 6 +: Shoulder fully submerged – slow, active motions for flexion, elevation, ER/IR and horizontal abduction/adduction out to scapular plane, range of motion limited by pain only.

Phase III: Weeks 10+ (Strengthening)

Goals:

- If acceptable motion has been achieved (>160 FF, >60 ER, IR T12 or above), then Maximize strength—otherwise continue with stretching program
- Improve neuromuscular control
- Increase functional activities

Precautions:

- No sudden, forceful resisted IR (e.g. golfing, wood splitting, swimming) until >3 months post-op

Teaching:

- Continue home stretching minimum 1x per day to maintain full range of motion

Exercises:

- Continue to increase difficulty of theraband and dumbbell exercises as tolerated
- Increase resistance exercises – must be light enough weight that >20 reps are achieved per set
- Continue aerobic training as tolerated, and modalities as appropriate
- Continue to progress home program

NOTES:

1. With proper exercise, motion, strength, and function continue to improve even after one year.

2. The complication rate after surgery is 5 - 8%. Complications include infection, fracture, heterotopic bone formation, nerve injury, instability, rotator cuff tear, and tuberosity nonunion. Look for clinical signs, unusual symptoms, or lack of progress with therapy and report those to the surgeon.

3. The therapy plan above only serves as a guide. Please be aware of specific individualized patient instructions as written on the prescription or through discussions with the surgeon.

4. Please call Dr. Boden's office if you have any specific questions or concerns *502-588-4521*

5. The patient's ―Home exercise stretching program‖ (critical for first 10 weeks) is attached.

Discharge Instructions after Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

General

- Use ice on the shoulder intermittently over the first 48 hours after surgery, then as needed.
- Caution: Narcotics are habit forming and have multiple side effects. Begin to taper your use as soon as you are able.

Activity

- Wear sling at all times, removing it only to shower, dress/undress, or for any prescribed exercises. Do not drive while in your sling and/or on narcotic medications.
- When getting dressed/undressed, gently assist your elbow into a hanging position and lean over with your arm hanging down like a weight on a string if you need to access your armpit or slide on a shirt sleeve—do not raise your arm from your side against gravity
- Move your fingers frequently to prevent swelling.
- Stay hydrated and walk frequently to avoid pneumonia, blood clots, and constipation

Over the counter medications

- To prevent constipation: Stool softener of choice. Miralax is most popular, but Colace, Dulcolax or Senakot—whatever keeps you regular.
- For pain: Tylenol should be used (as long as you do not have liver disease) for pain
- Blood thinner: Aspirin 325 mg daily for 6 weeks unless you are already on a different blood thinner (Coumadin, Xarelto, lovenox, etc.)

Wound care

- You may remove your dressing after two days, leave any steri-strips/sutures/staples in place.They will fall off on their own.
- You may shower 5 days after surgery. The incision CANNOT get wet prior to 5 days. Simply allow the water to wash over the site and then pat dry. Do not rub the incision. Make sure your axilla (armpit) is completely dry after showering.
- Keep incision out of direct sunlight until the scars fade (months)
- If garments irritate incision, feel free to cover with a band-aid or gauze

Diet

- Stay hydrated
- High fiber diet with extra fresh fruits and vegetables

Concerning Findings

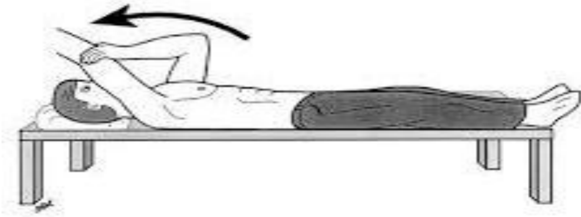
If you have any problems:

- During business hours call the office: *502-588-4521*
- Concerning findings: Excessive redness of the incisions, Drainage for more than 4 days after surgery, Fever of more than 101.5° F

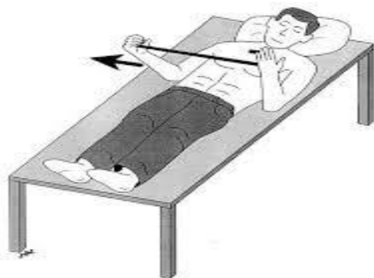
You should see Dr. Boden 10-14 days after your surgery. If you do not have an appointment, please call *502-588-4521* to schedule

Home Range of Motion Exercises

- Perform passive, assisted forward flexion and external rotation (outward turning) exercises with the operative arm. You were taught these exercises prior to discharge. Both exercises should be done with the non-operative arm used as the "therapist arm" while the operative arm remains completely relaxed.
- 10 of each exercise should be done 5 times daily, work up to the max degrees



Forward Flexion **Maximum: _________deg.** (if not specified, default is 140 ^{o})
Lay flat on your back, completely relax your operative arm like a wet noodle, and grasp the wrist of the operative shoulder with your opposite hand. Using the power in your opposite arm, bring the stiff arm up only to the maximum indicated above (90 degrees indicates your arm pointed straight ahead). Start holding it for ten seconds and then work up to where you can hold it for a count of 30. Breathe slowly and deeply while the arm is moved. Repeat this stretch ten times. Repeat the entire cycle 5 times per day.



External rotation **Maximum: _________deg.** (if not specified, default is 40 ^{o})
External rotation is turning the arm out to the side while your elbow stays close to your body. It is best stretched while you are lying on your back. Hold a cane, yardstick, broom handle, or golf club in both hands. Bend both elbows to a right angle. With your operative arm completely relaxed, use steady, gentle force from your normal arm to rotate the hand of the stiff shoulder out away from your body. Continue the rotation only to the maximum indicated above (90 degrees indicates your arm pointed straight ahead). Holding it there for a count of 10. Repeat this exercise ten times. Repeat the entire cycle 5 times per day.