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Achilles Tendon Repair Rehab Protocol

Week 0-1:

1. Patient in a postoperative splint, elevation, pain management.

Week 2:

- 1. Post-op splint is removed and removable boot is applied with heel lifts to maintain 20° plantarflexion.
- 2. Weight bearing is initiated and progressed as tolerated
- 3. Soft tissue/scar mobilization
- 4. ROM exercise: plantarflexion/dorsiflexion from 20° to full plantarflexion, 2 sets of 20 repetitions; circumduction (both directions), 2 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 5. Strengthening exercise: Isometric inversion/eversion, 2 sets of 10 repetitions with ankle at 20° of plantarflexion; toe curls with towel and weight; hamstring curls in prone with boot on for resistance, 2 sets of 10 repetitions.
- 6. Cryotherapy

Week 3:

- 1. Progress weight bearing to full weight as tolerated
- 2. Soft tissue/scar mobilization
- 3. Begin stationary bike in boot with low resistance
- 4. Aqua therapy may begin without any weight bearing by using a flotation device. ROM, walking or running in the water are done to preserve fitness level.
- 5. ROM exercise: Continue as before, may progress to gentle stretch to neutral ankle position with use of strap or towel
- 6. Strengthening: Isometric inversion/eversion, dorsiflexion/plantarflexion two sets of 10 repetitions to progress to 2 sets of 20 reps over the course of week 3; begin light band resisted inversion, eversion, dorsiflexion and plantarflexion, 2 sets of 10 repetitions. Prone knee flexion, 2 sets of 20 repetitions.
- 7. Cryotherapy

Weeks 4-5:

- 1. Weight bearing to full in boot with heel lift
- 2. Gentle cross fiber massage to Achilles tendon
- 3. Ultrasound, phonophoresis, electrical stimulation used to decrease inflammation and scar formation
- 4. Stationary bike up to 20 min. with minimal resistance and aqua therapy as outlined in week 3



- 5. Gentle stretching of Achilles tendon with towel or in standing (if limited to less than neutral position only). Stretch with knee extended and flexed to 40°.
- 6. Strengthening: Isometric exercise as on week 3; increase resistive band exercise for plantarflexion, dorsiflexion, inversion and eversion, 3 sets of 20 repetitions.
- 7. Hamstring curls to facilitate gastrocnemius muscle without flexing the ankle. May be done in prone or standing with light resistance, 3 sets of 20 repetitions.

Weeks 6-7:

- 1. *Patient progresses from boot to shoe with heel lift
- 2. Stationary bike without boot and with progressive resistance
- 3. Gentle stretching exercise to neutral ankle position
- 4. BTE PROM, isometric and isotonic exercise
- 5. Weight shifting and unilateral balance exercise seated on therapeutic ball
- 6. Closed chain, PWB strengthening of plantarflexors (neutral through full plantarflexion)
 - -seated heel raises
 - -total gym heel raises (low angle)
 - -hamstring curls with light resistance
- 7. Open chain strengthening of foot and ankle musculature-band (light to medium resistance)
- 8. Gait training with concentration on weight shifting heel to toe over involved foot and side to side weight shifting
- 9. Begin stair stepper with involved limb only
- 10. Aqua therapy (especially good for obese patients to initiate weight bearing activity and athletes to maintain conditioning): walking in water (waist deep or greater), standing heel raises (water at least waist deep or greater), flutter kick with kick board (with or without fins as tolerated), conditioning exercise
- 11. Soft tissue mobilization
- 12. Modalities to control edema and pain

Weeks 8-9:

- 1. *Patient is wearing shoe full time with heel lift
- 2. Stationary bike increased resistance and time
- 3. Gentle stretching up to neutral ankle dorsiflexion if needed
- 4. Gait training step over progressively higher steps as able
- 5. BTE isotonic and isometric exercise for plantarflexion strengthening (eccentric bias)
- 6. Band resisted inversion and eversion in seated position with foot flat on the floor and band around ankle
- 7. Band resisted dorsiflexion (open chain)
- 8. Total gym with increased angle for heel raises and short arc squats. Begin unilateral eccentric plantarflexion exercise.
- 9. Short arc squats in standing
- 10. Hamstring curls (progressive resisted exercise- PRE)
- 11. Progress to standing heel raises using uninvolved LE to assist involved LE.
- 12. Progress to standing balance exercise in tandem and then single leg support
 - use perturbation to increase difficulty
 - close eyes



13. Aqua therapy (obese patients may progress more slowly and refine ambulation quality in pool): walking in water, standing heel raises (water at least waist deep), flutter kick with kick board (with or without fins), plyometrics, conditioning exercise

Weeks 10-12:

- 1. *Patient wearing shoe without lift
- 2. Stationary bike (warm up and/or aerobic conditioning)
- 3. Gentle stretching in standing past neutral
- 4. BTE strengthening
- 5. Standing balance exercise with / without eyes closed
- 6. Perturbation:
 - -BOSU ball
 - -Airex pad
 - -Band resist
 - -Ball toss
- 7. Squats with moderated resistance (limit ankle dorsiflexion)
- 8. Hamstring curls with resistance
- 9. Standing heel raises (two feet with progression to single limb for eccentric strengthening, then eccentric/concentric strengthening as able)
- 10. Total gym single heel raise
- 11. Resisted walking: free motion machine, pulleys, bands
- 12. Elliptical trainer
- 13. Aqua therapy (for obese patients to progress walking tolerance and endurance, heel raises and aerobic conditioning; for athletes to progress plyometrics and aerobic conditioning)

Weeks 12-14:

- 1. Stationary bike (warm up and/or aerobic conditioning)
- 2. Gentle stretching
- 3. Balance exercise with perturbation in single limb support unless WNL and equal bilaterally
- 4. Resisted bilateral heel rises with free motion, calf machine
- 5. Unilateral heel rises if able or eccentric unilateral heel rises.
- 6. Elliptical trainer
- 7. *If patient is able to perform a single leg heel rise 10 times and has low pain rating may progress to:

Stair stepper

Plyometrics training (begin with two feet and progress to single limb jumps)

Jogging – slow speed and limited distance, with progression as symptoms permit