

• Nil pain with ADLs

• ROM ≥90% of the uninvolved side

• Normal gait pattern with no pain

• Hip flexion strength >60% of the uninvolved side

• Hip add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >70% of the uninvolved side

• Pain-free/normal gait pattern

Sports Physicians

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Standing hip abduction and extension

Progressively increase walking load

Single leg balance – progress surface difficulty (foam mat/dyna-disc)

Proprioception:

Weight shift

Part practice

Gait:

Physiotherapy

Kingsley Gibson Brent Kirkbride Tom Donaldson Adam Kable Robert Mullard Melanie Tri Joe Zhang Henry Jones

Stages	Objectives	Rehabilitation Exercises
Stage 1	Protect integrity of repaired tissue	Range of Motion:
	Restore ROM within restrictions	Passive ROM exercises within surgical post-operative restrictions – emphasize IR
0-4 weeks	Reduce pain and inflammation	Heel slides
0-4 WEEKS	Maintain gait pattern with appropriate aids	Quadruped rocking
	Restore normal standing and sitting postural alignment	Exercise bike – high saddle, nil resistance
		Abduction in standing
	To progress to Stage 2:	Half kneeling pelvic tilts
	Minimal pain with all stage 1 exercises	Strength/Function:
	Able to side lying SLR	Static glute and adductor squeezes
	• ROM ≥75% of the uninvolved side with no pinching into flexion	Quad/Hamstring co-contraction
	• -ve trendelenburg	Short lever hip flexion
	Cleared for full weight bearing	SLR: supine and side lying
		Core with hips centred – supine pilates mat work
		Proprioception:
		Weight shift / single leg balance
		Pelvic tilts
		Gait:
		Crutch walking
		Part practice – weight acceptance, hip ext at toe off
Stages	Objectives	Rehabilitation Exercises
Stage 2	Address pre-disposing factors contributing to excessive load on	Range of Motion:
	anterior hip structures.	Stationary bike – increase resistance as tolerated
4.0	Protect integrity of repaired tissue	Stretching – hip flexor, piriformis adductors, quad, h/s, calves
4-8 weeks	Restore full ROM	Strength/Function:
	Restore normal gait pattern	Focus on low load closed chain functional exercises
	Progressively increase muscle strength	- Mini-squats
		- Glute bridges +/- theraband
	To progress to Stage 3:	Progress core with hips centred – supine pilates mat work



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Stages	Objectives	Rehabilitation Exercises
Stage 3	Restoration of muscular endurance/strength Restoration of cardiovascular endurance Optimize pour endurance control (balance/propriesential)	Range of Motion: Stretching – hip flexor, piriformis, adductors, quad, h/s, calves Strength/Function:
8-12 weeks	Optimize neuromuscular control/balance/proprioception	Progress core with hips centred – supine pilates mat work, side bridges
	To progress to Stage 4:	Glute bridge progressions
	Hip flexion strength >70% of the uninvolved side	Squats +/- theraband, single leg drop squats
	Hip add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >80% of the uninvolved side	Stationary lunges
	Cardiovascular fitness equal to preinjury level	Crab walks
	Demonstration of initial agility drills with proper body mechanics	Plyometrics:
		DL landing to SL landing progressions Low intensity DL jumping with controlled landing
		Proprioception:
		Single leg balance – utilising bosu, wobbleboard, UL tasks, clock balance
		Walking balance tasks
		Gait:
		Begin grass running progressions
		Cardiovascular fitness:
		Stationary bike with resistance, pool swimming – no breast stroke kick.
	Objectives	Stationary bike with resistance, pool swimming – no breast stroke kick. Rehabilitation Exercises
Stage 4	Objectives • Return to competition	
Stage 4		Rehabilitation Exercises
	Return to competition	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges
Stage 4 12-18 weeks	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning 	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts
	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning Return to sport testing:	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts Single leg glute bridges
	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning Return to sport testing: Hip flexion, add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >90% of the uninvolved side 	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts Single leg glute bridges Plyometrics:
	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning Return to sport testing: Hip flexion, add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >90% of the uninvolved side Hip Flexion >90 degrees 	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts Single leg glute bridges Plyometrics: SL hopping
	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning Return to sport testing: Hip flexion, add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >90% of the uninvolved side Hip Flexion >90 degrees Completion of functional sports test as attached 	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts Single leg glute bridges Plyometrics: SL hopping Box jumps
	 Return to competition Generalised strength and conditioning Return to sport testing: Hip flexion, add, abd, ext, IR, ER strength >90% of the uninvolved side Hip Flexion >90 degrees Completion of functional sports test as attached Ability to perform sport-specific drills at full speed without pain 	Rehabilitation Exercises Strength/Function: Squats Lunges Deadlifts Single leg glute bridges Plyometrics: SL hopping Box jumps Progress jumping/hopping/landing drills incorporating multi-directional movement
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Running drills Agility drills

Increase running load Sport-specific drills

Return to Play Protocol for Hip Arthroscopy

These tests are helpful in determining if a patient can return to full training. These tests are to be done by the treating therapist. No medication to the injury can be used during any of these tests. It is assumed that the patient has passes all relevant clinical testing not mentioned in this document before these tests are performed.

Hop Tests:

- The athlete must demonstrate no more than a 15% difference compared to the uninjured side. (Or >90% LSI)
- The athlete must not exhibit symptoms of pain or instability during the tests.
- A trial is discounted if the athlete falls or touches the ground with the opposite limb.

1) Single hop (for distance)

- Athlete performs a single leg broad jump and must stick the landing. Measure the distance from start to finish for 3 trials.

2) Triple hop (for distance)

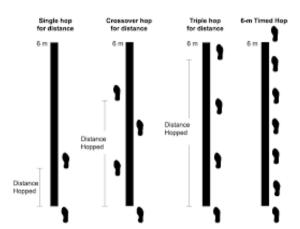
- Athlete performs a single leg triple hop for distance and must stick the landing. The athlete must not stop in between hops. Measure the distance from start to finish for 3 trials.

3) Triple Cross-over hop (for distance)

- Athlete performs a single leg cross over triple hop across a line and must stick the landing. The athlete must not stop in between hops and must not touch the line. Measure the distance from start to finish for 3 trials.

4) Timed 6 metre hop

- Athlete performs consecutive single leg hops over a 6 metre distance for speed. The athlete must stick the landing. Time the performance from start to finish for 3 trials.



5) Single leg 20cm Jump landing

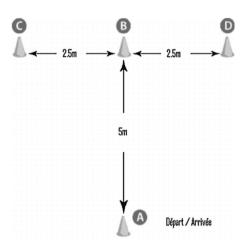
Stand on one leg and perform a jump, landing off a 20cm box. The landing must be held for 5 seconds with balance maintained. The entire sequence is to be completed with good mechanics including proper landing stance, knees flexed and in line with foot, level pelvis, and vertical alignment of trunk.

6) Single Leg Vertical jump for height

Stand on one leg, unsupported, sideways next to a wall. Bend your knees and jump as high as possible. Tap your hand on the wall at the maximum vertical height. One practice trial is given for each limb. Perform two alternating trials on the unaffected and affected sides. The vertical height is measured and the averages recorded for the L and R legs.

7) Agility T-Test

Set up 4 cones as per diagram below. Time entire sequence. Look for time of approximately less than 11 seconds and exhibiting symmetry between sides.



8) Star Excursion

The goal of this test is to maintain single-leg balance on one leg while reaching as far as possible with the contralateral leg in three different directions. The three movement directions are anterior, posteromedial and posterolateral, performed on each leg. Therefore there are six tests to be performed, in the following order:

- Right Anterior Reach
- Left Anterior Reach
- Right Posteromedial Reach
- Left Posteromedial Reach
- Right Posterolateral Reach
- Left Posterolateral Reach

9) Single Leg Squat

Start with hands across the chest. Standing on 1 leg, squat down as far as comfortable in a slow controlled manner x 5 repetitions at a rate of 1 squat per 2 seconds. Failure if excessive:

- Loss of balance
- Trunk rotation or lateral flexion
- Lateral deviation or rotation of the pelvis
- o Hip adduction or internal rotation
- Knee valgus