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Non-Operative Rehabilitation for Anterior Shoulder Instability

Name:	Date:
Diagno	osis: Date of Surgery:
This p	rogram will vary in length for each individual depending on several factors:
1.	Severity of injury
2.	Acute vs. chronic condition
3.	ROM/strength status
4.	Performance/activity demands
⊓ РН	ASE I -ACUTE MOTION PHASE
•	Goals:
	Re-establish non-painful ROM
	Retard muscular atrophy
	 Decrease pain/inflammation
	o <i>Note:</i> during the early rehabilitation program, caution must be applied in placing the anter
	capsule under stress (i.e. ABD, ER) until joint stability is restored
•	Decrease Pain/Inflammation
	Therapeutic modalities (ice, electrotherapy, etc.)
	o NSAIDs
	o GENTLE joint mobilization
•	Range of Motion Exercises
	o Pendulums
	 Circumduction
	o Rope & Pulley
	o Flexion
	 Abduction to 90°, progress to full ROM
	o L-Bar
	Flexion
	 Abduction
	 Internal rotation with arm in scapular plane
	 External rotation with arm in scapular plane
	 Progress arm to 90° of abduction as tolerated
	Posterior capsular stretching
	o **Shoulder Hyperextension is Contraindicated
•	Strengthening Exercises
	o Isometrics
	Flexion
	Abduction
	Extension
	Internal rotation (multi-angles)
	External rotation (scapular angles)
	 Weight shifts
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」 PH	ASE II -INTERMEDIATE PHASE

o Regain and improve muscular strength

o Normalize arthrokinematics

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- o Improve neuromuscular control of shoulder complex
- Criteria to Progress to Phase II
 - o Full range of motion
 - Minimal pain or tenderness
- Initiate Isotonic Strengthening
 - o Flexion
 - Abduction to 90°
 - Internal rotation
 - Side-lying external rotation to 45 degrees
 - Shoulder shrugs
 - Extension
 - Horizontal adduction
 - Supraspinatus
 - o Biceps
 - o Push-ups
- Initiate Eccentric (surgical tubing) Exercises at 0° Abduction
 - o Internal/External rotation
- Normalize Arthrokinematics of the Shoulder Complex
 - Continue joint mobilization
 - Patient education of mechanics of activity/sport
- Improve Neuromuscular Control of Shoulder Complex
 - o Initiation of proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation
 - o Rhythmic stabilization drills
 - o Continue us of modalities (as needed)
 - o Ice, electrotherapy modalities

PHASE III -ADVANCED STRENGTHENING PHASE

- Goals
 - Improve strength/power/endurance
 - o Improve neuromuscular control
 - o Prepare patient/athlete for activity
- Criteria to Progress to Phase III
 - o Full non-painful ROM
 - o No palpable tenderness
 - Continued progression of resistive exercises
 - Continue use of modalities (as needed)
 - Continue posterior capsular stretches
 - Continue isotonic strengthening (PREs)
- Continue Eccentric Strengthening
 - Initiate isokinetics
 - Flexion/extension
 - Abduction/adduction
 - Internal/external rotation
 - Horizontal ABD/Adduction
- Initiate Plyometric Training
 - Surgical tubing
 - o Wall push-ups
 - o Medicine ball
- Initiate Military Press
- PRECAUTION: avoid maneuvers stressing anterior capsule



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PHASE IV -RETURN TO ACTIVITY PHASE

- Goals:
 - o Maintain optimal level of strength/power/endurance
 - Progressively increase activity level to prepare patient/athlete for full functional return to activity/sport
- Criteria to Progress to Phase IV
 - o Full ROM
 - No pain of palpable tenderness
 - o Satisfactory isokinetic test
 - o Satisfactory clinical exam
- · Continue All Exercises as in Phase III
- Continue Posterior Capsular Stretches
- Initiate Interval Program
- Continue Modalities

Comments:		
Frequency: times per week	Duration: weeks	
Signature:	Date:	