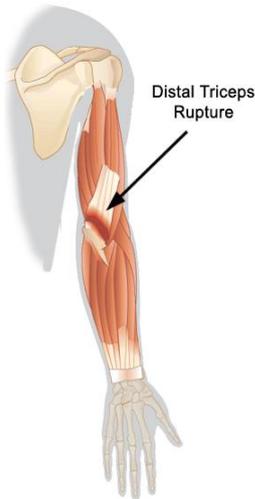


# DISTAL TRICEPS REPAIR CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

## Background



- **Indications:** partial or complete distal triceps tendon ruptures.
- **Optimal repair time:** within first 3 weeks for best outcomes.
- **Rehabilitation:** slow progression over first 6 weeks to protect healing tendon.
- **Pre-rehabilitation steps:** consult surgeon and review operative report.

## Disclaimer

- Progression is time and criterion-based, depending on soft tissue healing, patient demographics, and clinician evaluation.
- For questions, contact Dr. Sujan Gogu's clinic.

## Risk Factors

- Sequential surgeries
- Resistance to surgical precautions
- Secondary comorbidities

## Precautions

- Avoid aggressive triceps stretching
- Apply light manual therapy to soft tissue mobilization to boost blood flow and decrease fluid build up around the scar
- Week II: Use a cast
- Week IV: Restrict passive shoulder flexion to  $<90^\circ$  and refrain from specifically activating the triceps muscles through elbow or shoulder extension movements

- Week XII: No resisted elbow extension or shoulder extensions/rows and do not apply any pressure or weight to the surgical limbs (e.g., using it to push open door)

## Therapy Guidelines

### Manual Therapy

- **Phase I and II:** Passive ROM exercises and Glenohumeral (GH) joint mobilizations
- **Phase III:** Massage the scar tissues

### Corrective Interventions

- Use cryotherapy for pain and inflammation management
- Apply manual therapy techniques

### Functional Outcome Measures

**Questionnaire:** Disability of Arm Shoulder and Hand (DASH) and Kerlan-Jobe Orthopaedic Clinic (KJOC)

### Discharge Criteria

- >90% on patient-reported outcomes
- Achieve full Active ROM and strength
- Attain ability to perform sports- specific movements without pain

### Phase I: Protection to PROM (0-2 weeks)

**Pain and Swelling control**

**Education:**

- Refrain from elbow AROM movements
- Maintain clean and dry incisions
- Follow instructions for the hinged brace
- Use vaso and E-stim for pain and edema management
- Avoid mobilizing soft tissue or performing cross-friction massage directly on the scar

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not bear weight bearing on the surgical extremity for 12 weeks</li> <li>Education on posture</li> </ul>
<b>Restore Passive Shoulder and Elbow ROM</b>	<b>Week IV:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit shoulder flexion to 90°</li> <li>Keep elbow flexion restricted to 20° while wearing brace</li> <li>Perform gentle shoulder PROM exercises by using pulleys, self-passive movements with uninvolved arm and table slides.</li> <li>Engage in gentle elbow PROM exercises under therapist guidance and self-assisted movements with uninvolved arm</li> </ul>
<b>Home Exercise Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immobilize arm as directed by physician</li> <li>Perform scapular control exercises such as sidelying clocks, seated retractions and scapular PNF</li> <li>Perform passive ROM exercises for elbow flexion locked at 20° in hinged brace</li> <li>Gradually increase elbow flexion by 15° every 5 days by performing 3 sets of 30 minutes per day</li> <li>Avoid active elbow extension</li> <li>Engage in Active ROM exercises for wrist and hand such as gripping, wrist curls and supination)</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion of Progression to Phase II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure protection of the repair</li> <li>Minimize or eliminate swelling (edema)</li> </ul>

### Phase II: Progress form PROM to AROM

<b>Duration</b>	2-6 weeks
<b>Pain and Swelling management</b>	<b>Week VI:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid mobilizing soft tissue or performing cross-friction massage directly on the scar , No elbow extension</li> <li>Do not bear weight bearing on the surgical extremity for 12 weeks</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use vaso and E-stim for pain and edema management</li> </ul>
<b>Post-operative weeks 2-4</b>	<p><b>Week IV:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid shoulder flexion &gt;90°</li> <li>• Engage in therapist guided passive to active assisted ROM exercises</li> <li>• Perform gentle soft tissue mobilization around the scar to enhance blood flow</li> </ul>
<b>Post-operative weeks 4-6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid pushing elbow flexion</li> <li>• <b>Exercises:</b> Shoulder submaximal isometric with 25-50% effort , exclude shoulder extension</li> <li>• Use pulleys, wand exercises and self-assisted movements with uninvolved arm to progress AAROM to AROM</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion of progression to next phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve pain-free full shoulder AROM, PROM without pushing range</li> <li>• Good scapular control</li> <li>• Minimal to no swelling</li> </ul>

<b>Phase III: Initiation of Elbow AROM and Strength (6-12 weeks)</b>	
<b>Initiate AROM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate AROM if there is no pain or swelling and irritation with active elbow extension</li> <li>• <b>Week 12:</b> Refrain from performing resisted elbow extension and shoulder extension</li> </ul>
<b>Post-operative Week 6-8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to advance active range of motion (AROM) in the shoulder, emphasizing muscle endurance</li> <li>• High repetitions and active elbow extension, supine ABC and SA with low resistance exercises</li> <li>• Avoid eccentric tricep exercises and movements</li> <li>• Light resistant IR and ER</li> <li>• Perform gentle soft tissue mobilization, including light scar massage for areas with limited mobility.</li> </ul>
<b>Postoperative week 8-12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Week 8:</b> Prone scapular series exercises</li> <li>• <b>Week 9:</b> Light, sub-maximal triceps isometric exercises (25%-50% effort, pain-free</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradually increase biceps strengthening.</li> <li>• Progress resisted IR, ER and SA punch exercises from 30° abduction to 90° abduction.</li> <li>• Engage in rhythmic stabilization exercises for the shoulder (starting supine and progressing through various positions).</li> <li>• <b>Week 12:</b> Pressing activities such as bench press or overhead press</li> </ul>
<b>Activities after Week 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationary bike</li> <li>• Light jogging</li> </ul>
<b>Criterion of progression to next phase</b>	<p>Ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full pain-free shoulder and elbow range of motion.</li> <li>• Achieve 5/5 strength for both shoulder rotator cuff and scapulothoracic musculature.</li> </ul>

#### **Phase IV: Return to Sport/Recreational Activity (weeks 12-16)**

<b>Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return to sport at 5-6 months at earliest</li> <li>• Maintain full, non-painful AROM</li> <li>• Progress isotonic strength of triceps</li> <li>• Introduce light pressing activities including push ups , bench press and overhead press</li> <li>• Fully active in sports related activities including throwing, swimming and lifting</li> </ul>
<b>Week 12+</b>	<p><b>Exercises</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triceps strengthening with light resistance</li> <li>• Weight bearing exercise: start with 25% weight, keep hands wide open, 0-10° elbow flexion for less stress on affected triceps</li> <li>• Begin with gentle, short-duration UBE exercises (2-3 mints)and increase time as the pain soothes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Week 14:</b> start push up progression limiting elbow flexion to 45° initially</li> <li>• <b>Week 16:</b> start poly metric training below shoulder height and from one arm then progressing to overhead and single-arm exercises</li> <li>• Incorporate PNF and diagonal pattern strengthening exercises</li> </ul>
<p><b>Criterion of progression to sports week (week 12+)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve 5/5 MMT (Manual Muscle Testing) for triceps strength.</li> <li>• Ensure pain-free, stable, and controlled higher velocity movements, including sports-specific and change of direction movements.</li> <li>• Maintain proper kinematic control transferring from the hip and core to the shoulder during dynamic movements.</li> </ul>