Complicated Rehabilitation status post Total Knee Arthroplasty for a 26 year old Female presenting with Psychosocial Dysfunction: A Case Report

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INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE:

- Total Knee Arthroplasty(TKA) a surgical intervention for knee osteoarthritis (OA) and post-traumatic osteoarthritis (PTOA).¹
- PTOA affects the younger, more active population at risk for injury from sport or other activities that result in joint trauma.²
- A person with a knee injury is at a 4.2 times higher risk of developing OA.³
- Post-surgical TKA outcomes are influenced by physical impairments, psychosocial impairments, and preoperative expectations.
- The purpose of this case report is to look at the post-TKA surgical outcomes of a 26year-old patient who had multiple variables that increases the risk for poor outcomes.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

26yo female 4 days status post L TKA Past surgical history: 2 anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (ACLR)

Primary Impairments

- Global Knee Pain
- ↓ HS length
- ↓ Balance
- ↓ quad activation

Secondary Impairments

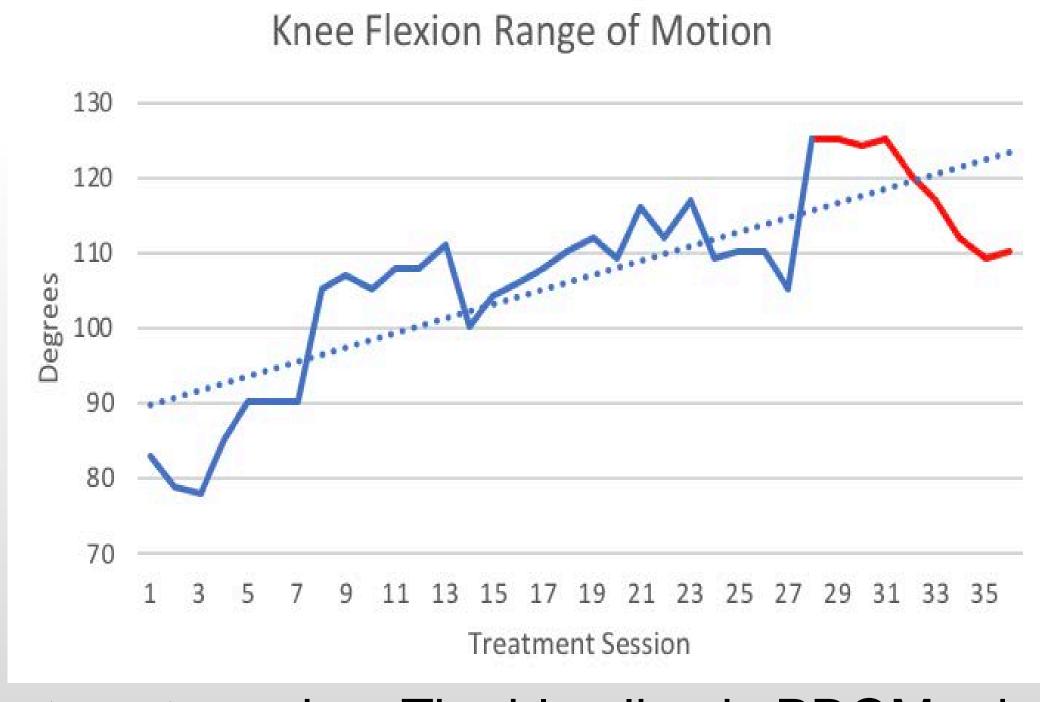
- ↓ ROM
- J Strength
- Unable to exercise
- Unable to fulfill work related duties

INTERVENTIONS:

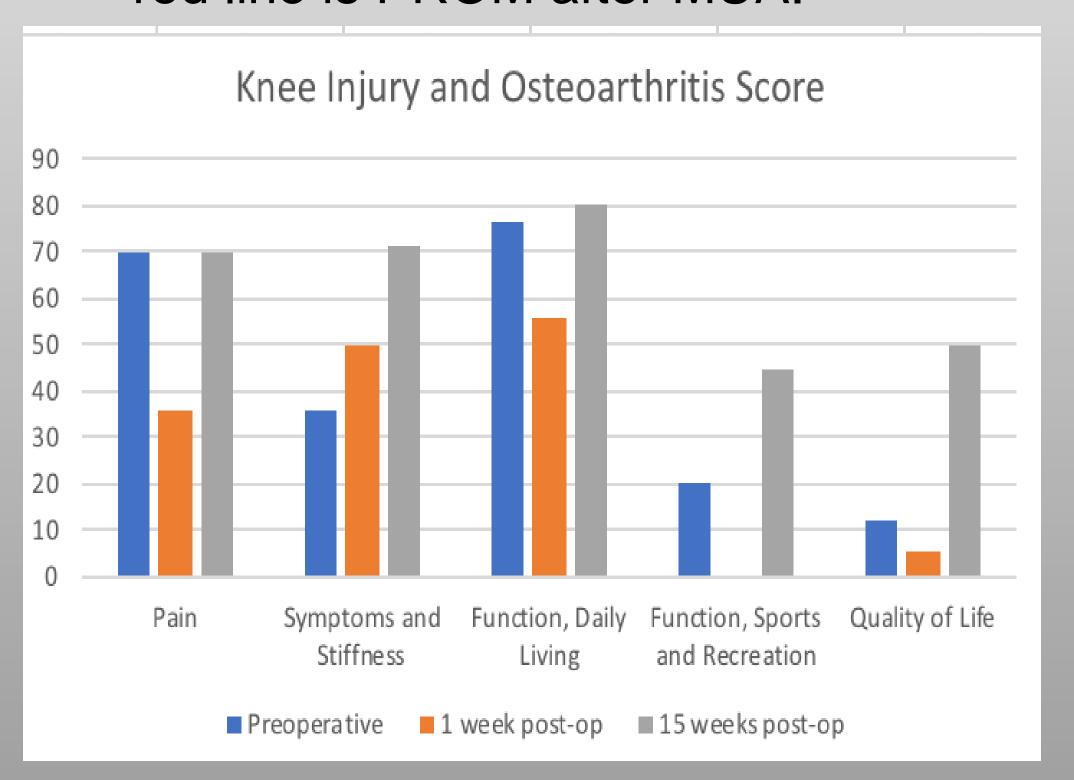
- Interventions were performed 2-3 times per week for 15wks.
- At 12wks, the patient had a manipulation under anesthesia (MUA)

Functional Mobility Range of Motion **Quadriceps Strength** Stationary Bike Heel/Toe Raises • NMES Gait Training with/without Passive Flexion/Extension Quad Sets Short/Long Arc Quad Heel Slides AD Straight Leg Raise Mini Squats Patella Mobilization • Step Ups (4,6,8 in) Scar Tissue Mobilization • Single Leg Balance • Shuttle Leg Press

RESULTS:



PROM at each treatment session. The blue line is PROM prior to MUA, the red line is PROM after MUA.



At discharge, improvements were made in the 4 out of 5 subscales

DISCUSSION:

- Predicted unsuccessful outcomes following a TKA: younger, female, high BMI, psychosocial dysfunction and previous knee surgery⁴
- At the end of 15 weeks of physical therapy and MUA, the patients flexion PROM at discharge was 110 degrees
- Kinesiophobia is an irrational fear of movement or physical activity that results from an expectation of pain.⁶
- The patient demonstrated kinesiophobia evidenced by the use of a walker for 2wks with TTWB gait pattern and emotional responses during interventions requiring end ranges of motion.
- Rehabilitation should go beyond the tissue of the body, but should also include the psychological aspect.

REFERENCES

