Prehabilitation Vukomanovic et al. 2008	Groups		Outcome change
	Study group, $n = 18$	Control group, $n = 18$	No differences between groups at discharge for pain, range of motion,
THR	 Prior to surgery, one appointment with physiotherapist and two practical classes with physiotherapist on rehabilitation and how to undertake exercises that form part of rehabilitation program following surgery: Rehabilitation program starting day 1 postoperative: Stair climbing and descent, with 	 No education or exercises prior to surgery. Rehabilitation program starting day 1 post- operative: Stair climbing and descent, with aids bed mobility standing and walking with crutches 	Harris and JOA hip scores, and time to taken to walk. Study group negotiated stairs significantly earlier than control group.
	aidsbed mobilitystanding and walking with crutches		
Swank et al. 2011	<i>Exercise group</i> , $n = 36$ At least three times per week for 4-8 weeks	Standard care group, $n = 35$	When assessed prior to surgery, the exercise group had improved sit-to-
TKR	 before surgery: Step ups (eight steps each direction, progressing to 20 steps; 76.2 mm step height) lower-limb thera-band resistance exercises squats hip flexion-extension hip abduction adduction ankle plant-dorsiflexion knee flexion extension 	Continue habitual physical activities	stand, stair ascent time, knee extension peak torque (surgical knee) compared to the standard care group.

Table 3. Characteristics of included studies, incorporating stair negotiation within their prehabilitation or rehabilitation interventions

Rehabilitation (inpatient)	Gro	ups	Outcome change
Bruun-Olsen et al. 2009	Continuous passive motion (CPM) and exercise group, $n = 30$ Continuous knee flexion-extension on same	<i>Exercise only group,</i> $n = 33$ Exercise sessions after discharge with physiotherapist to include:	No differences between groups for pain, TUG, timed 40 m walking, timed stair climbing at one week or three
TKR	day of operation and following day. Plus, post-discharge exercise sessions as per exercise only group including climbing stairs with crutches .	 walking training (with crutches) and eventually climbing stairs with crutches hip and knee flexion-extension (active and assisted) isometric knee extensions 	months following surgery. For whole group, significant 50% reduction in pain score was found at 3 months.
Bruun-Olsen et al.	Walking-skill group n = 29	Standard care group, $n = 28$	Walking-skill group had greater
2013	12 group sessions (70 mins) over 6-8 weeks, 6 weeks after surgery:	12 individual sessions (40 mins) over 6-8 weeks, 6 weeks after surgery:	improvement for 6MWT at 12-14 weeks and 9 months post-intervention.
TKR	 Climbing stairs at different speeds forward and lateral step training obstacle negotiation corridor walking (40 m) sit-to-standing moving and throwing 	seated ROMresistance exercises	No differences for secondary outcomes, including timed stair climbing and timed stands.
Rehabilitation (after discharge)	Groups		Outcome change
Kramer et al. 2003	Clinic-based rehabilitation, $n = 80$ Twice weekly clinic based sessions (each 60 min), from weeks 2 to 12.	Home-based rehabilitation, $n = 80$ Telephone call support.	No differences between groups for outcomes at 12 and 52 weeks following surgery, including: timed
	Home exercises three times daily until 12 weeks follow-up; once daily thereafter, includes stair climbing .	Home exercises, three times daily until 12 weeks follow-up; once daily thereafter, includes stair climbing.	stair negotiation, 6MWT, WOMAC, knee ROM, Knee Society clinical rating score.
Galea et al. 2008	Centre-based exercise group $n = 11$ 8-week supervised exercise program, twice	<i>Home-based exercise group</i> , $n = 12$ Received an illustrated guide of the Centre-	No group differences found for majority of outcomes after 8 week

Rehabilitation (after discharge)	Gro	oups	Outcome change
THR	 weekly, 45 mins, 8 weeks after surgery, includes: Climbing and descending three steps for 5 mins, progressive for speed and repetitions figure-of-eight walk sit-to-stand active single-leg stance hip abduction heel raise and lateral stepping advice given on progression 	based exercises, and carried out 8 week exercise program at home unsupervised, eight weeks after surgery. No advice on progression. Includes climbing and descending three steps for 5 mins.	program. QoL, stair negotiation, TUG and 6MWT improved in both groups.
Lesch et al. 2010	Case report – 49 year old		17 days following surgery, recovered normal gait pattern, unaided stair
THR	 Seven home-based sessions (45 to 60 min each) over 17 days, including: Reciprocal stair climbing (placing only one foot on each step) proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation squats lateral stepping single-limb balance Carioca and ADL practice 		negotiation, improved Harris hip score
Harmer et al. 2009	<i>Land-based intervention group,</i> $n = 49$	Water-based intervention group, $n = 50$ Twice-weekly, supervised sessions (60 mins	Water-based group improved more than land-based between 8 and 26
TKR	 Twice-weekly, supervised sessions (60 mins each), for 6 weeks, 2 weeks after surgery Stair climbing (five-step stair and stationery stepper machine) stationary cycling treadmill walking static balance 	 each), for 6 weeks, 2 weeks after surgery walking (forward-backward) lateral stepping jogging step-ups jumping kicking 	 weeks for stair-climbing power, WOMAC stiffness and function, but clinically insignificant. Significant improvements observed in both groups at 8 weeks in all outcomes (including 6MWT, stair climbing

Rehabilitation (after discharge)	Gro	oups	Outcome change
	 sit-to-standing knee ROM exercises Also instructed to perform home-based activities, including ROM exercises and walking. 	 lunges squats knee ROM upper-limb exercises 	power, WOMAC, pain, ROM), further improvements for all outcomes at 26 weeks except for WOMAC pain.
Kauppila et al. 2010	<i>Multimodal intervention group</i> , <i>n</i> = 44 Ten days supervised training, 2-4 months post-surgery:	Control group, $n = 42$ Standard physiotherapy care, on ward and at home:	No differences found between groups for any outcome measures at 2, 6 and 12 months follow ups. Both groups improved WOMAC scores, times for 15 m walk, stair ascent and descent, and isometric knee strength. Improvements plateaued at 6 month.
TKR	 isometric and dynamic strength exercises aqua-aerobics stretching and Nordic walking relaxation strategies Plus standard physiotherapy care, as per control group, including stair climbing 	 pre-op exercises Stair climbing transfers gait training unaided walking lower-limb mobility and strength functional exercise on discharge supervised outpatient exercise at 2 months. 	
Liao et al. 2015	Additional balance rehabilitation group, n = 65	Functional rehabilitation group, $n = 65$	Both groups had improvements in balance and mobility however the
TKR	 Eight weeks of functional rehabilitation training within 2 months of discharge (including stair climbing, thirty repetitions between weeks 6 and 8) plus: progressive proprioceptive and balance training, involving: tandem walking cross-over stepping foam-balance exercises. 	 Eight weeks of functional rehabilitation, within 2 months of discharge: three, one-to-one supervised sessions per week: warm up muscle strengthening exercises functional-task oriented exercises (including stair climbing, thirty repetitions between weeks 6 and 8) 	balance rehabilitation group patients exhibited significantly greater improvements than the functional rehabilitation groups at 8 weeks and 32 weeks follow up.

Rehabilitation (after discharge) Groups

Outcome change

Note: Activities for daily living, ADL; Assessment of Quality of Life, AQoL; Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA; knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score, KOOS; range of motion, ROM; timed up-and-go test, TUG; visual analogue scale, VAS; Western Ontario and McMasters University Osteoarthritis Index, WOMAC; 6 min walk test, 6MWT.