

Common Orthopaedic Conditions of the Shoulder: From Young Athlete to Weekend Warrior

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A PA's Guide to the Musculoskeletal Galaxy
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Disclosures

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 - ❖ Key West, Florida
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AMBITION

THE JOURNEY OF A THOUSAND MILES SOMETIMES ENDS VERY, VERY BADLY.

Objectives

- Know how to properly evaluate an athlete with shoulder injury or other symptoms
- Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis based on history and PE findings
- Recommend initial treatment plans for patients with AC separations, shoulder instability, and labral injuries

The Shoulder - An Intern's View

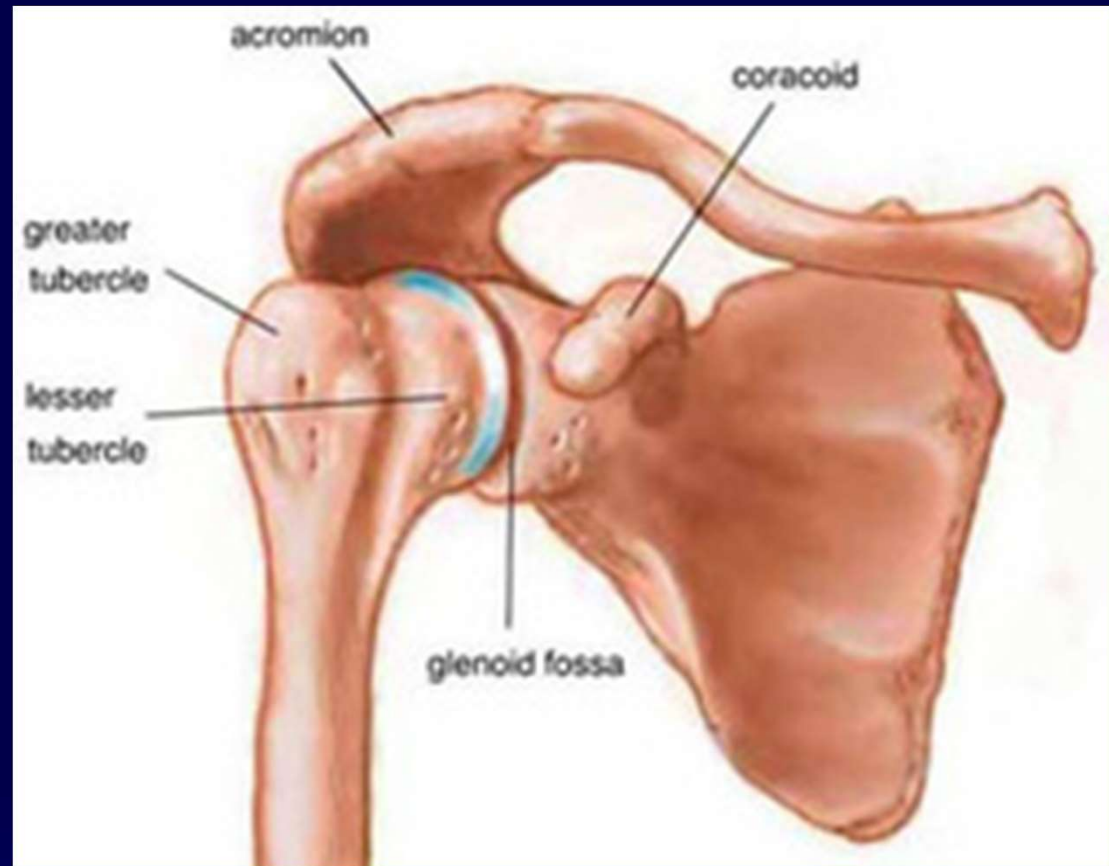


Introduction

- Shoulder anatomy
- SLAP Lesions
- Shoulder dislocations
- Shoulder instability
- Labral injuries
- AC joint separations

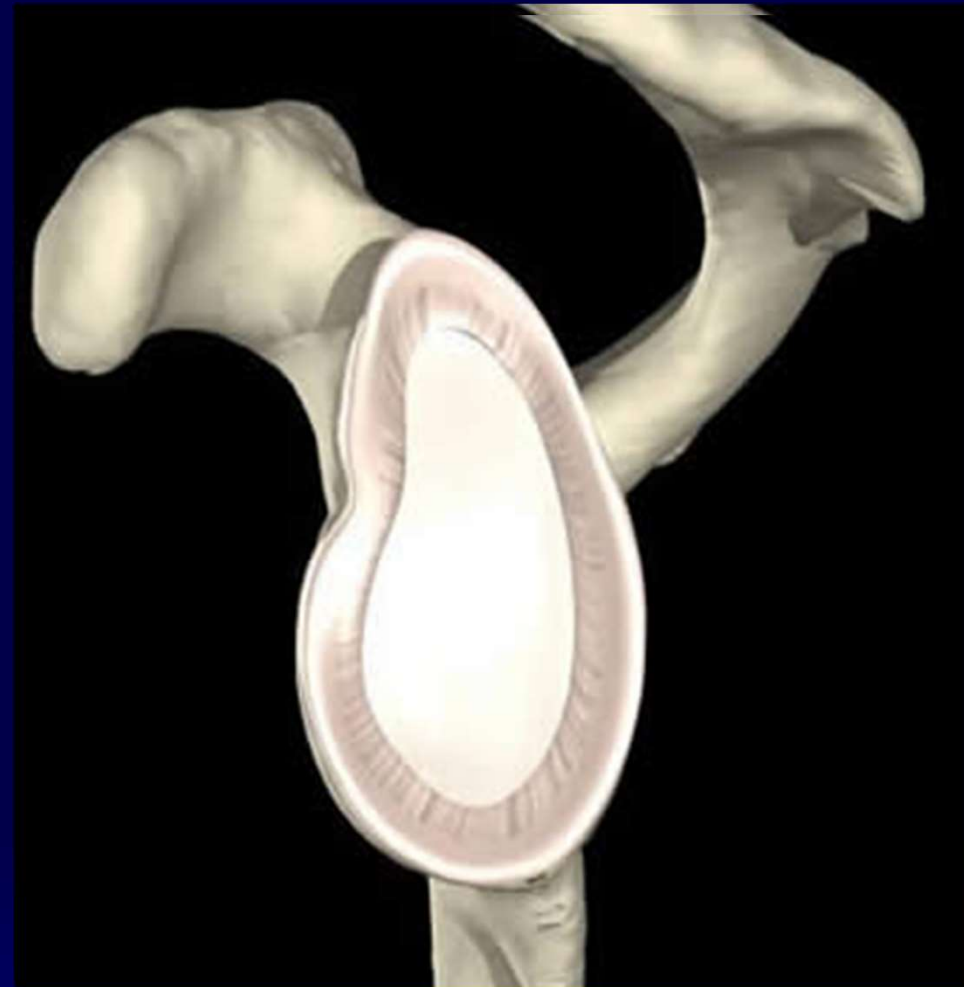
Shoulder anatomy

- Three bones
 - ❖ Scapula
 - ❖ Humerus
 - ❖ Clavicle
- Joints
 - ❖ Glenohumeral
 - ❖ Acromioclavicular
 - ❖ Sternoclavicular
 - ❖ Scapulothoracic

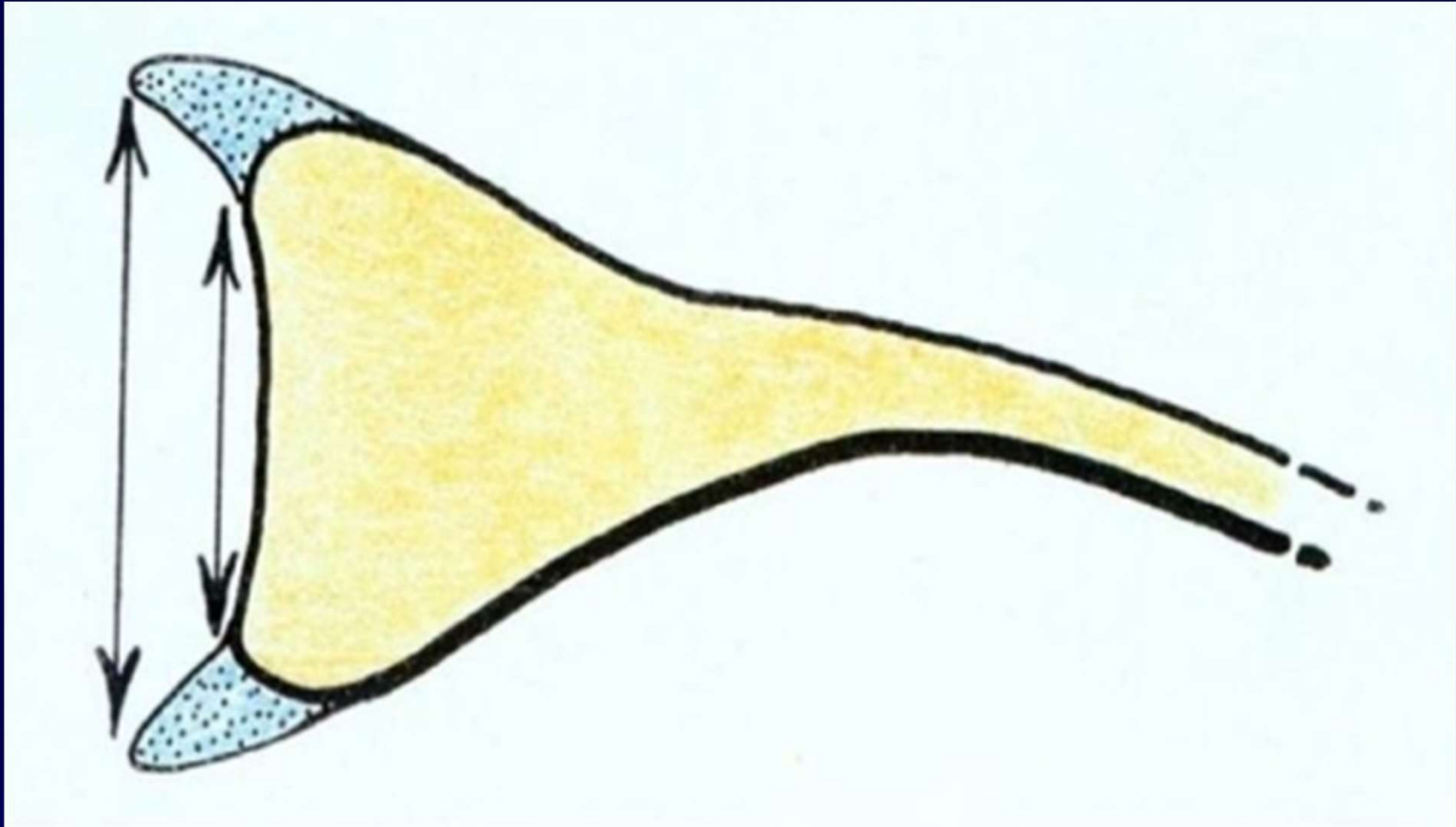


Labral anatomy

- Soft tissue sleeve surrounding glenoid
- Contiguous with joint capsule
- Clock face nomenclature
- LH Biceps attaches on the supraglenoid tubercle at 12 o'clock



Labral anatomy



Case #1

- 24yo RHD collegiate baseball pitcher presents with 3 month h/o intermittent right shoulder pain
- Exacerbated by throwing, lost velocity
- Localized deep and radiates down the front of his upper arm
- Aggravated by overhead reaching
- Relieved by NSAIDs

Case #1

- Exam reveals good ROM except slightly limited internal rotation
- Positive O'Brien's test
- Positive biceps load test
- No significant weakness
- Plain x-rays normal
- Any other studies?



CAUTION



Knee MRI Magnetic
Field!

Electromagnetic forces
may cause doctor to
lose common sense!

Case #2



Case #1

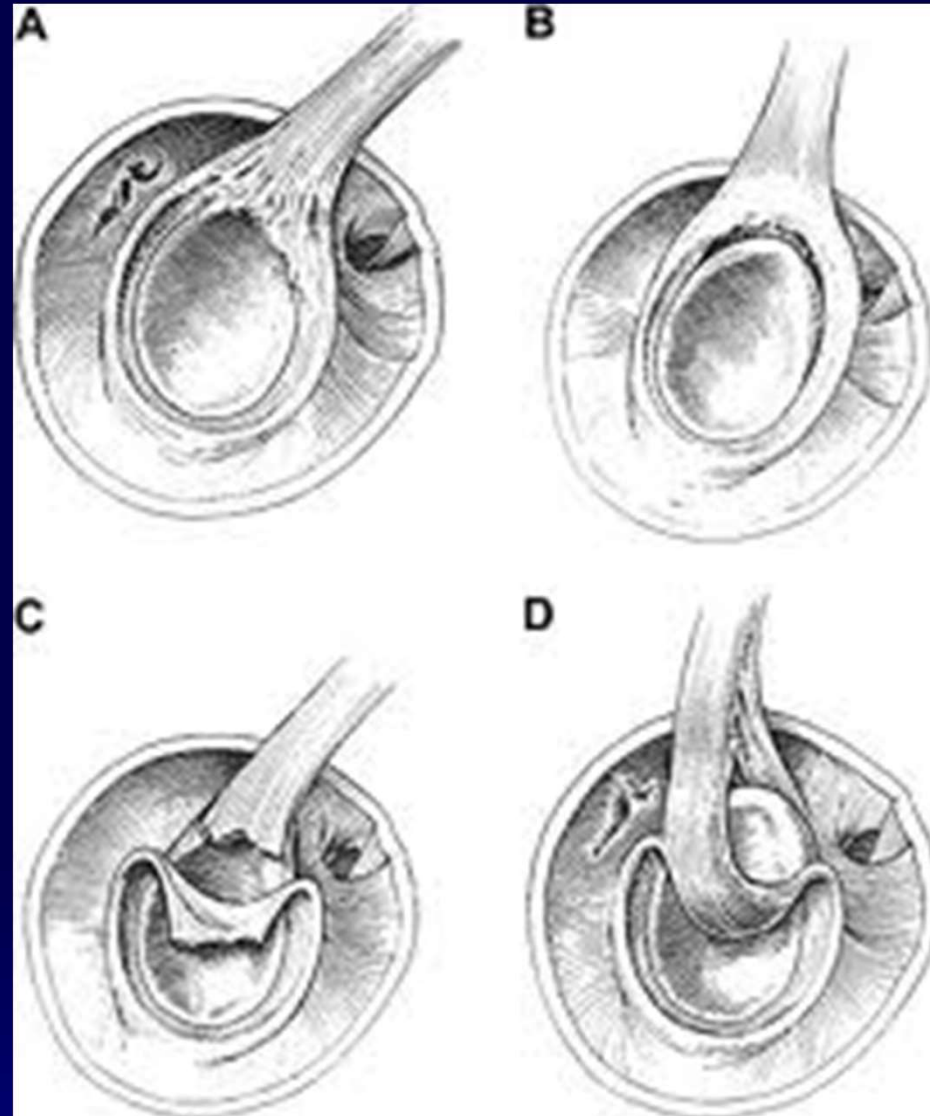
- Diagnosis?

SLAP Lesions

- Superior Labral Anterior Posterior
- Common in overhead athletes
- Degenerative, attritional injury
- Labral tear of variable size at biceps anchor
- May involve a portion of the biceps

Snyder et al. Arthroscopy, 1990.

SLAP Lesions



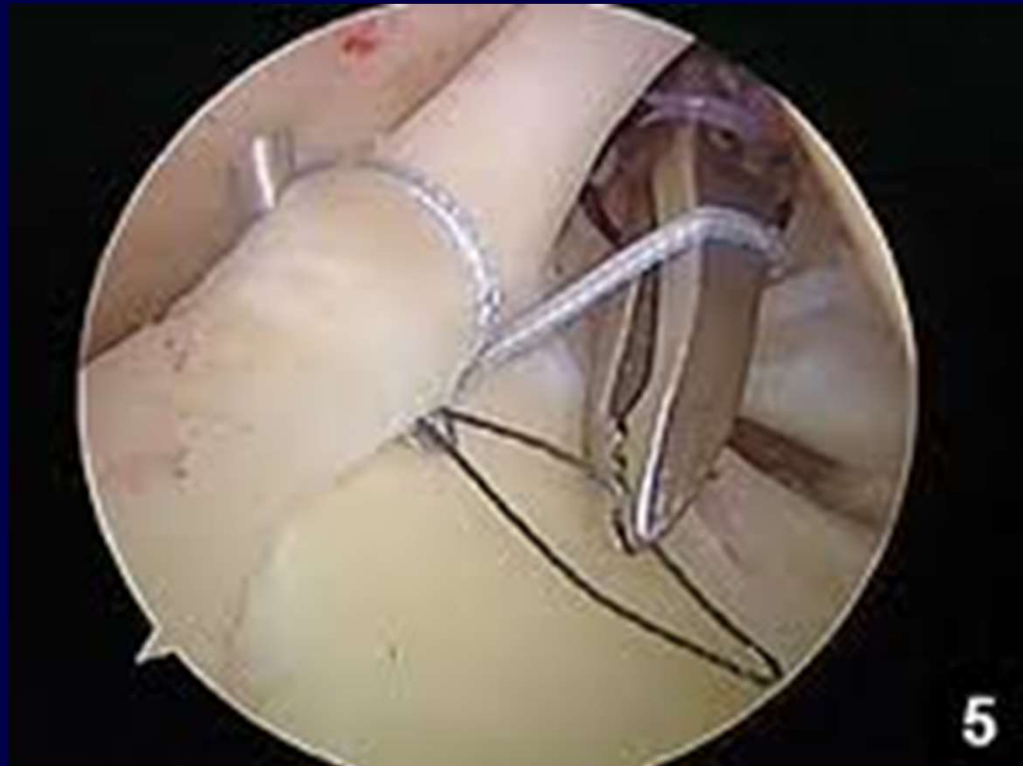
SLAP Lesions



SLAP Lesions

- Conservative treatment includes rest, PT with ROM and terminal stretching exercises
- Associated GIRD
- NSAIDs for pain
- Activity modification – difficult for pitchers!
- Most often result in arthroscopic repair in young patients

SLAP Repair



Case #2

- 28 yo male skier attempting a “jump” crashes and lands awkwardly
- Notices pain and deformity at top of his right shoulder
- Presents to the ED



Case #2



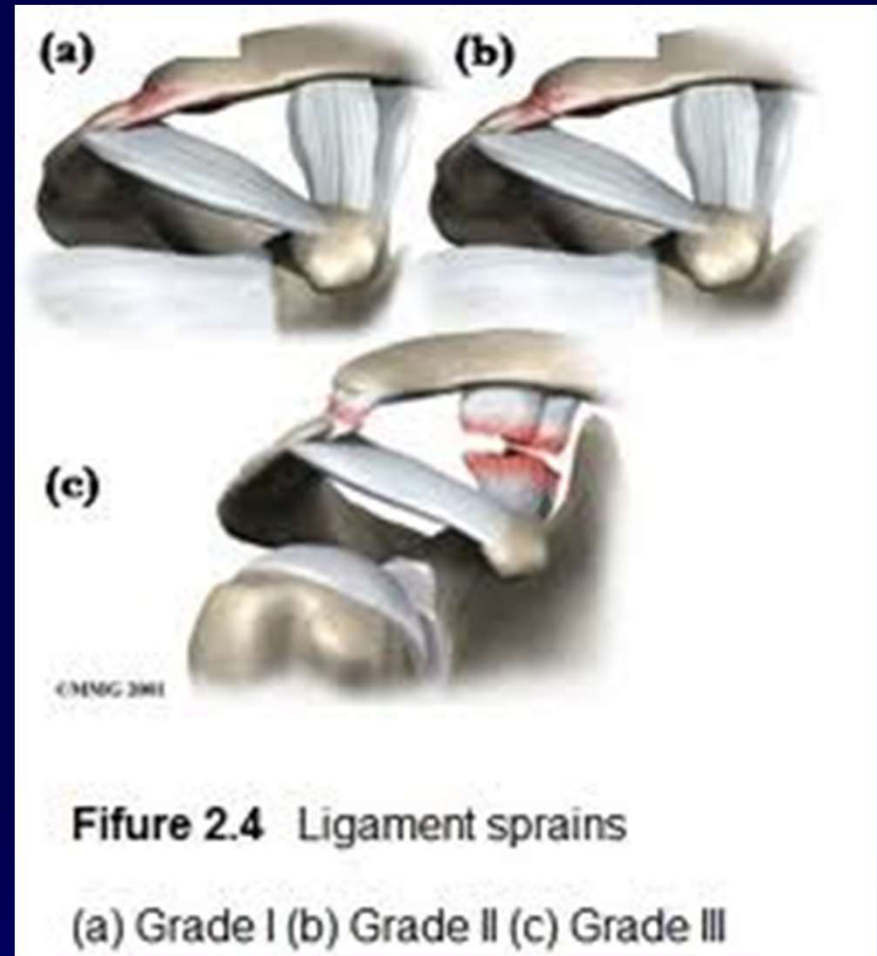
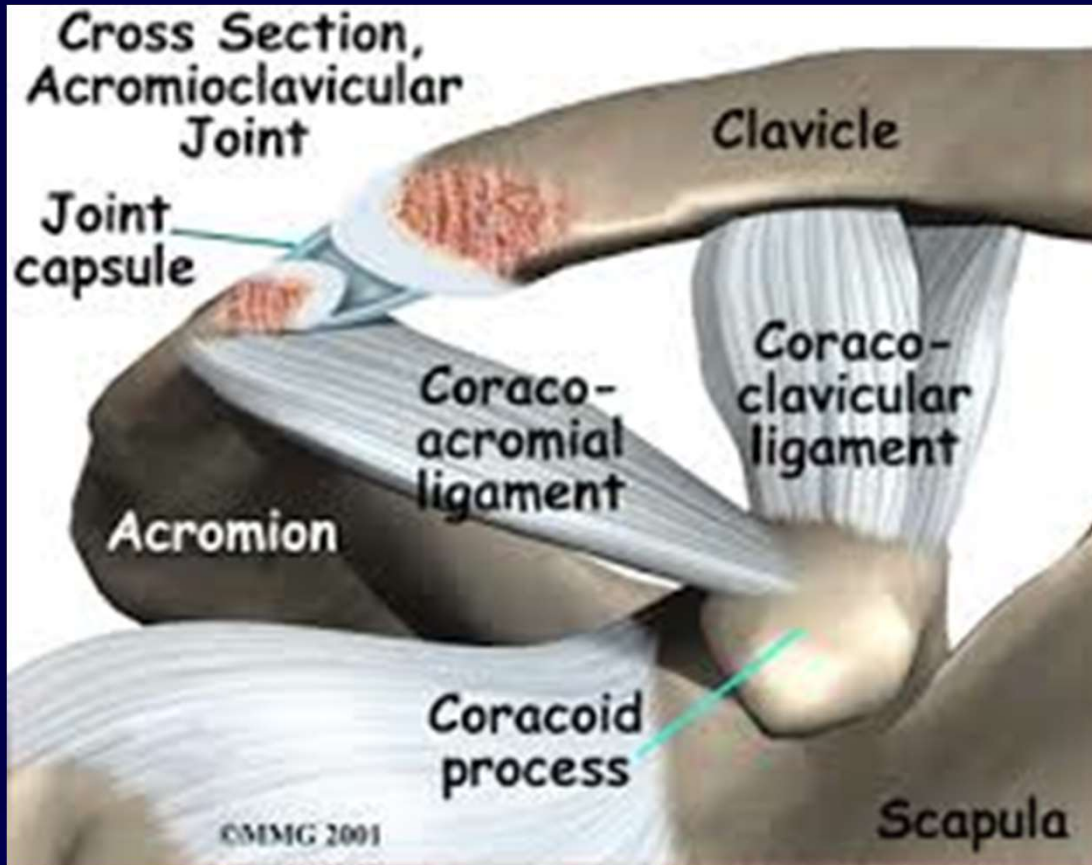
Case #2



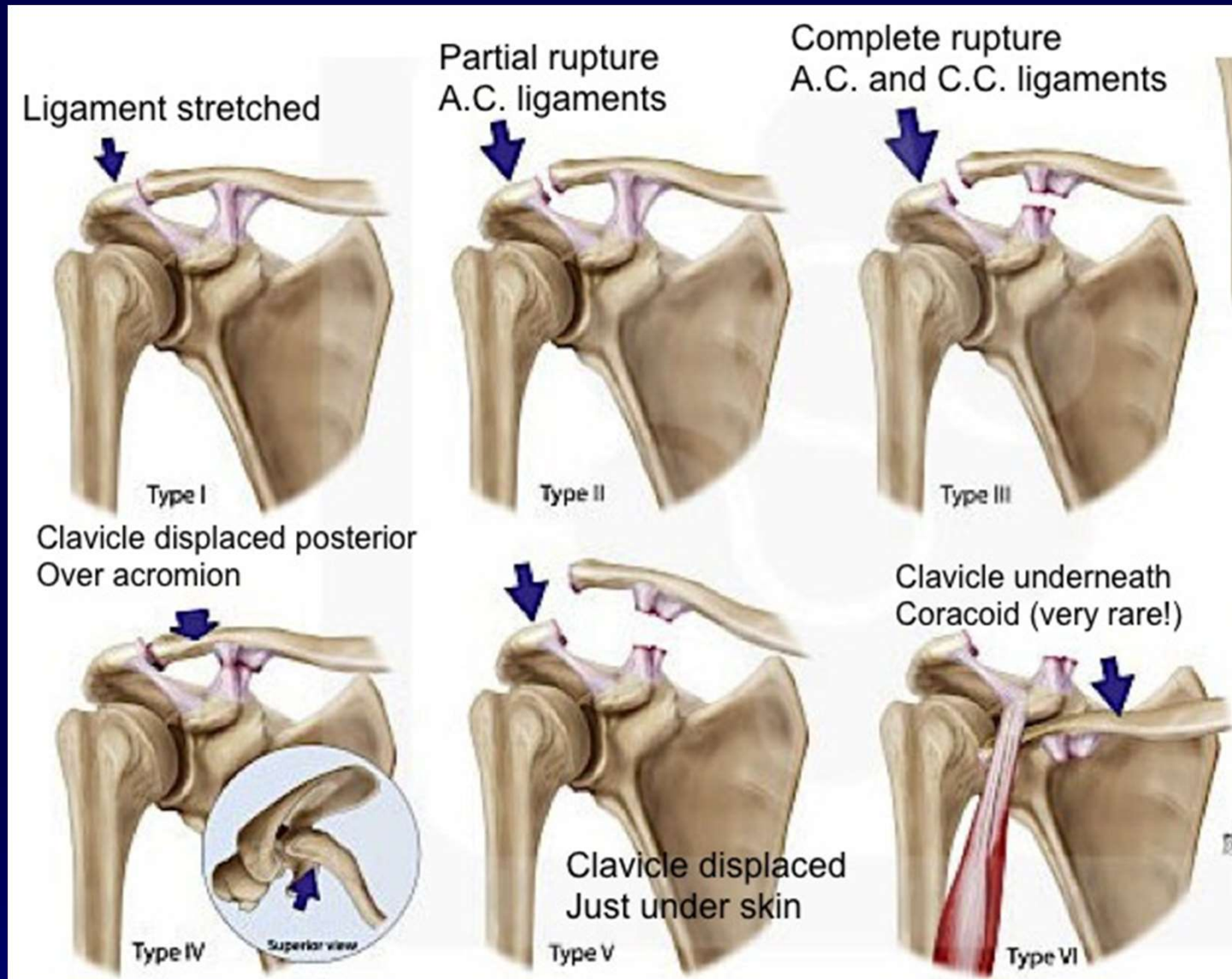
Acromioclavicular separations

- Relatively common injury resulting from a direct blow to top of shoulder
 - ❖ Bicycling
 - ❖ Snowboarding
 - ❖ Skateboarding
 - ❖ Football

Acromioclavicular Separations



Acromioclavicular separations



Acromioclavicular separations

- Grade of injury directs management
 - ❖ 1-2: Conservative
 - ❖ 3: Controversial
 - ❖ 4+: Operative
- Numerous procedures described
- Acute injuries can be repaired/stabilized
- Anatomic reconstruction of coracoclavicular ligaments is probably best in chronic cases

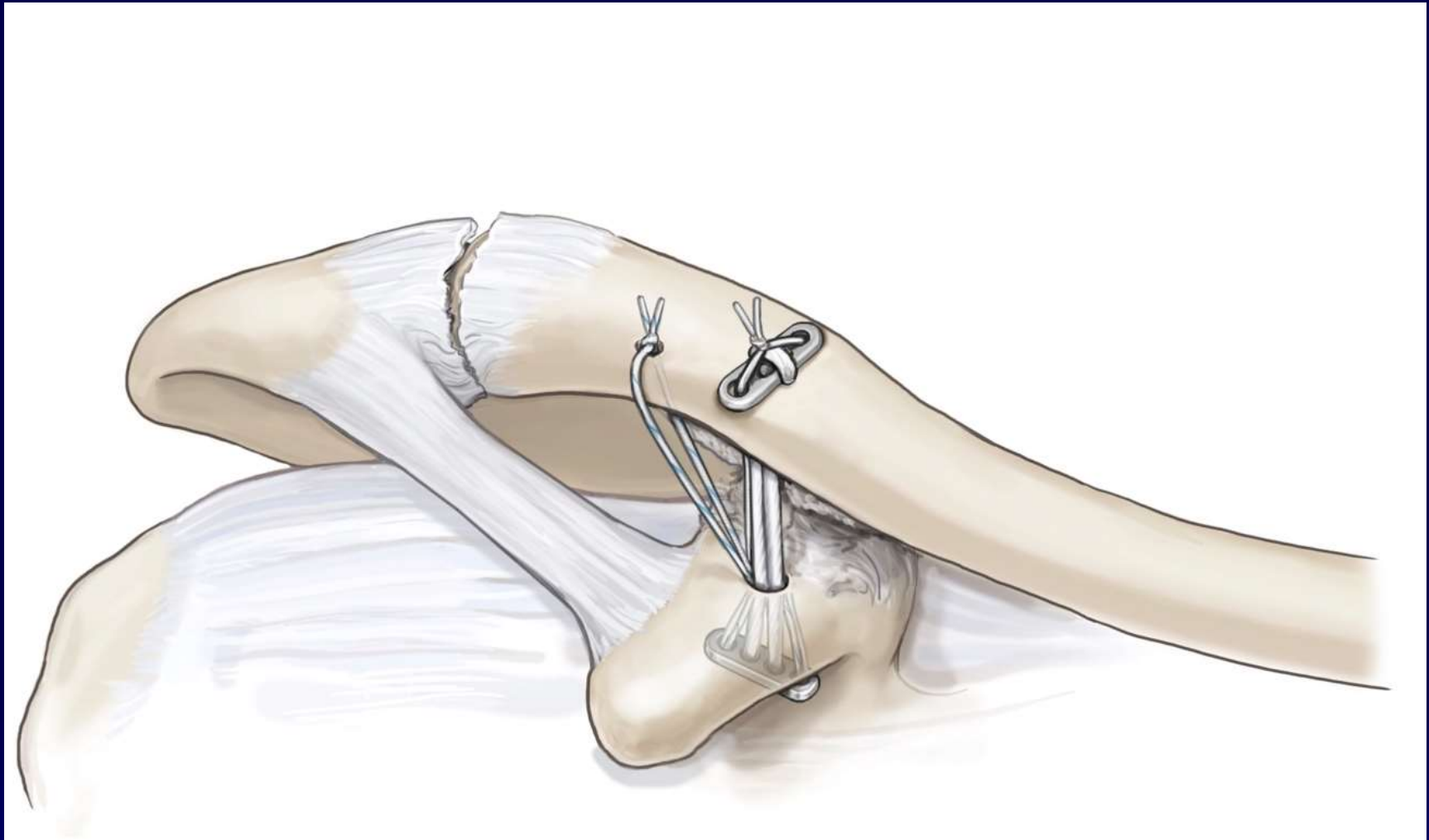
Acromioclavicular separations



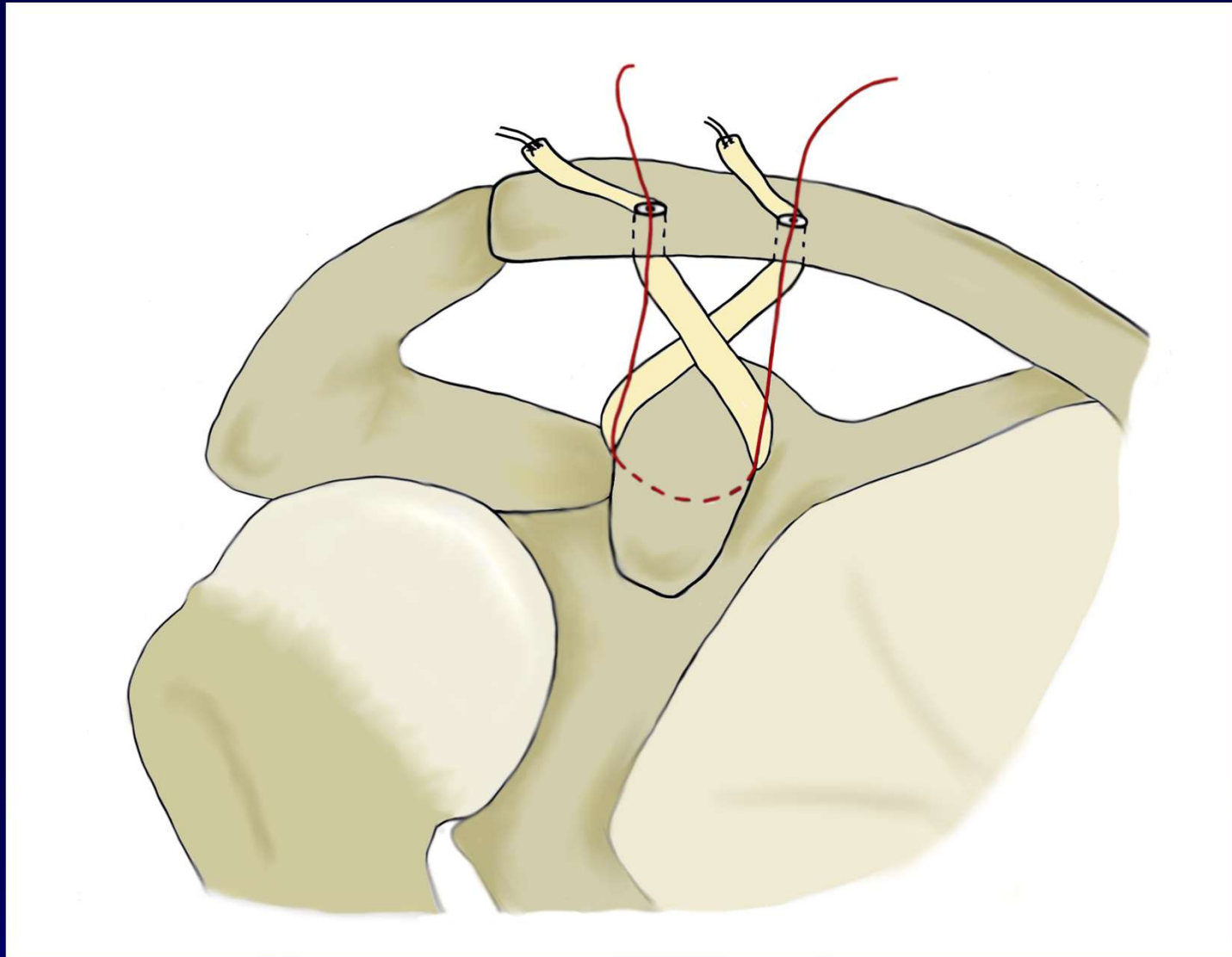
Acromioclavicular separations

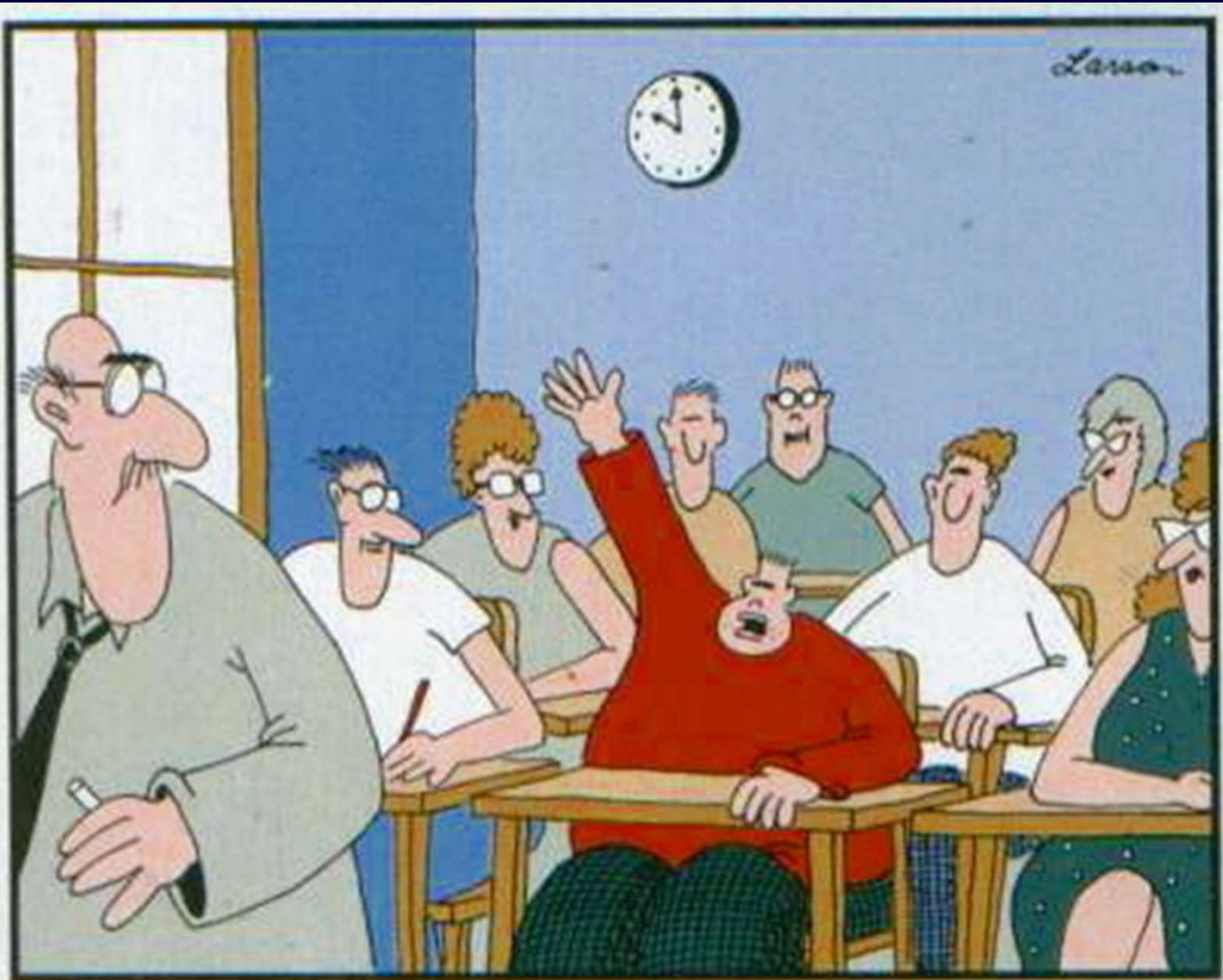


Acromioclavicular separations



Acromioclavicular separations





**"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused?
My brain is full."**

Case #3

- 18yo high school football player is tackled, landing on his right extended arm
- Immediate deep pain
- Unable to move shoulder
- Taken to training room for evaluation

Case #3



Case #3



Case #3

- Diagnosis?

Glenohumeral Dislocations

- Very common injury in younger age groups
- Males (9:1)
- FOOSH
- ABER position
- Majority of traumatic dislocations are anterior/anteroinferior
- Posterior associated with epileptic seizures and electrocution

Glenohumeral Instability

- Loosely divided between traumatic and atraumatic etiology.
- Traumatic usually unidirectional
- Atraumatic usually multidirectional
- TUBS
- AMBRI

Glenohumeral Instability

- TUBS
 - ❖ Traumatic
 - ❖ Unilateral
 - ❖ Bankart lesion
 - ❖ Surgical management

Glenohumeral Instability

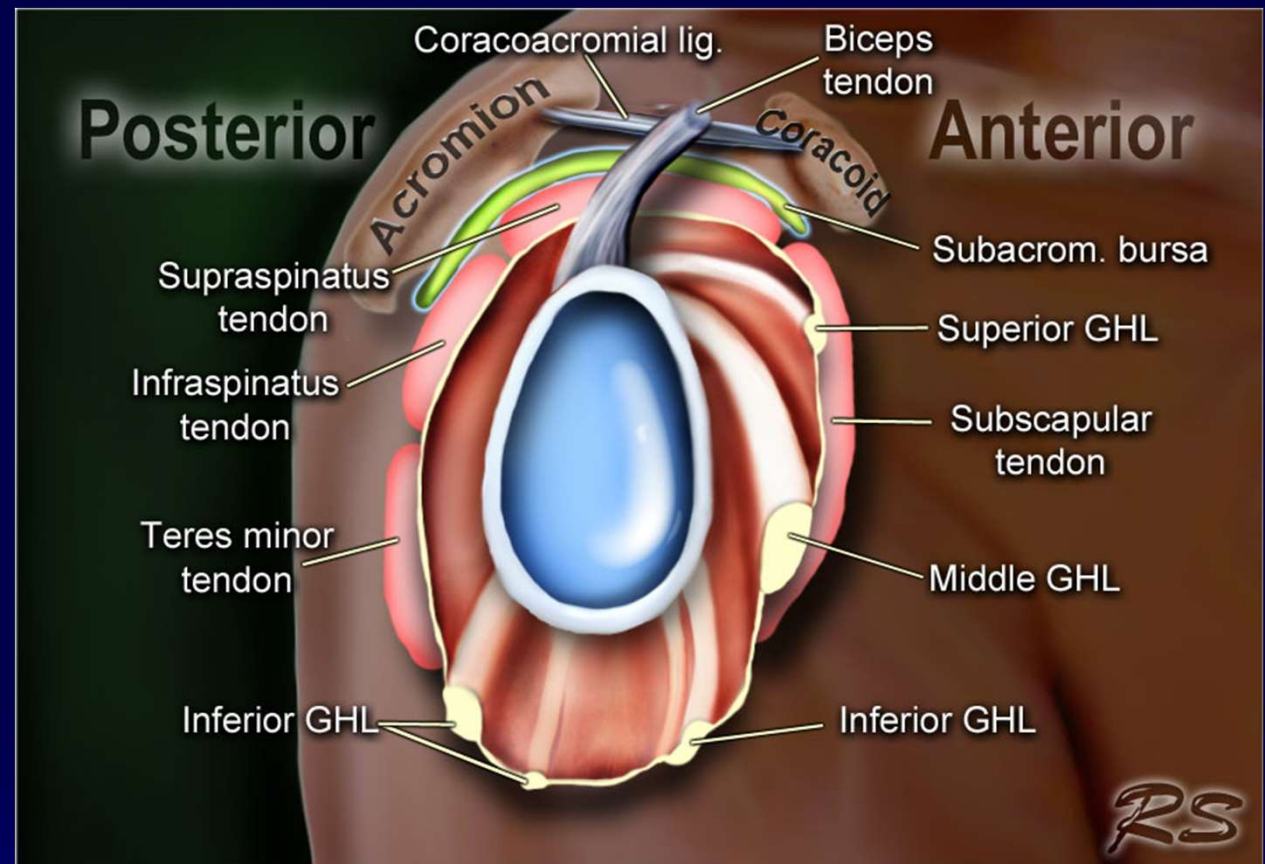
- AMBRI
 - ❖ Atraumatic
 - ❖ Multidirectional
 - ❖ Bilateral
 - ❖ Rehabilitation
 - ❖ Inferior capsular shift

Multidirectional Instability

- Usually atraumatic
- Multiple subluxation episodes
- Often never required reduction
- “Loose-jointed”
- Positive sulcus/apprehension signs
- Management is PT, then PT, and more PT
- Inferior capsular shift or arthroscopic plication

Glenohumeral Dislocations

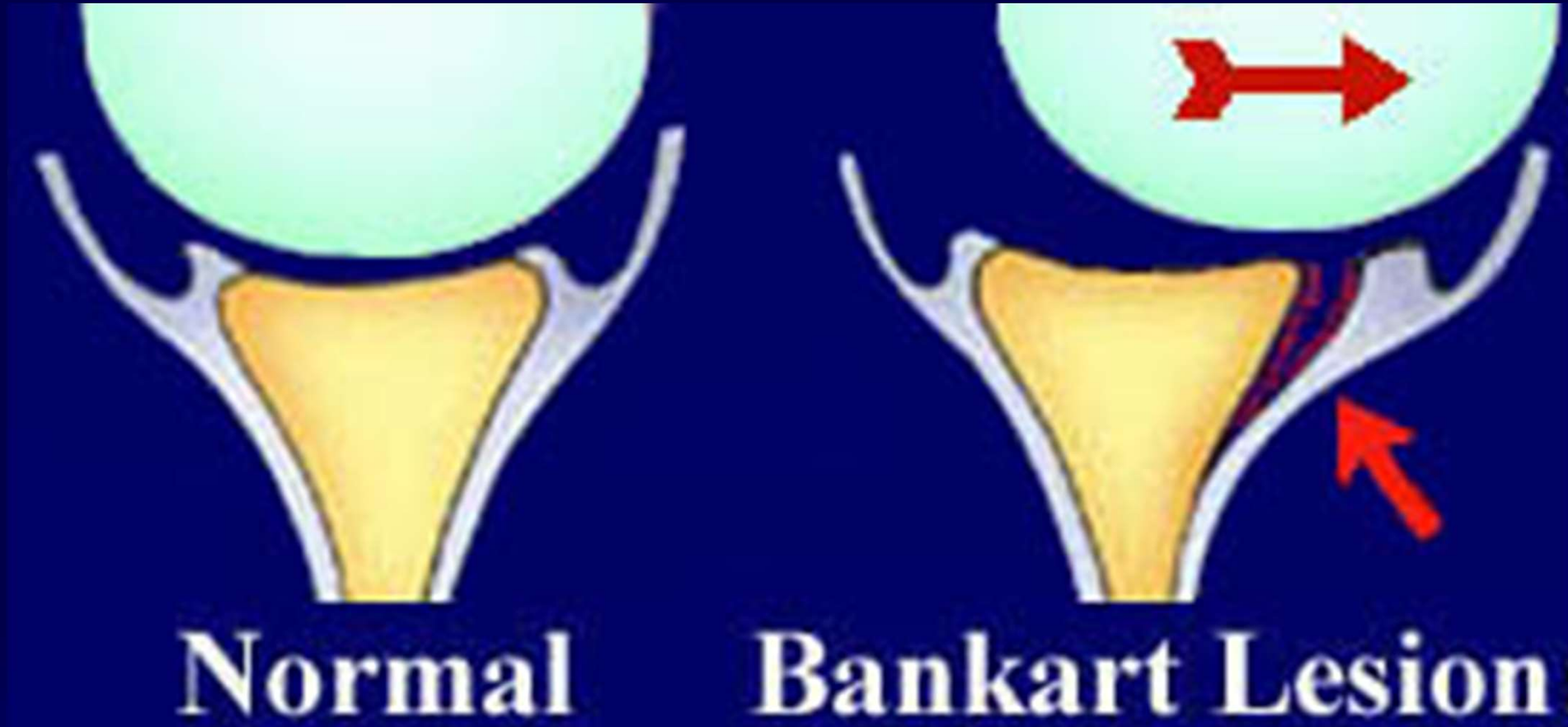
- Anatomy review
 - ❖ Glenoid
 - ❖ Labrum
 - ❖ Capsule



Glenohumeral Dislocations

- Bankart lesion is nearly an “essential” injury in traumatic glenohumeral dislocation
 - ❖ Capsulolabral injury
 - ❖ Bony Bankart
- Hill-Sachs lesion is a frequent concomitant injury to posterior humeral head

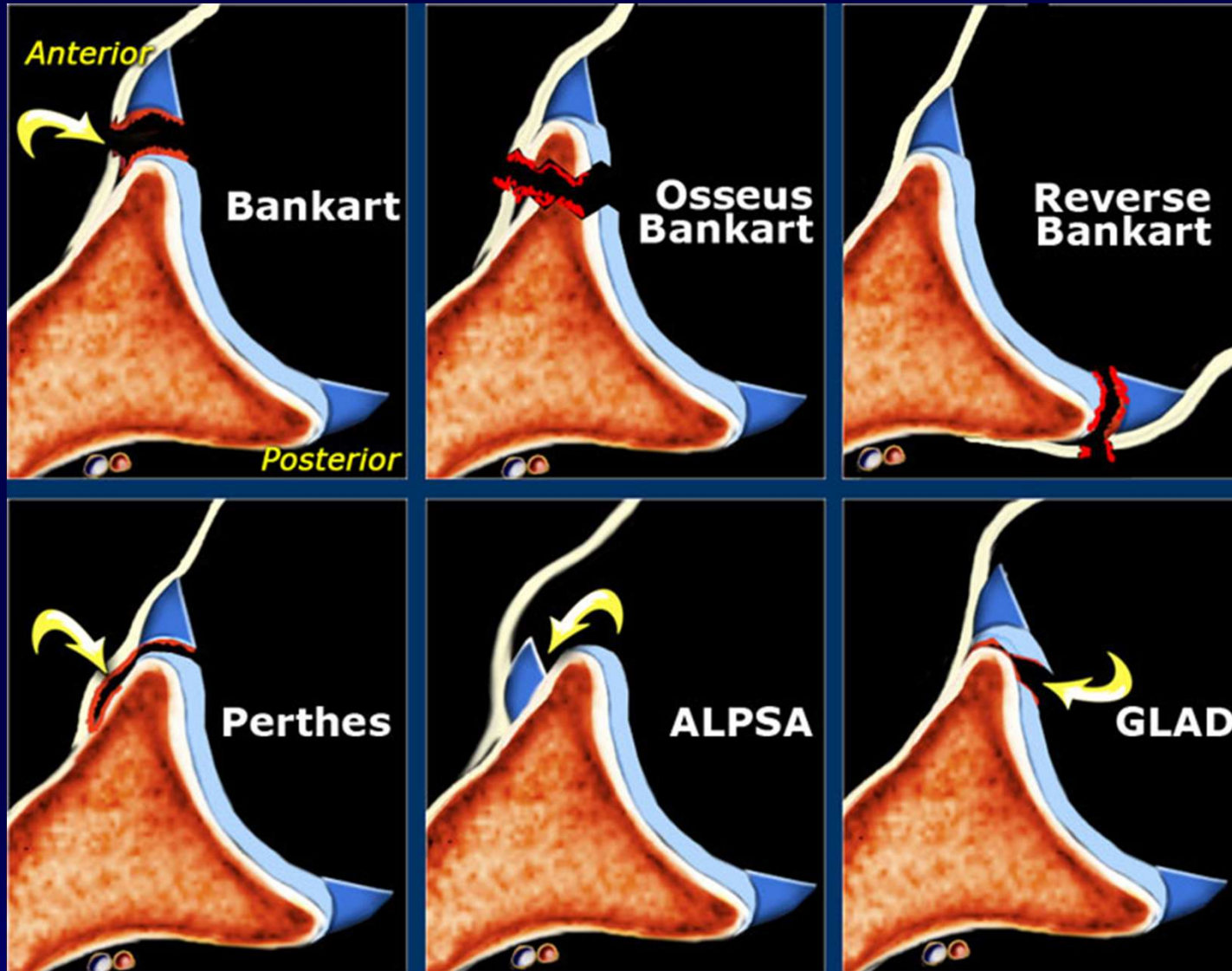
Glenohumeral Dislocations



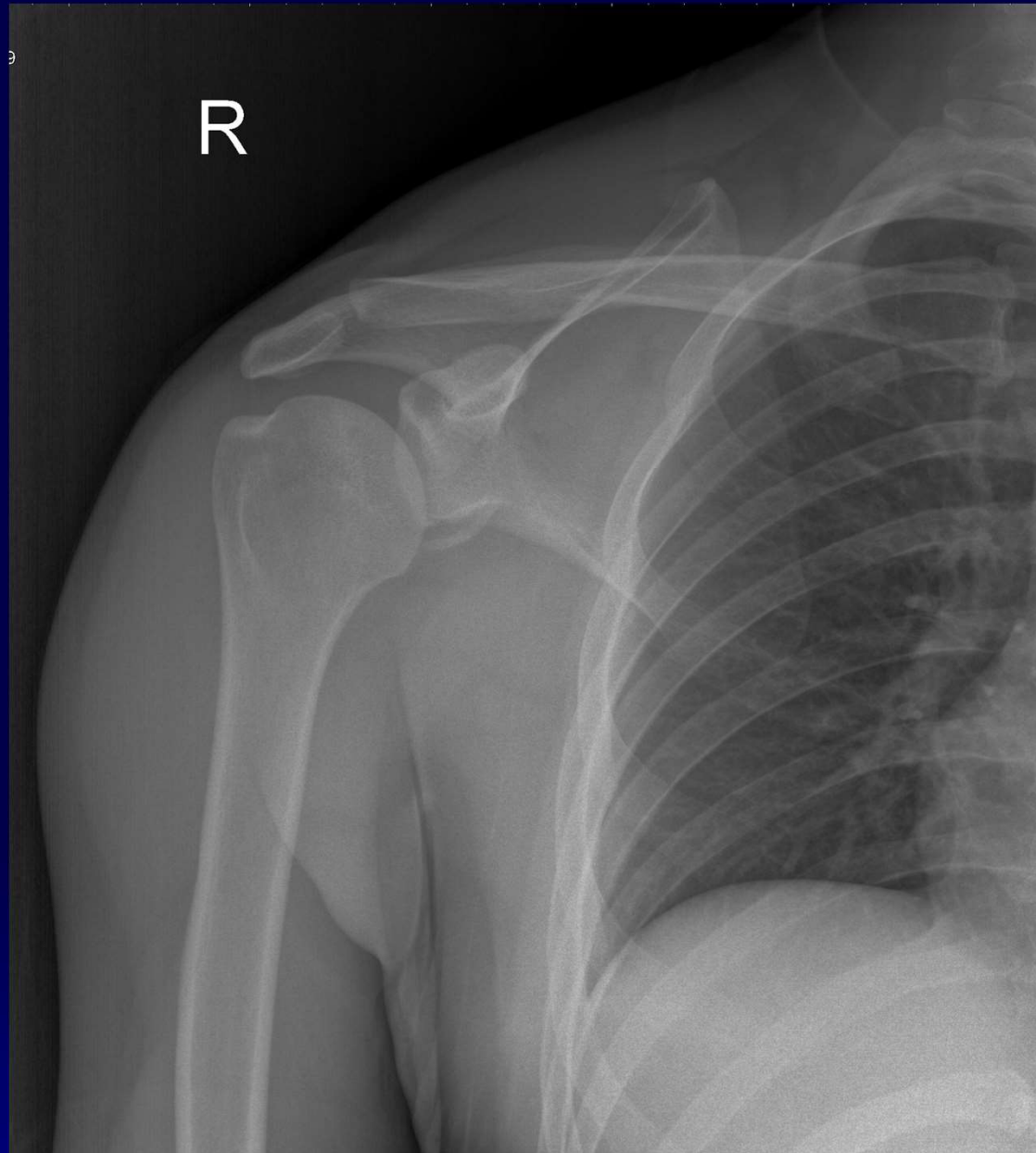
Normal

Bankart Lesion

Bankart and Friends



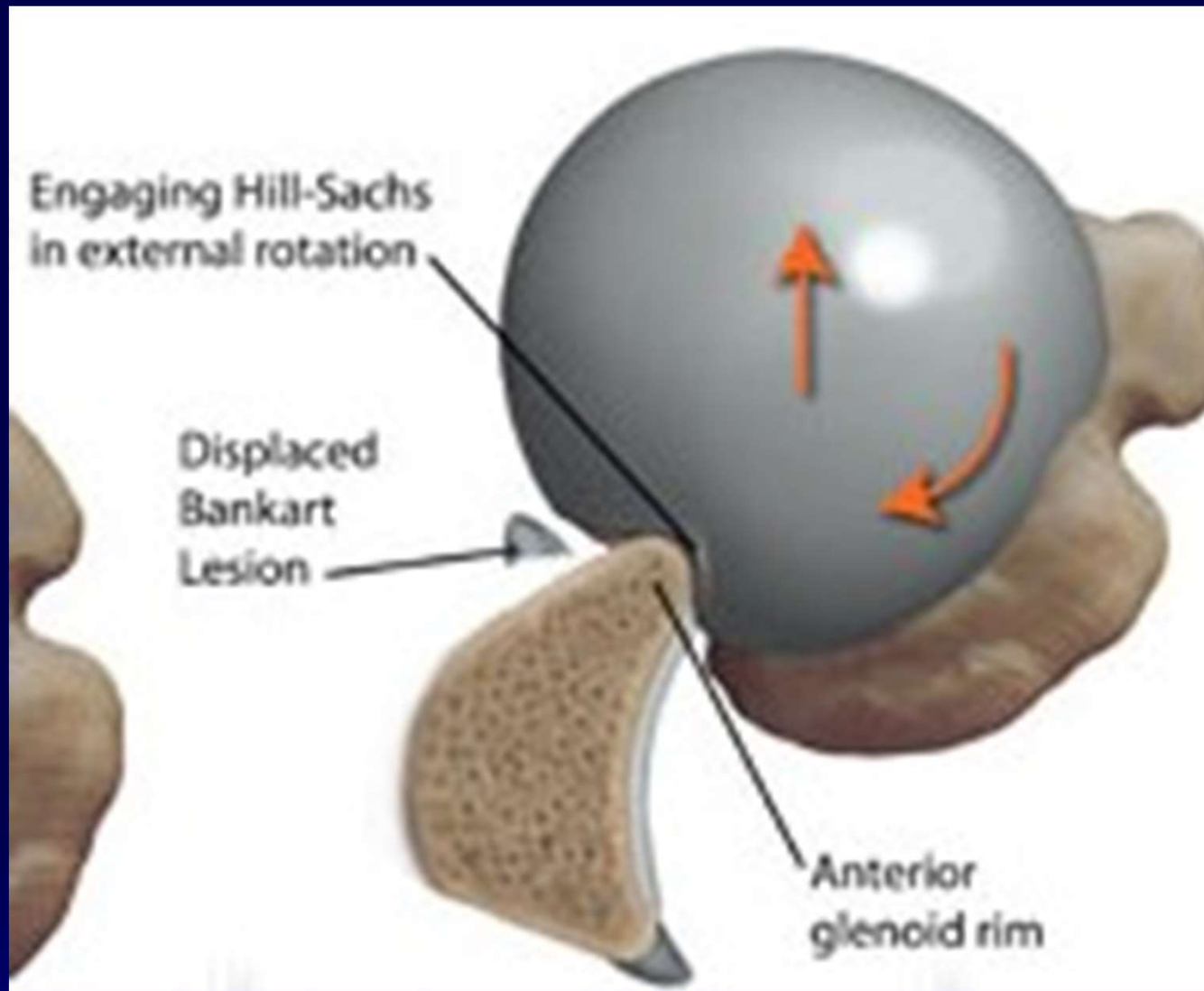
Bony Bankart – X-Rays



Bankart - MRI



Hill-Sachs Lesion



Hill-Sachs Lesion



Glenohumeral Dislocations

- Examination
 - ❖ Sulcus sign
 - ❖ Prominent acromion
 - ❖ Held in IR with limited AROM/PROM
- Imaging
 - ❖ Plain X-rays diagnostic (axillary view!)
 - ❖ MRI arthrogram shows Bankart
 - ❖ CT best for determining glenoid bone loss

Glenohumeral Dislocations

- Management
 - ❖ Closed reduction under anesthesia
 - ❖ Sling immobilization
 - ❖ Pain management
 - ❖ PT/Rehabilitation
 - ❖ Surgery?
 - ❖ Recurrent instability

Glenohumeral Dislocations

- Recurrent instability
 - ❖ Rates of re-dislocation higher in young Pts
 - ❖ 67% of first time dislocators will have a second
 - ❖ 90% of two-time dislocators will have a third

Simonet and Cofield. Am J Sports Med, 1984.
- Some surgeons have recommended operative management of first time dislocators, especially young athletes

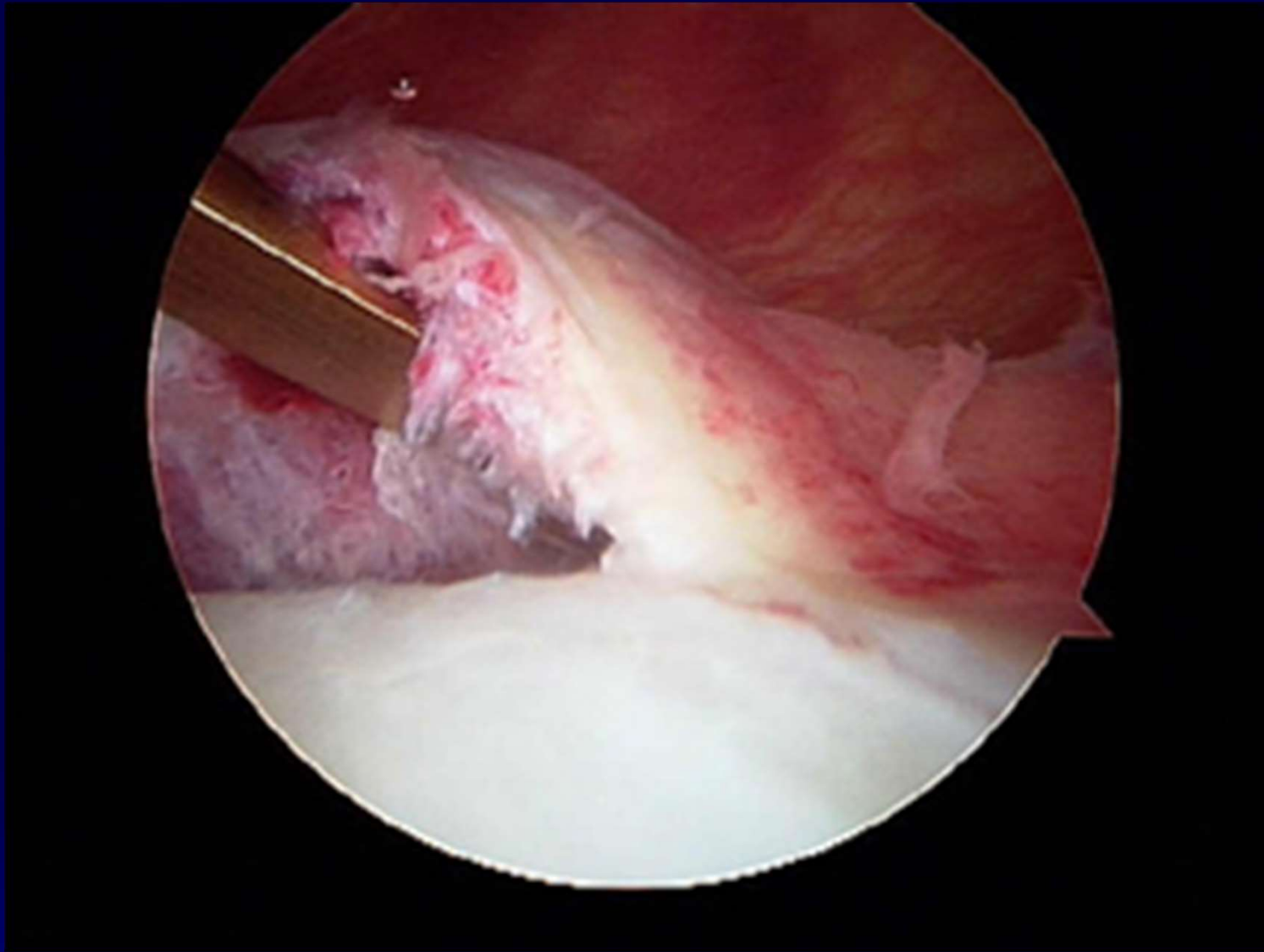
Recurrent Instability

- Age at first dislocation is most important factor in predicting recurrence
 - ❖ 0-20% in Pts older than 40 years
 - ❖ 40-60% in Pts 20-30 years old
 - ❖ 66-95% in Pts younger than 20 years old
 - ❖ Almost 100% in Pts with open growth plates

Simonet and Cofield. Am J Sports Med, 1984.

Nevaizer et al. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 1995.

Bankart Lesion



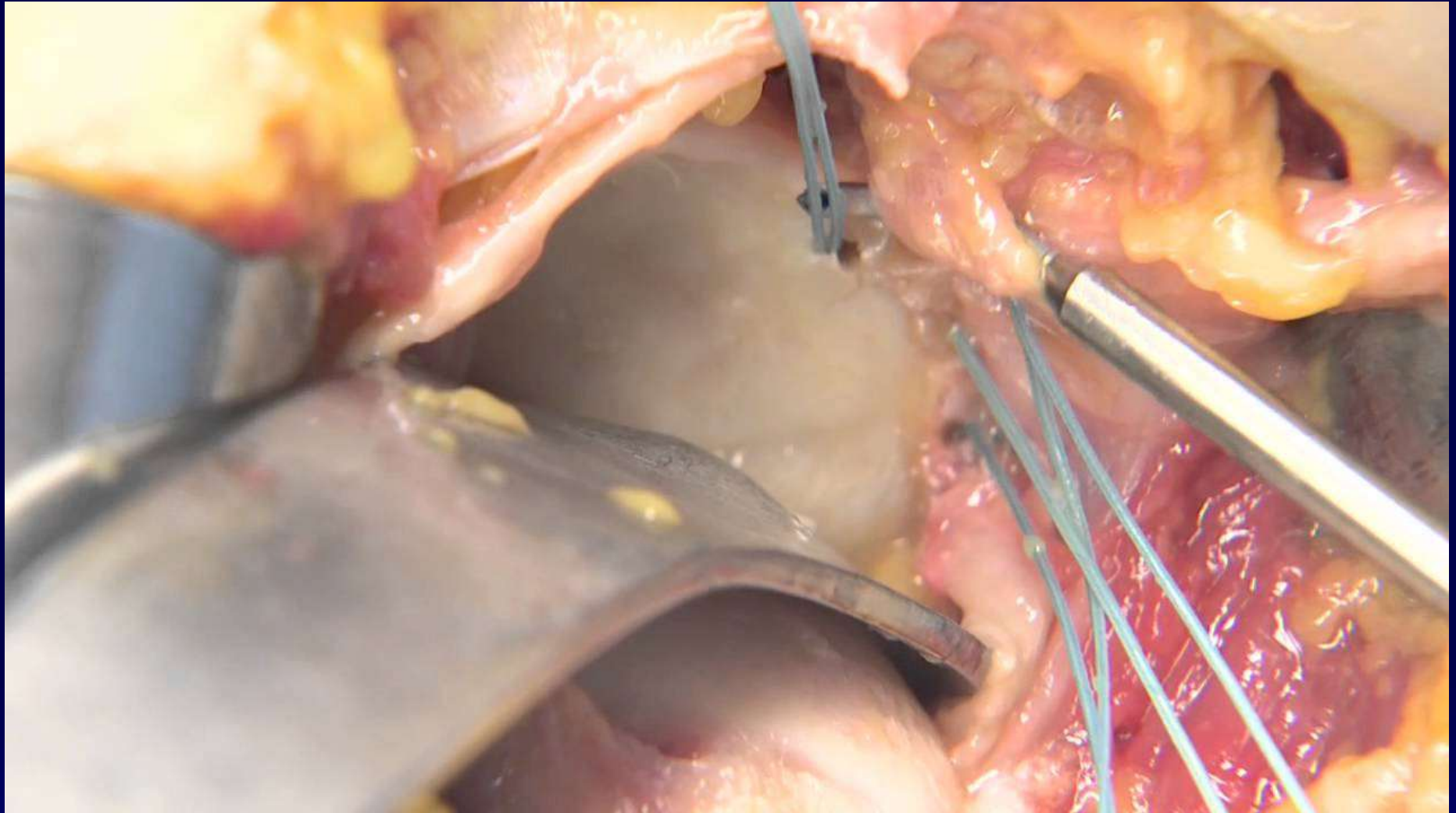
Treatment Options

- Conservative
- Surgical
 - ❖ Open Bankart repair/capsular shift
 - ❖ Arthroscopic Bankart repair

Open Bankart Repair

- Limited deltopectoral incision
- Labrum reattached to articular edge
 - ❖ Bone tunnels
 - ❖ Suture anchors
- Knots on outside of capsule
- Independent lateral capsular shift
- Overlapped capsular flaps

Open Bankart Repair



Open Bankart Repair

- 161 Pts
- Bone defects
 - ❖ Glenoid 77%
 - ❖ Hill-Sachs 78%
- Only 5 recurrences
- 97% satisfied

Rowe. J Bone Joint Surg 1978

Open Bankart Repair

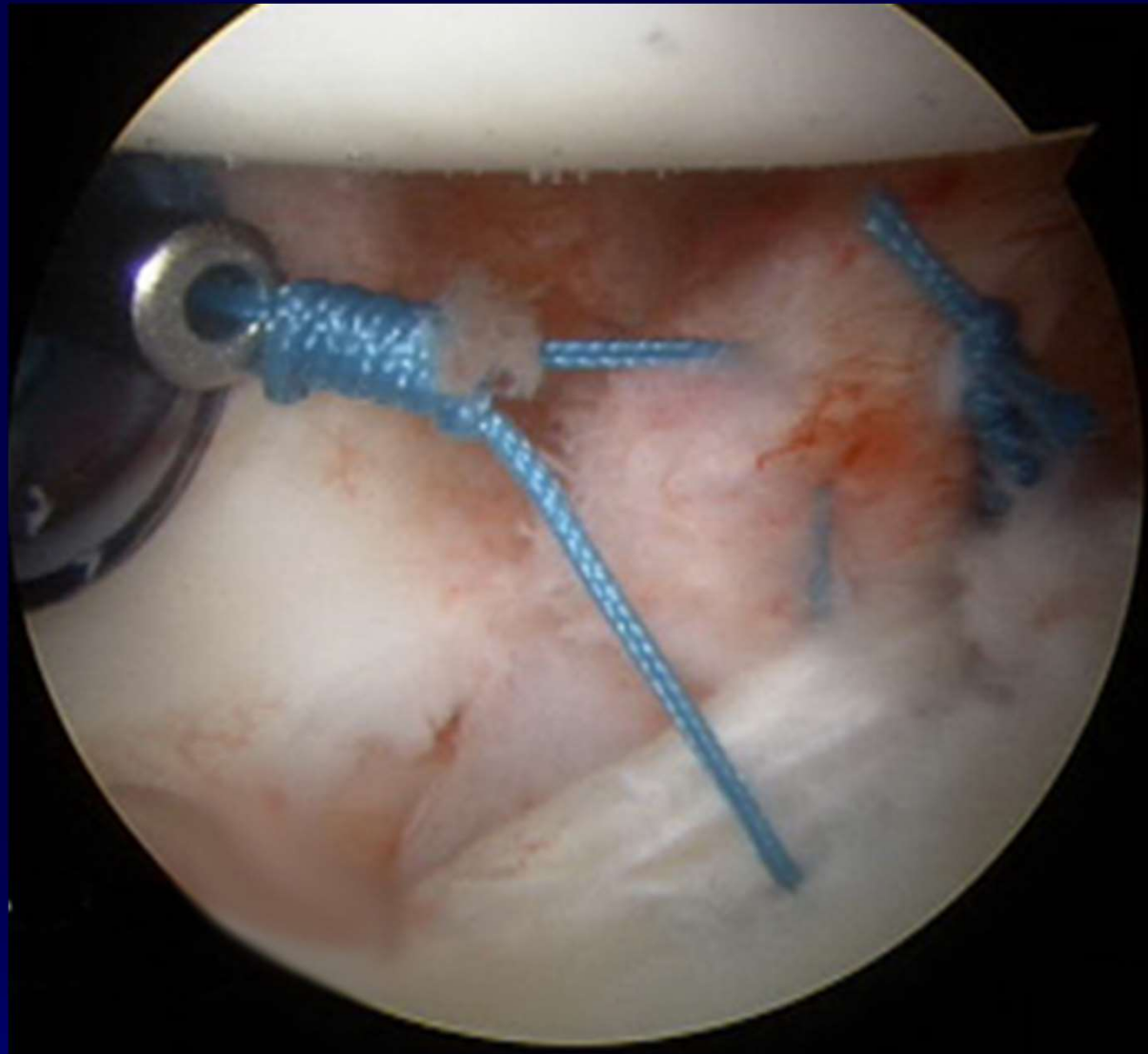
- 103 Pts
- 85% collision athletes
- Bone defects
 - ❖ Glenoid bone loss 14%
 - ❖ Hill-Sachs 84%
- 2 recurrences!

Pagnani. Am J Sports Med 2008

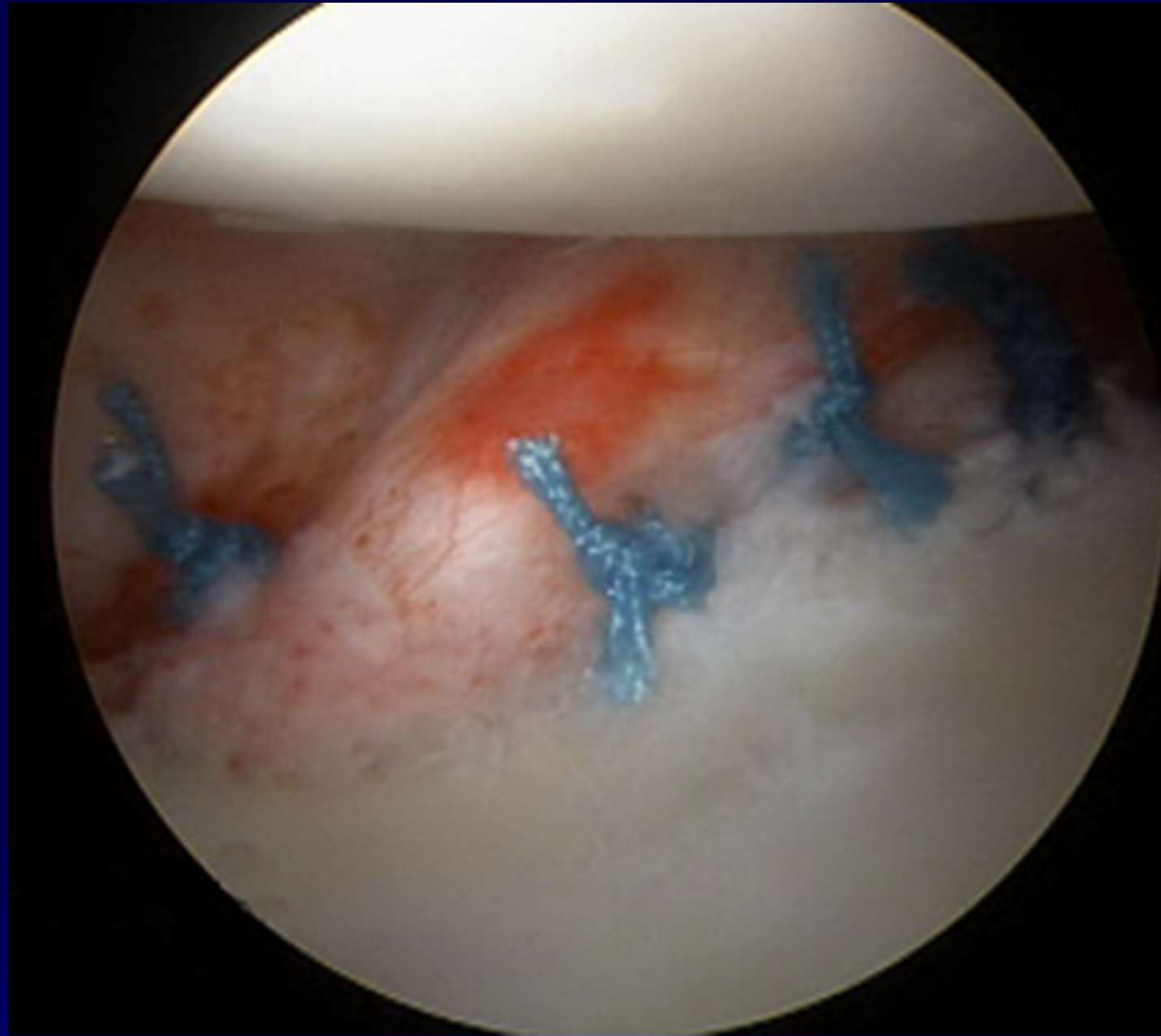
Arthroscopic Bankart Repair

- Less invasive, smaller incisions
- Shorter operative time
- Faster recovery
- Lower incidence of neurovascular injury
- More elegant
- Better in every way?!?

Arthroscopic Bankart Repair



Arthroscopic Bankart Repair



“Those who do not remember the past are
condemned to repeat it”

--George Santayana

Recurrent Instability

- 79 open repairs, 83 arthroscopic
- WOSI scores: No difference
- Recurrence rates:
 - ❖ Open 11%
 - ❖ Arthroscopic 23%

Mohtadi et al. J Bone Joint Surg, 2014

Recurrent Instability

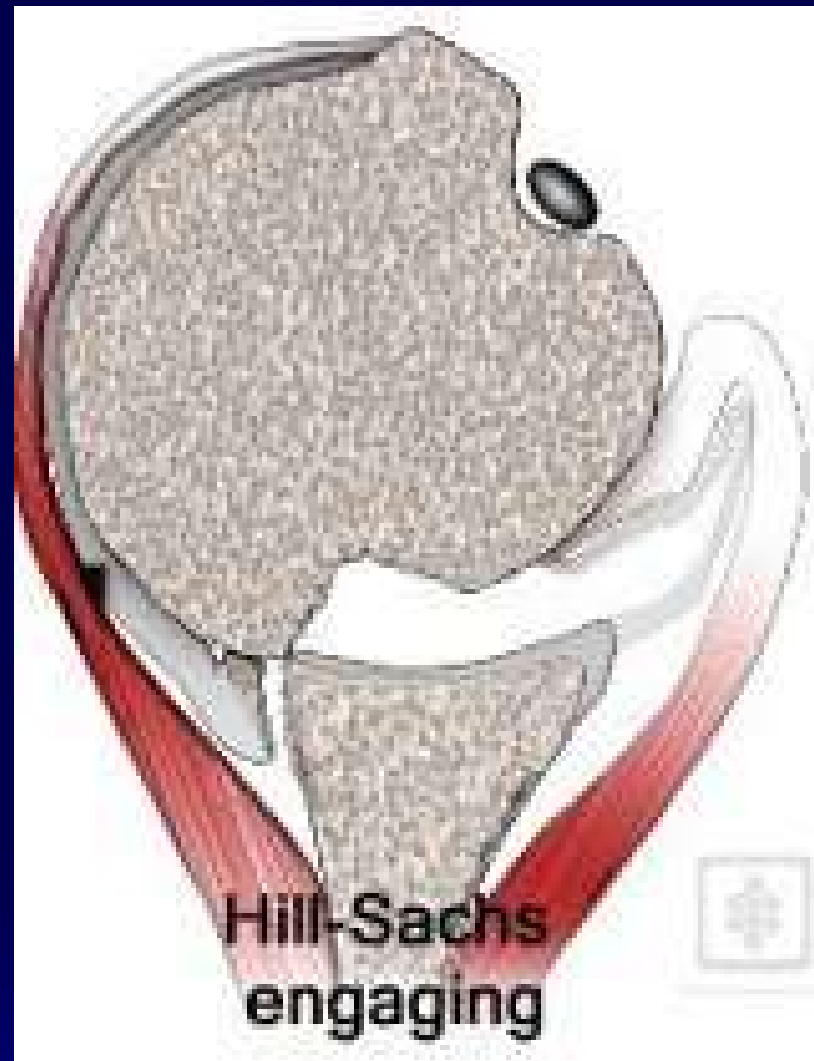
- Consider mechanism
- Beware of glenoid bone loss, especially in multiple time dislocators
- CT scan with 3D recons
- Most will require surgical management
- Bone augmentation
 - ❖ Latarjet
 - ❖ Bone graft

Bone Loss

- Humeral side
- Glenoid side
- Both (“Bipolar”)

- “On track” vs. “Off track” lesions

Itoi 2017



Remplissage

- Insertion of infraspinatus tendon into Hill-Sachs lesion

Wolf et al. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2014.



Remplissage

- Can be done arthroscopically!
- Learning curve
- Adds +/- 10 min. to Bankart repair

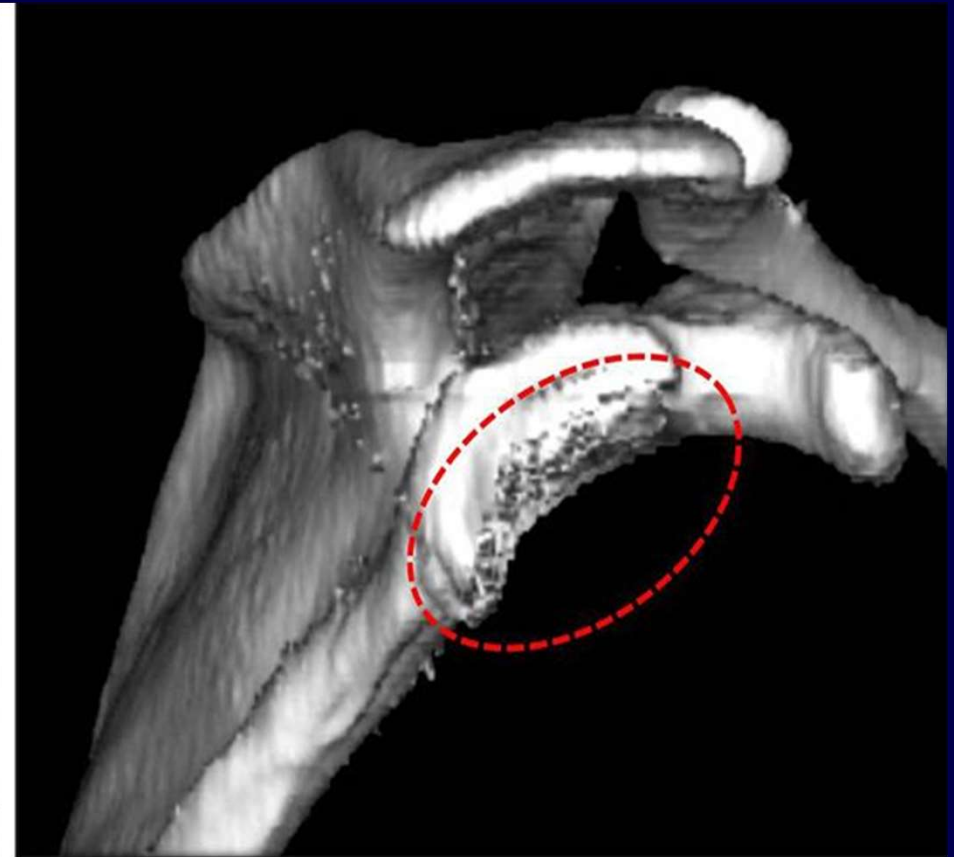


Remplissage

- 50 patients (Average 29 yo)
- “Off track” Hill-Sachs lesions
- 60 months average follow-up
- Redislocation rate 11%
- 95.5% return to sport
- Loss of ER 5.3 degrees

Garcia et al. Am J Sports Med, 2016.

Glenoid Bone Loss



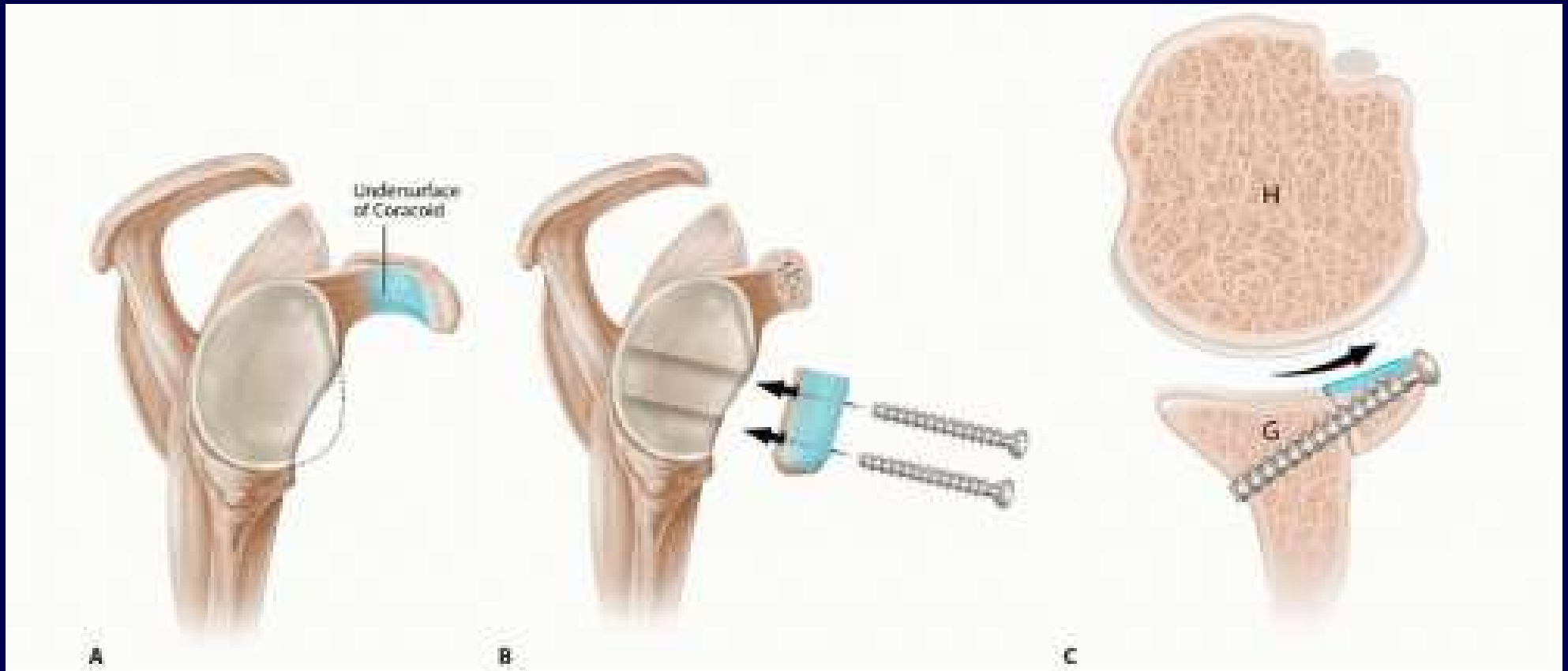
A

B

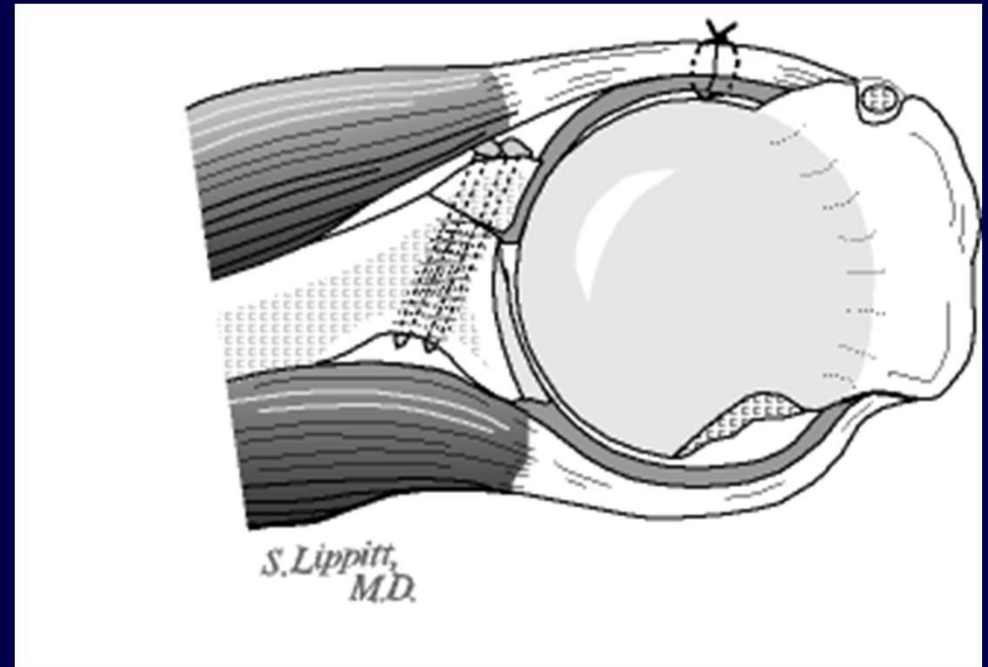
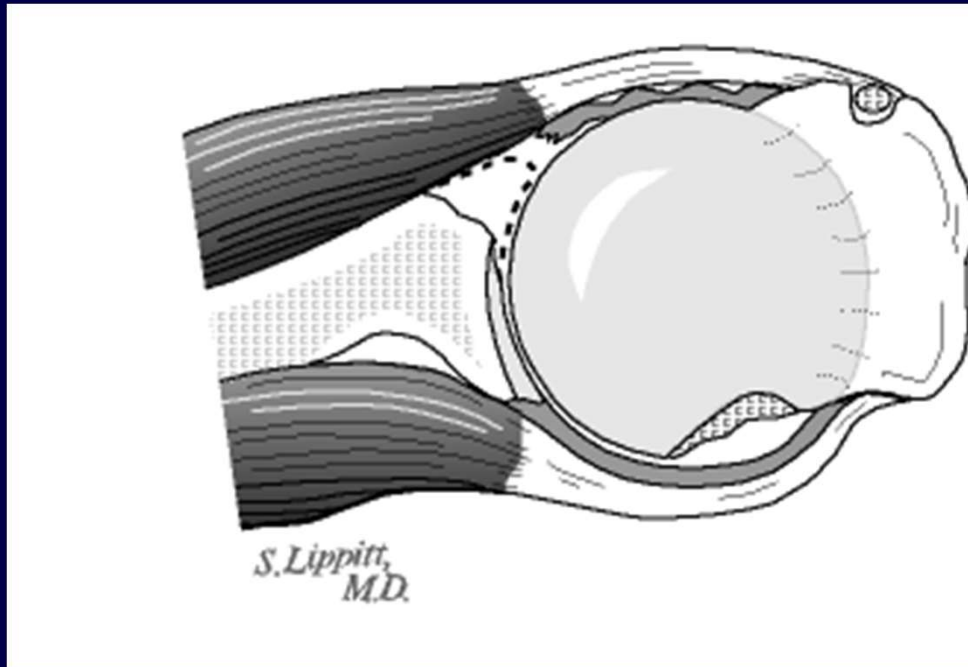
Latarjet Procedure

- Described in 1954
- Modified to be performed through subscapularis split
- “Triple blocking effect”
 - ❖ Increased bony arc
 - ❖ Sling effect of subscapularis
 - ❖ Capsular tightening
- Some surgeons performing arthroscopic

Latarjet Procedure



Bone Grafting Anterior Glenoid

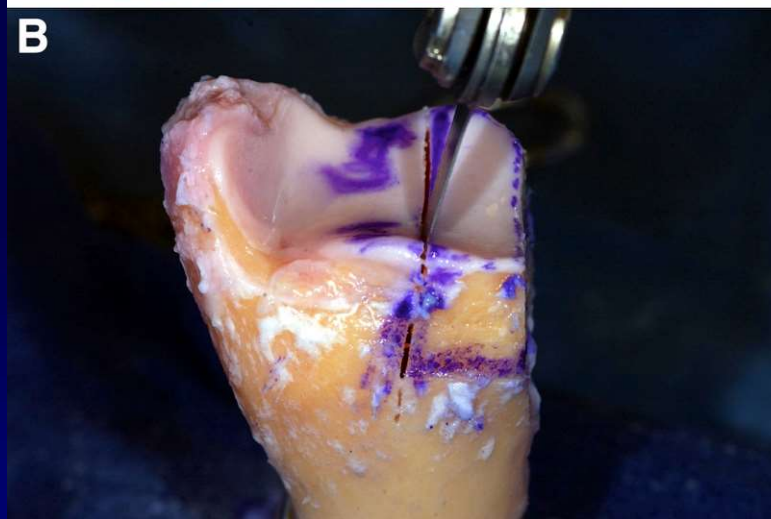
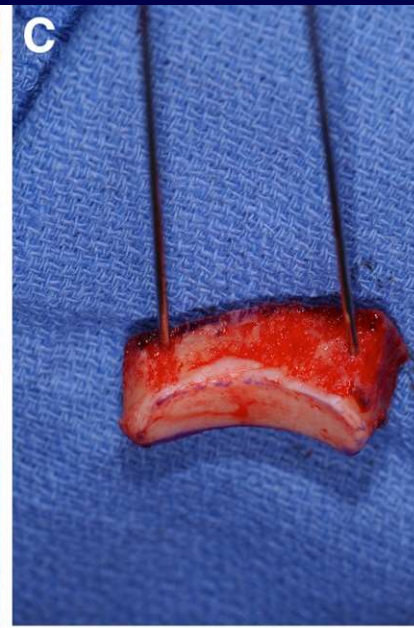
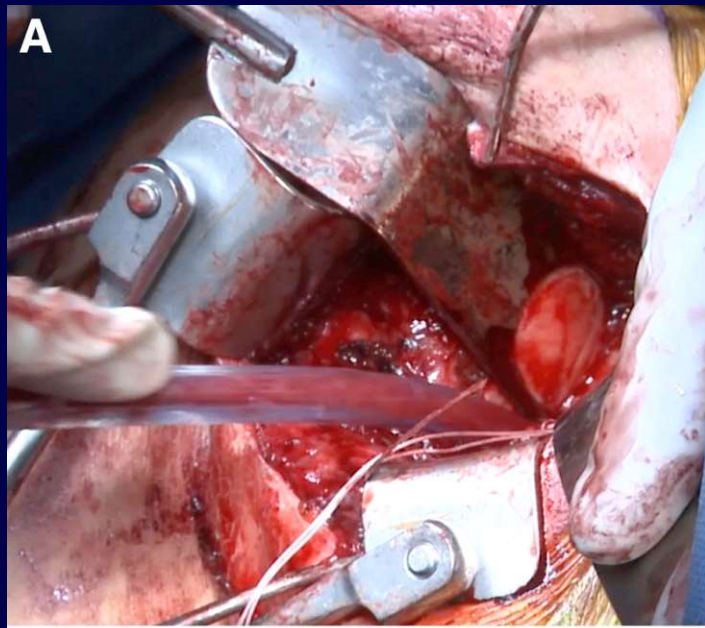


Distal Tibial Allograft

- Easy to prepare
- No morbidity from coracoid harvest
- Less pain/easier recovery
- Comparable results to Latarjet
- Fewer complications?

Provencher et al. Arthroscopy 2009

Distal Tibia Allograft



Take Home Points

- Recognize common shoulder injuries
- Formulate differential diagnoses
- Recommend initial treatment plans:
 - ❖ Immobilization
 - ❖ Pain Management
 - ❖ Imaging
 - ❖ Definitive treatment
 - ❖ Rehabilitation



Introduction

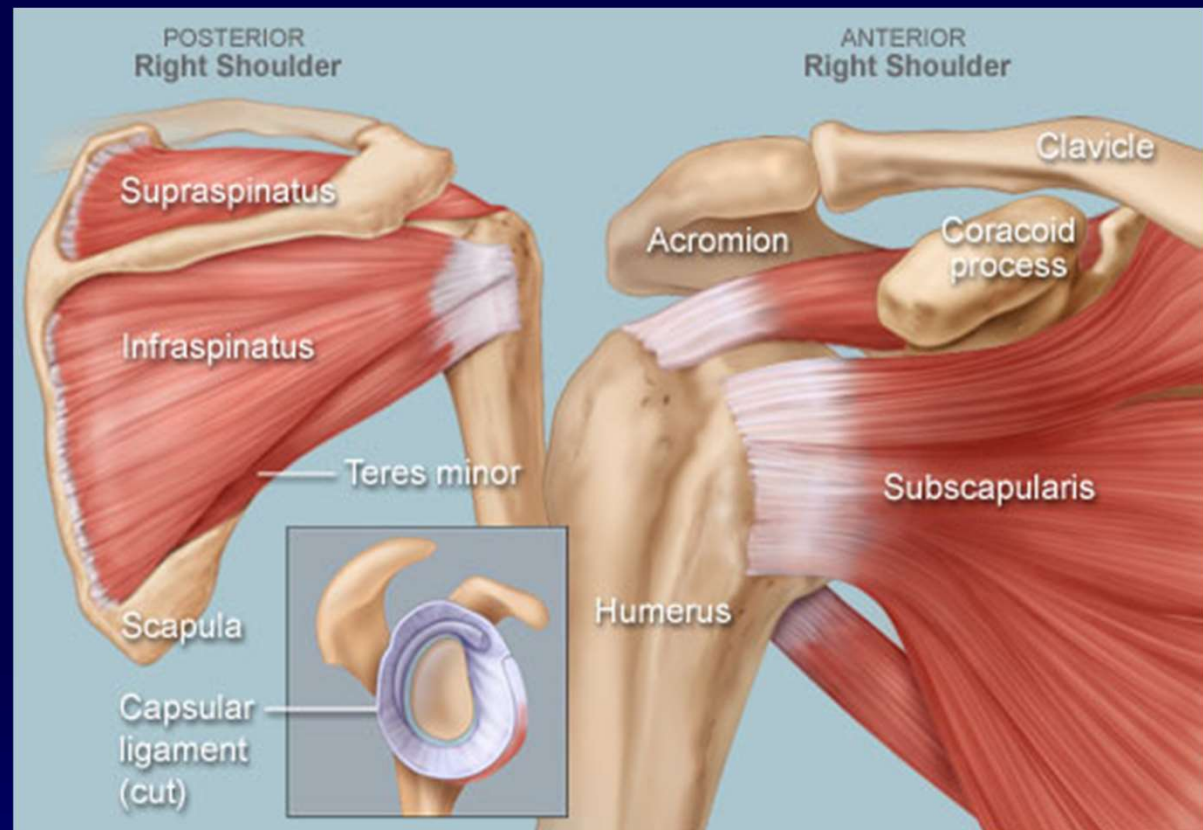
- Shoulder impingement
- Rotator cuff disease
- Rotator cuff arthropathy
- SLAP lesions
- Adhesive capsulitis
- Glenohumeral arthritis

“Life may not begin at 40, but it certainly doesn’t have to end there”



Rotator Cuff

- Four muscles/tendons covering scapula
 - ❖ Supraspinatus
 - ❖ Infraspinatus
 - ❖ Subscapularis
 - ❖ Teres minor



Case #1

- 58yo RHD male avid tennis player presents with a 3 month h/o right shoulder pain
- Localized deep and lateral
- Increased with overhead serves
- Partially relieved by rest and NSAIDs

Case #1

- Exam reveals painful arc of motion in forward elevation and abduction
- No rotator cuff atrophy
- TTP over lateral subacromial bursa
- Positive Neer and Hawkins signs
- Mild weakness in abduction and ER

Case #1



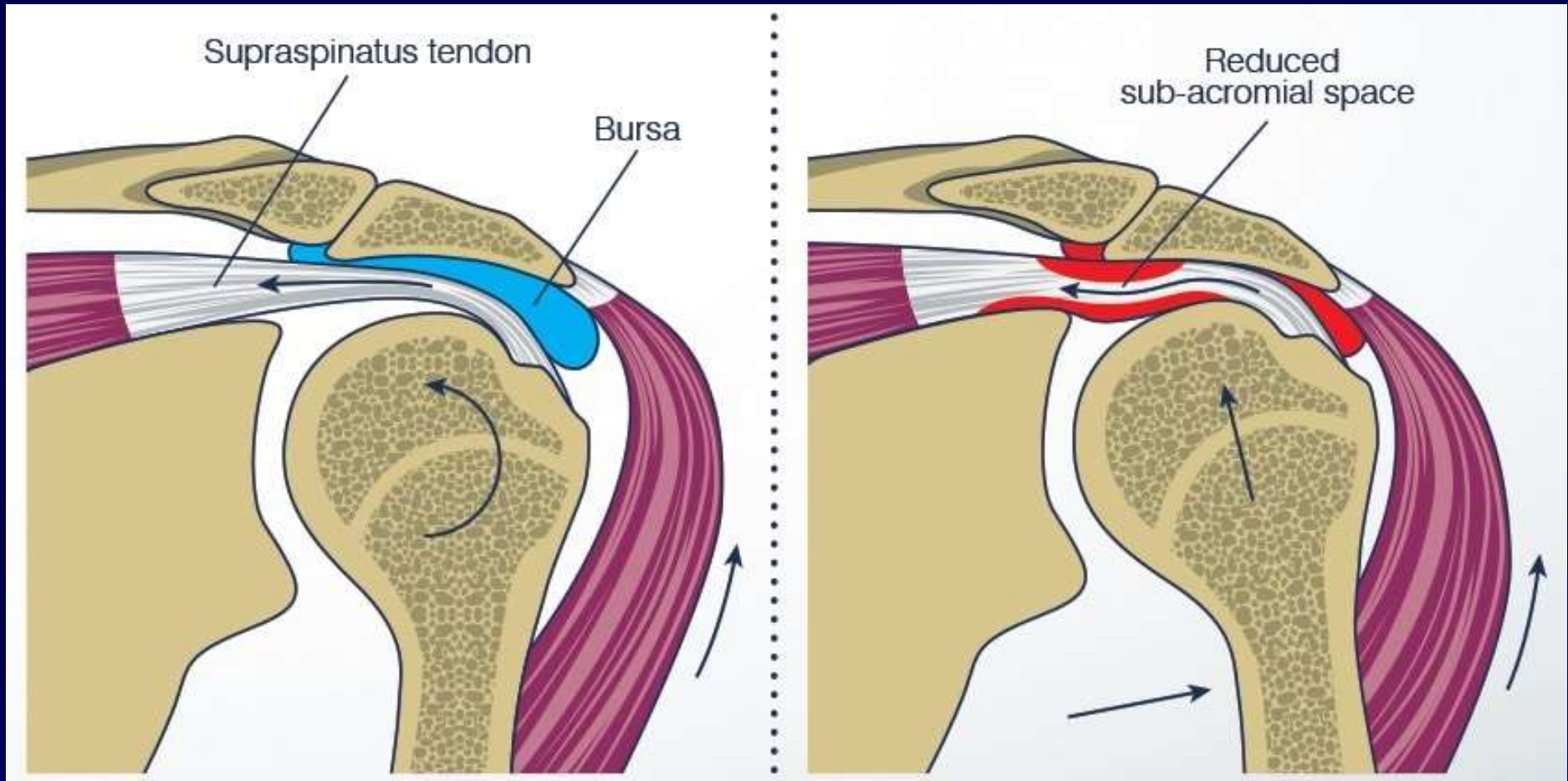
Case #1

- Diagnosis?

Impingement Syndrome

- Most common overuse problem in the shoulder in the older overhead athlete
- Compression of subacromial bursa and/or rotator cuff tendons between humeral head and undersurface of the acromion
- Subacromial bursitis
- Rotator cuff tendinitis

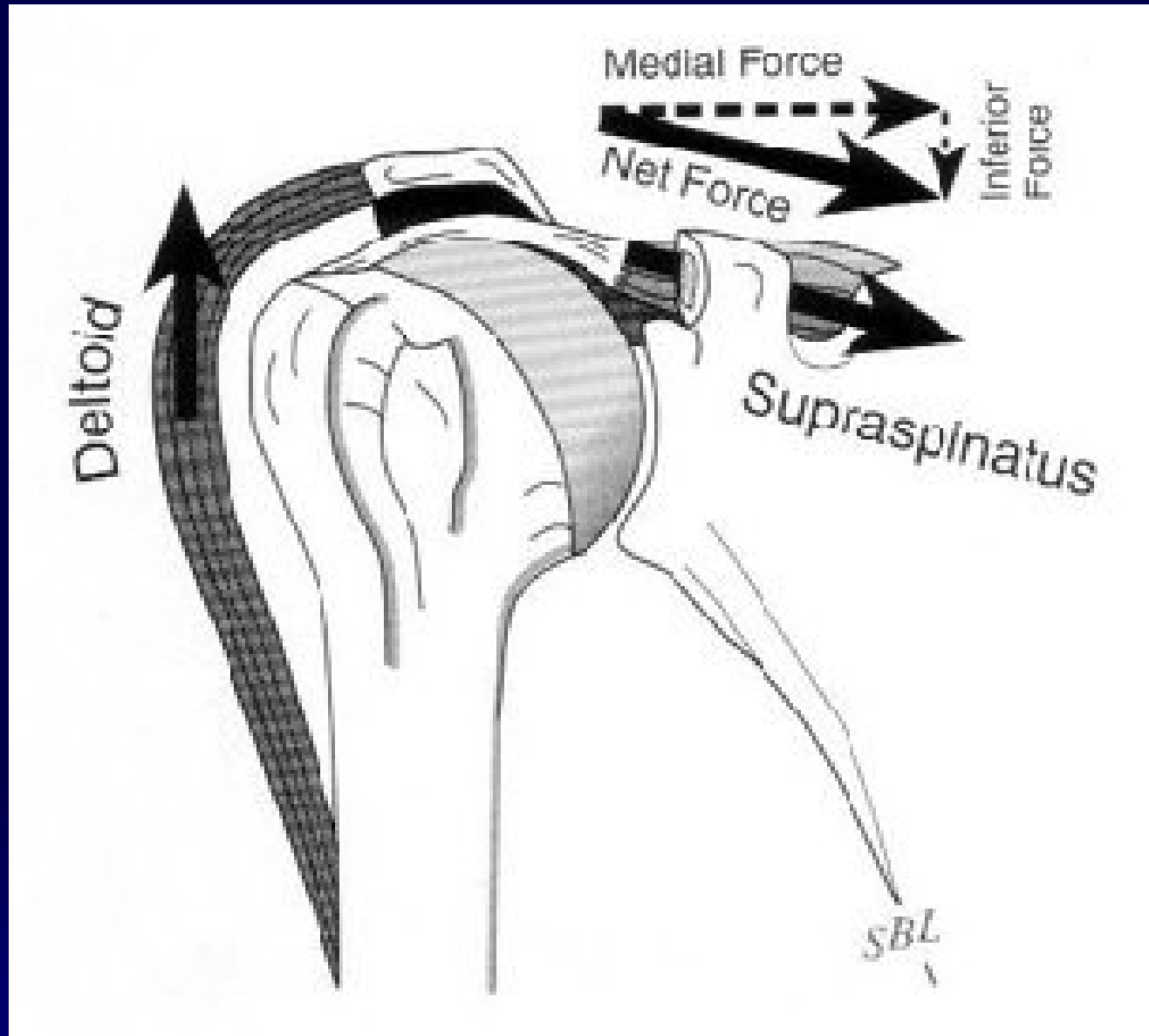
Impingement Syndrome



Impingement Syndrome

- Treatment
 - ❖ Rest from aggravating factors
 - ❖ NSAIDs
 - ❖ Consider cortisone Injection
 - ❖ Physical therapy for RC strengthening
- Surgical decompression
 - ❖ Partial bursectomy
 - ❖ Acromioplasty

Shoulder Force Couple

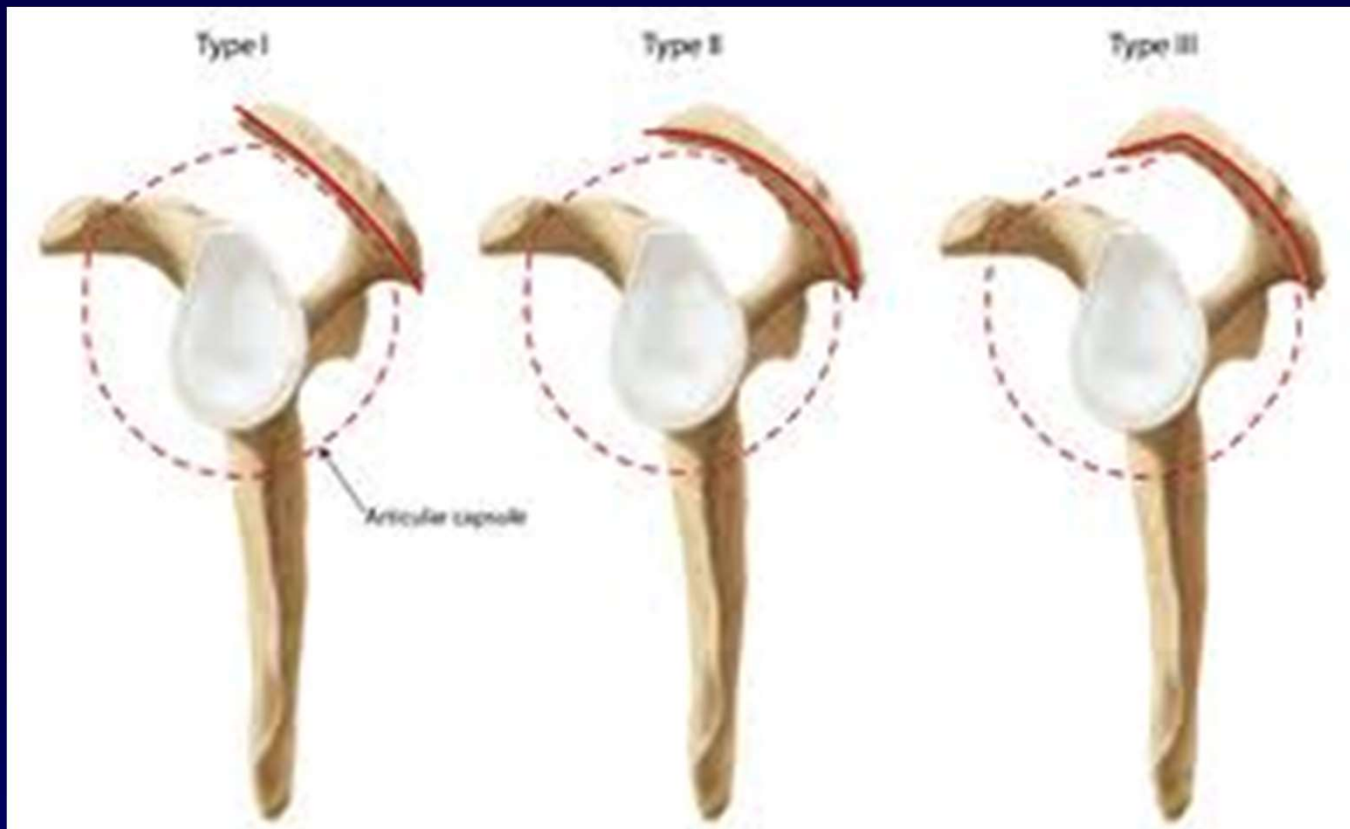


Subacromial Decompression



Impingement Syndrome

- Increased risk of rotator cuff disease



Bigliani et al. Orthop Trans 1986

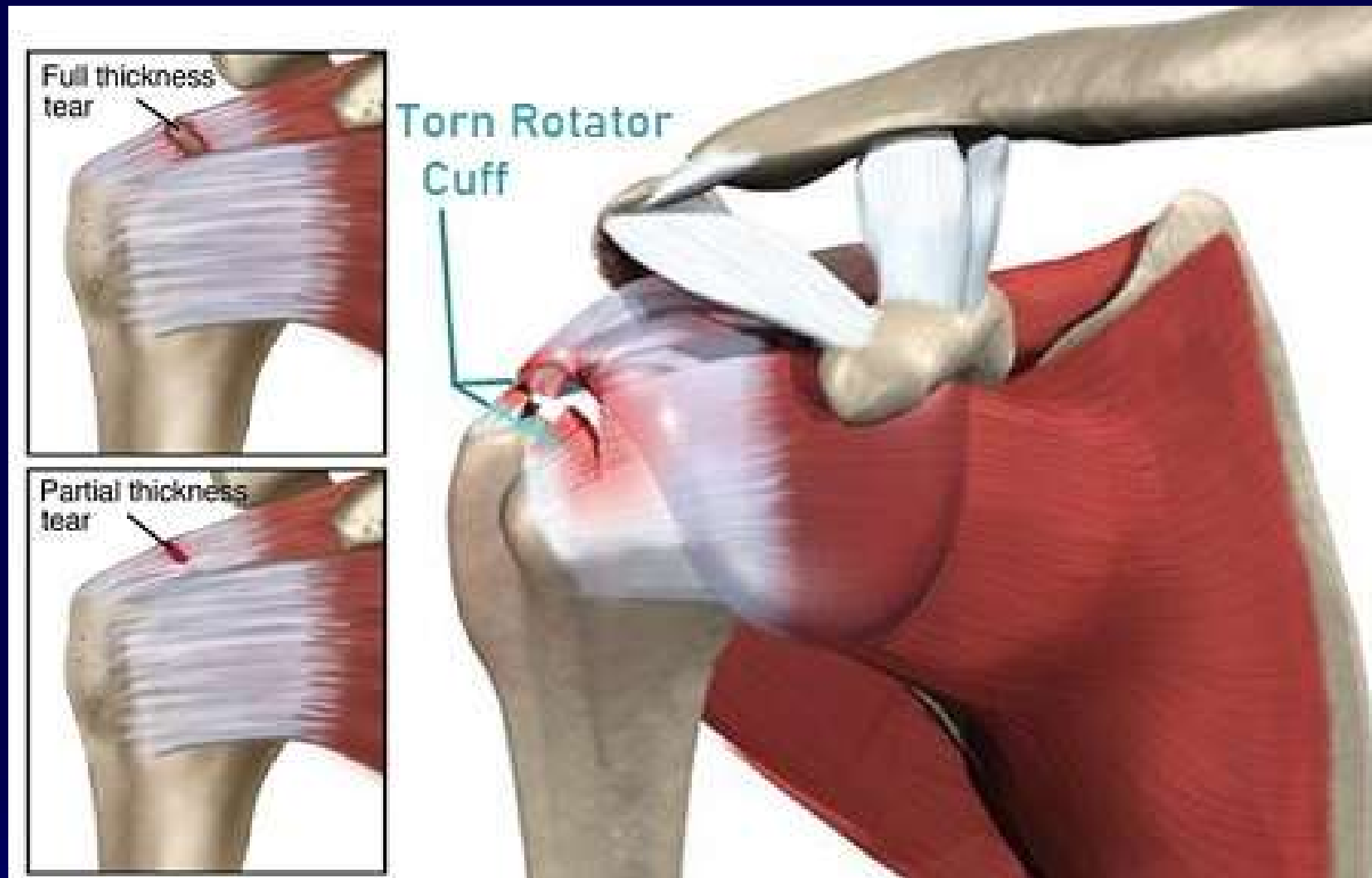
Rotator Cuff Tears

- Most often chronic, degenerative tears or acute-on-chronic presentations
- Initial symptom may be pain only
- Many have few other symptoms
- Ultimately results in weakness as tear worsens and RC muscle atrophy occurs

Rotator Cuff Tears



Rotator Cuff Tears

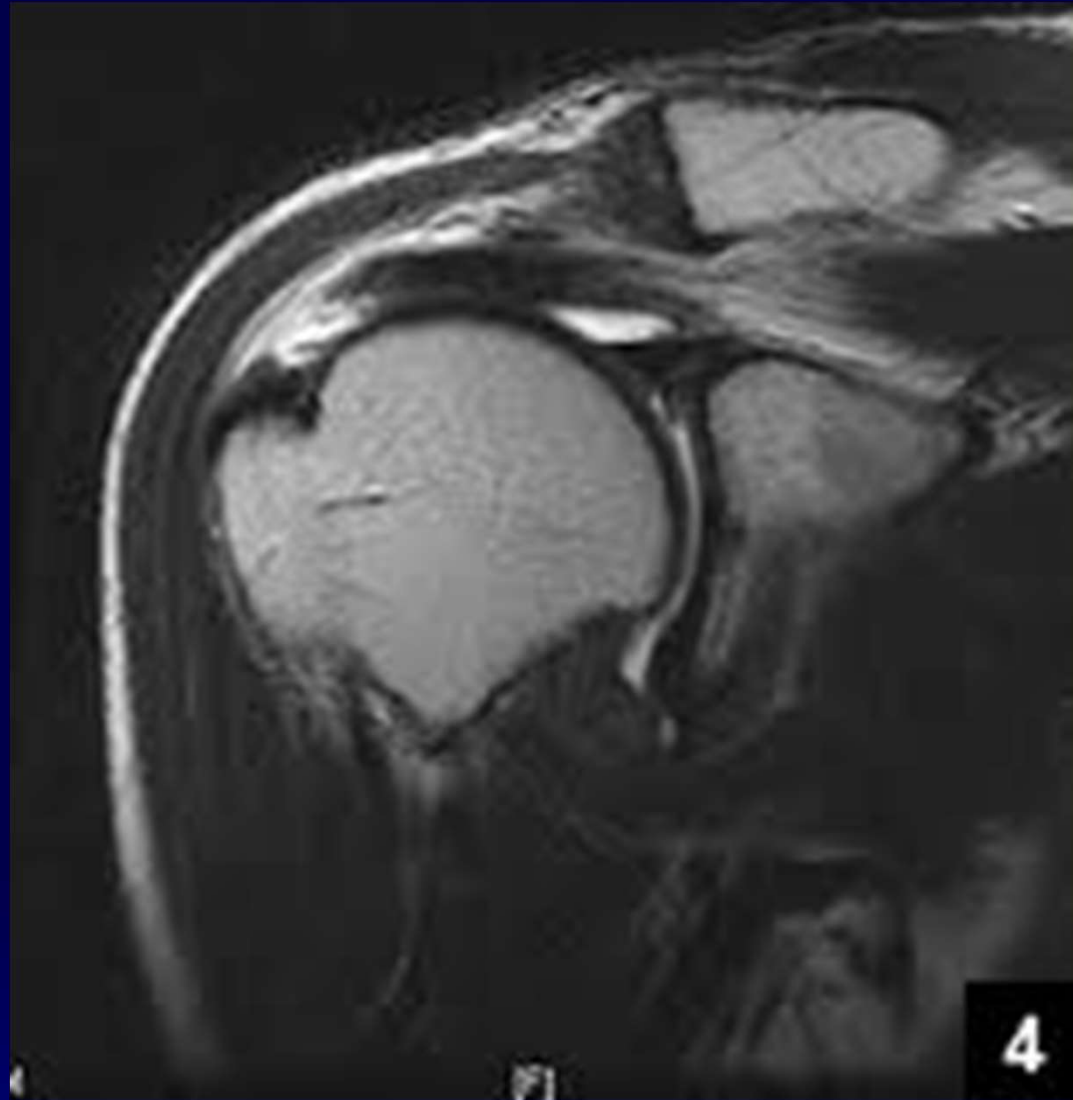


Rotator Cuff - Exam

- Painful ROM, especially ABER
- Positive Neer and Hawkins signs
- Muscle atrophy
- Weakness in ABER
- Drop arm sign
- ER lag
- Hornblower's sign



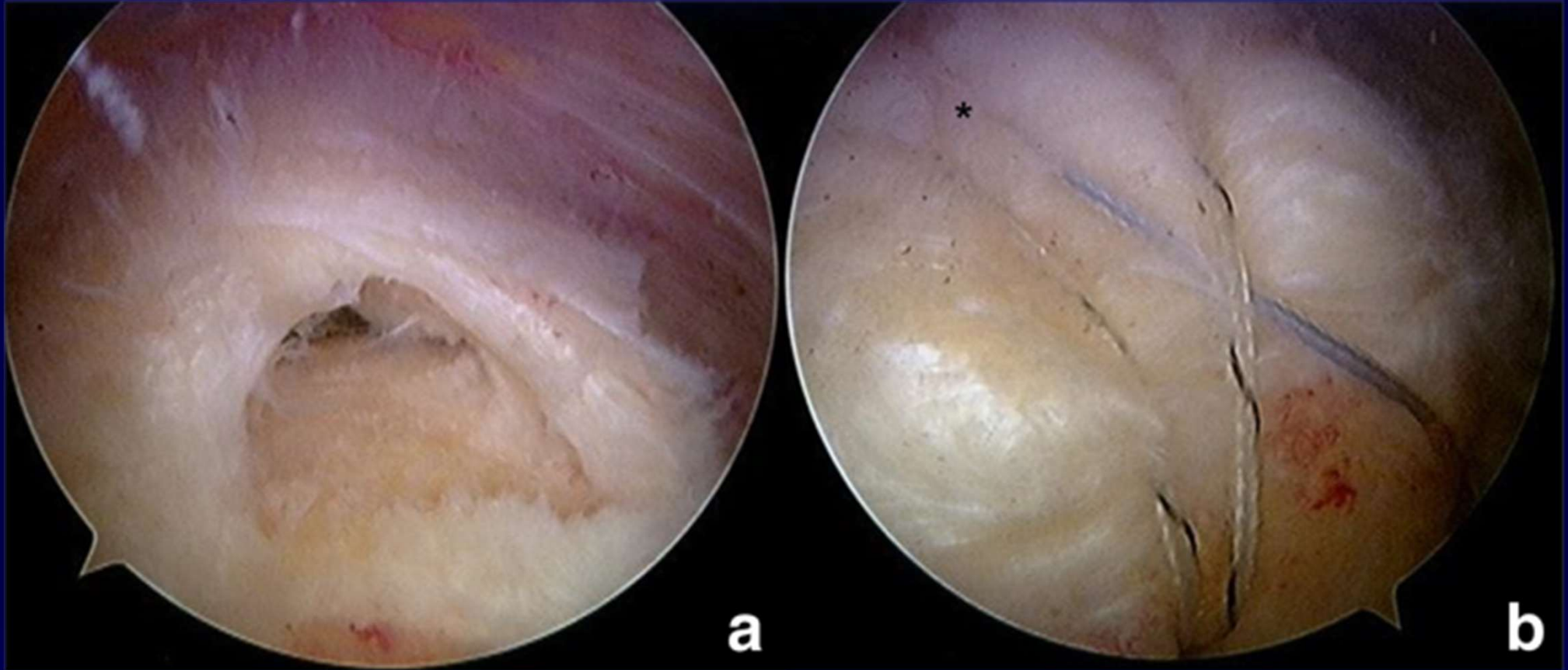
Rotator Cuff - MRI



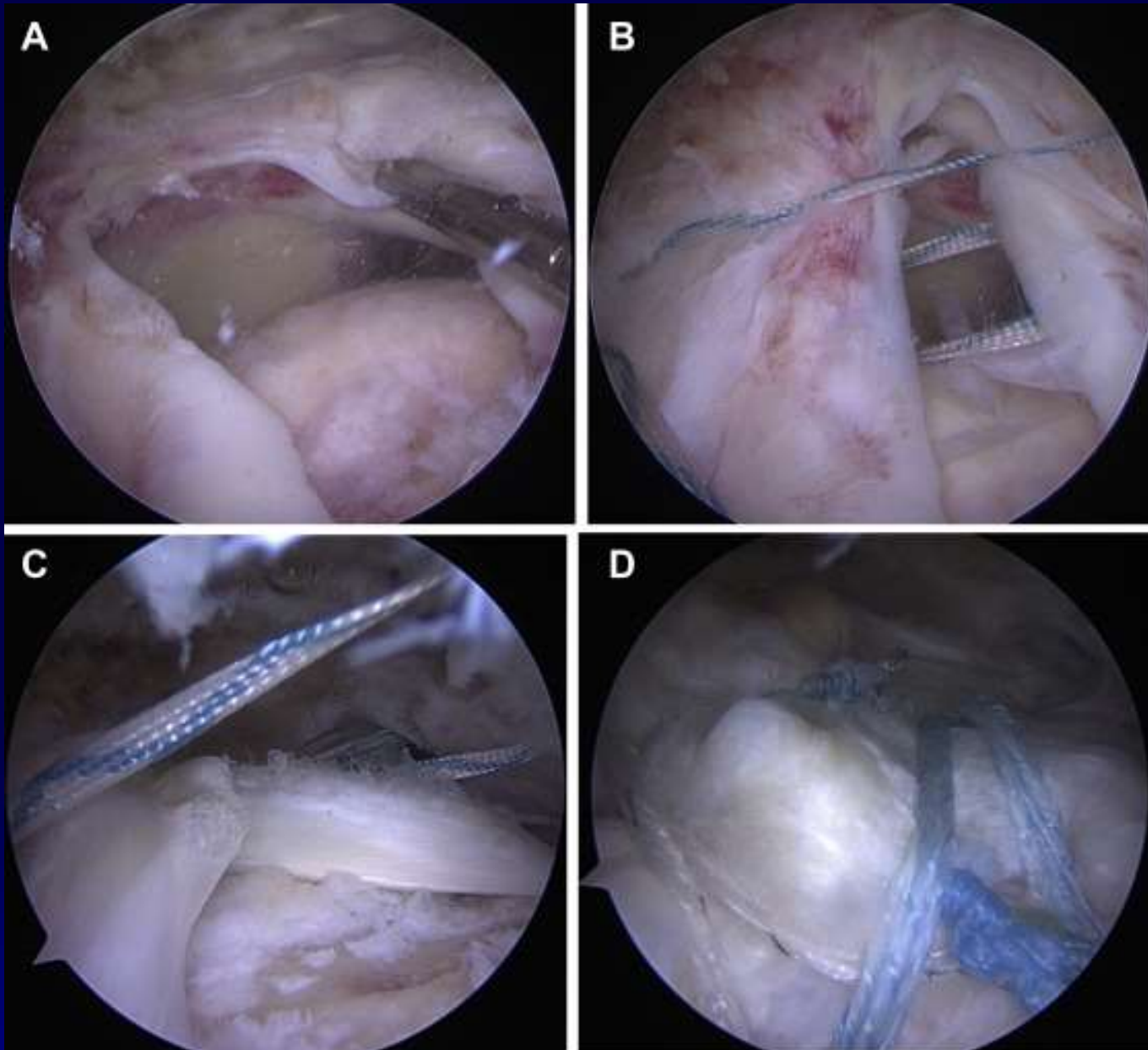
Rotator Cuff Tears

- Initial treatment may be the same as that for subacromial impingement
- Many tears slowly progress and worsen
- Arthroscopic or mini-open rotator cuff repair is often the treatment of choice
- Advanced RC disease often results in secondary glenohumeral DJD
- Rotator cuff arthropathy

Rotator Cuff Repair



Rotator Cuff Repair



Rotator Cuff Tears

“Hey Doc, if I don’t get my rotator cuff tear fixed, will it get bigger or cause me more pain in the future?”

RCT Progression

- Does every patient with a full thickness RCT need a repair?
- Do rotator cuff tears get bigger over time?
- What factors suggest tears will worsen?
 - ❖ 47% total over 2 years (≥ 2 mm)
 - ❖ Full thickness
 - ❖ Medium tears
 - ❖ Smokers, Males, Hand dominance, Trauma

Yamamoto et al. Am J Sports Med, 2017.

Biologics

- Growth factors (Platelet-rich plasma)
- Interpositional grafts
- Scaffolds
- Patches

Platelet-Rich Plasma

- Peripheral blood drawn from patient, centrifuged, plasma buffy coat collected
- Re-injected at site of injury
- Growth factors present in supraphysiologic concentrations
- Some studies have shown improved healing rates
- Others show no SSD vs. saline injections

Platelet-Rich Plasma

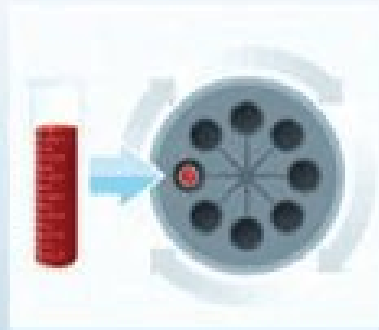
STEP 1



Collecting Blood

A small amount of blood (30-60ml) is drawn from the patient's arm.

STEP 2



Separating the Platelets

The blood goes for a "spin" in a centrifuge separating the platelets from the rest of the blood.

STEP 3



Platelet-Rich Plasma

The patient's own platelet-rich plasma is now extracted from the test tube.

STEP 4



Return of PRP to the Patient

The plasma is injected into the injured area or inflamed tissue.

Bovine Collagen Grafts

- 33 Pts with chronic, degenerative PTRCTs
- ASAD with no traditional RCR
- Implant placed on bursal surface of SS
- Clinical outcomes at 3 months, 1 and 2 yrs
- ASES/CMS scores improved at 2 years
- MRI evidence of tissue fill-in in 100% of intermediate and 95% of high grade tears

Schlegel et al. JSES 30:8, 2021

Biologics



Case #2

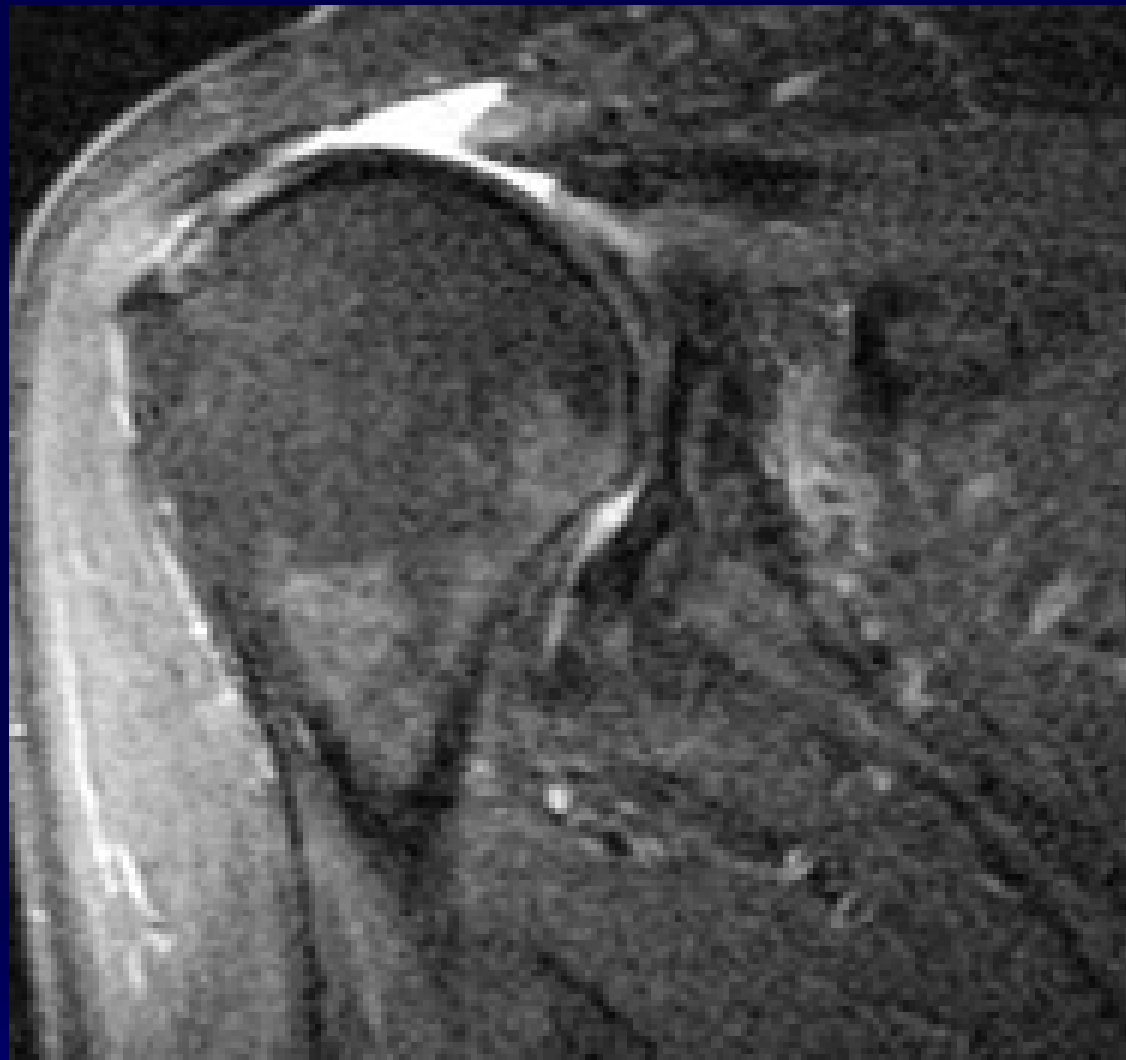
- 78yo RHD retired male presents with a 6 month h/o right shoulder pain
- Associated weakness
- Interfering with ADLs
- Not sleeping well



Diagnosis?



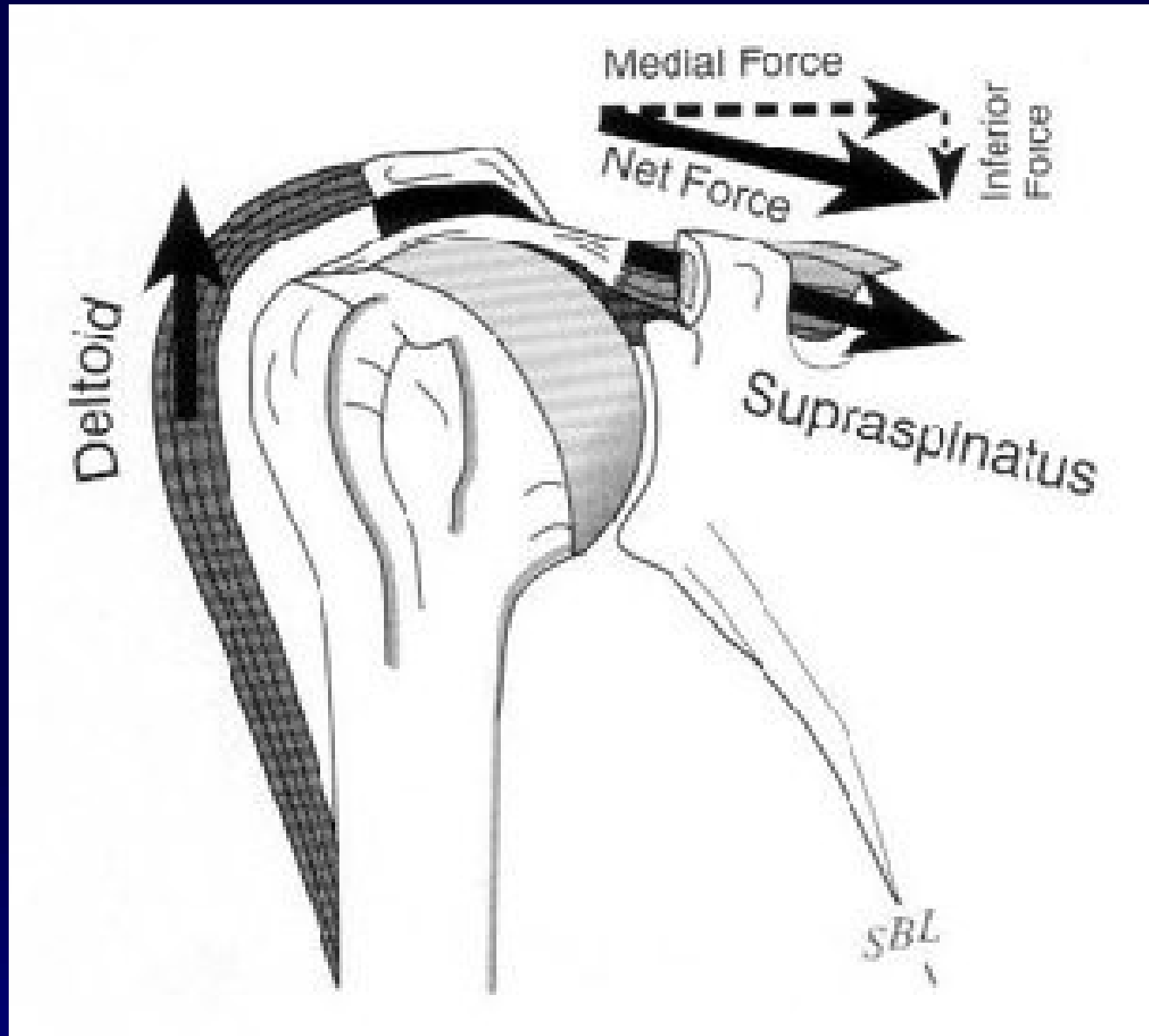
Rotator Cuff Arthropathy



Rotator Cuff Arthropathy

- Growing problem
- Failed RC repair
- Neglected RC tear
- Loss of depressing force of cuff
- Superior migration of humeral head
- Deltoid shortens, becomes weak
- Pseudoparalysis

Shoulder Force Couple



Rotator Cuff Arthropathy

- Conservative treatment
 - ❖ PT
 - ❖ Pain management
 - ❖ Cortisone injections
 - ❖ Activity modification
- Surgical Management
 - ❖ Reverse TSA
 - ❖ SCR
 - ❖ Biceps tenotomy!

Boileau et al. J Bone Joint Surg, 2007.

Superior Capsular Reconstruction

- Described by Mihata with fascia lata
- Recent use of acellular dermal allograft
- Arthroscopic procedure
- Restores tether/fulcrum to prevent superior migration of humeral head
- Limited experience
- May reverse pseudoparalysis over time!

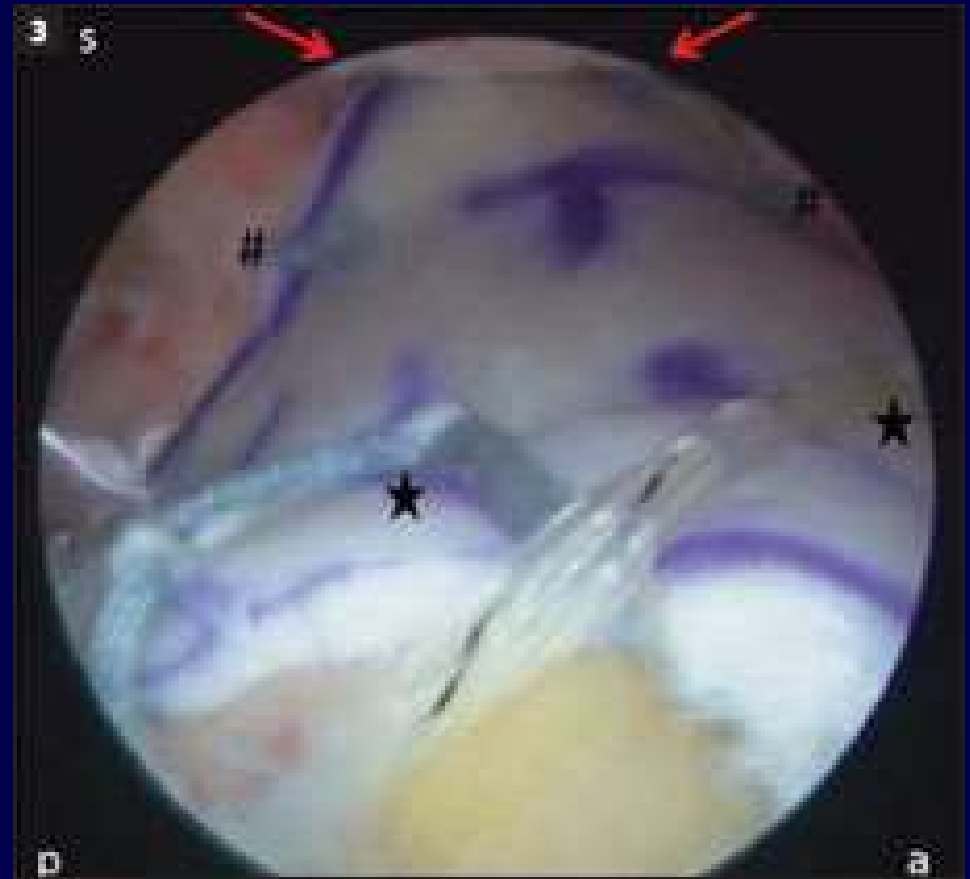
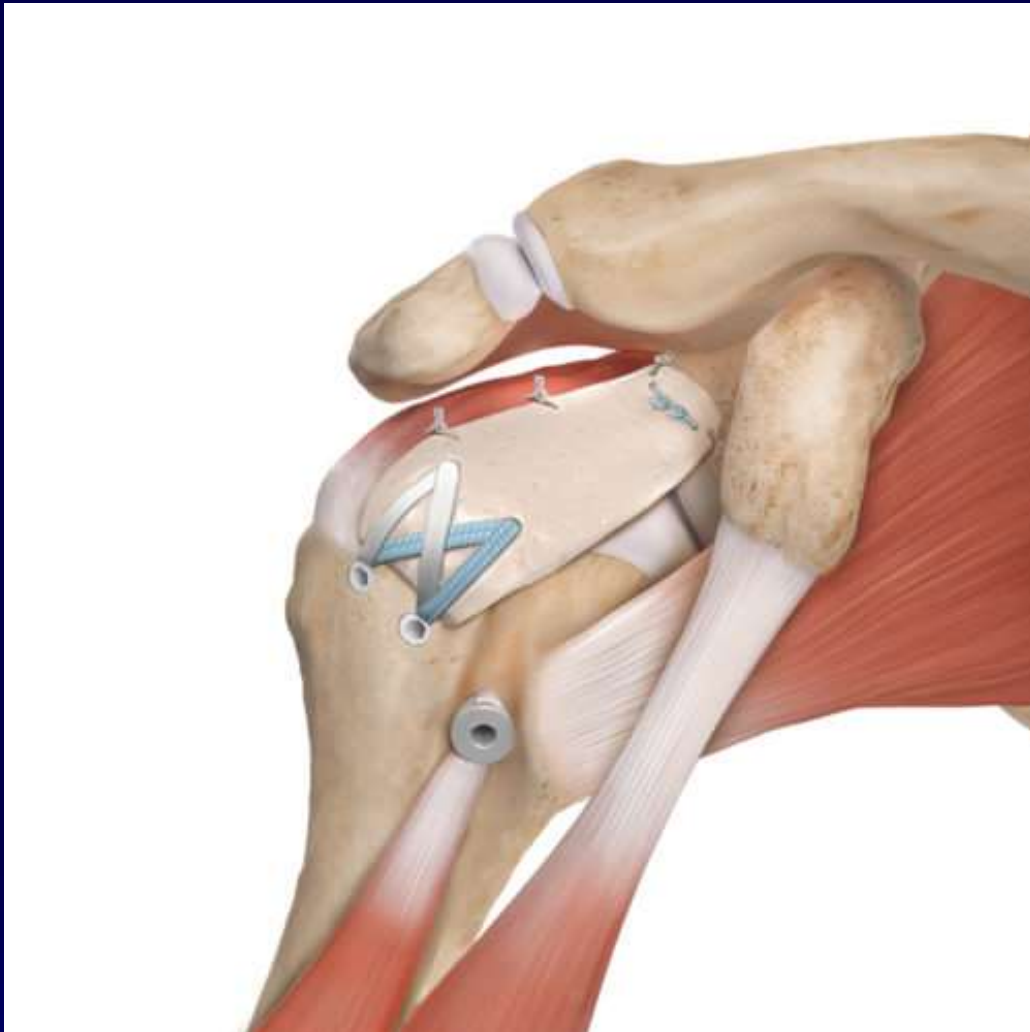
Burkhart et al. Arthroscopy, 2019.

Superior Capsular Reconstruction

- 10 Pts with complete SS/IS tears
- Tears > 5cm
- AFE <45 degrees
- Full PFE
- F/U at 1 year
- Avg AFE 159 degrees!
- Improved pain, AER, ASES scores

Burkhart et al. Arthroscopy 2019

Superior Capsular Reconstruction



© DESPAIR.COM



LIMITATIONS

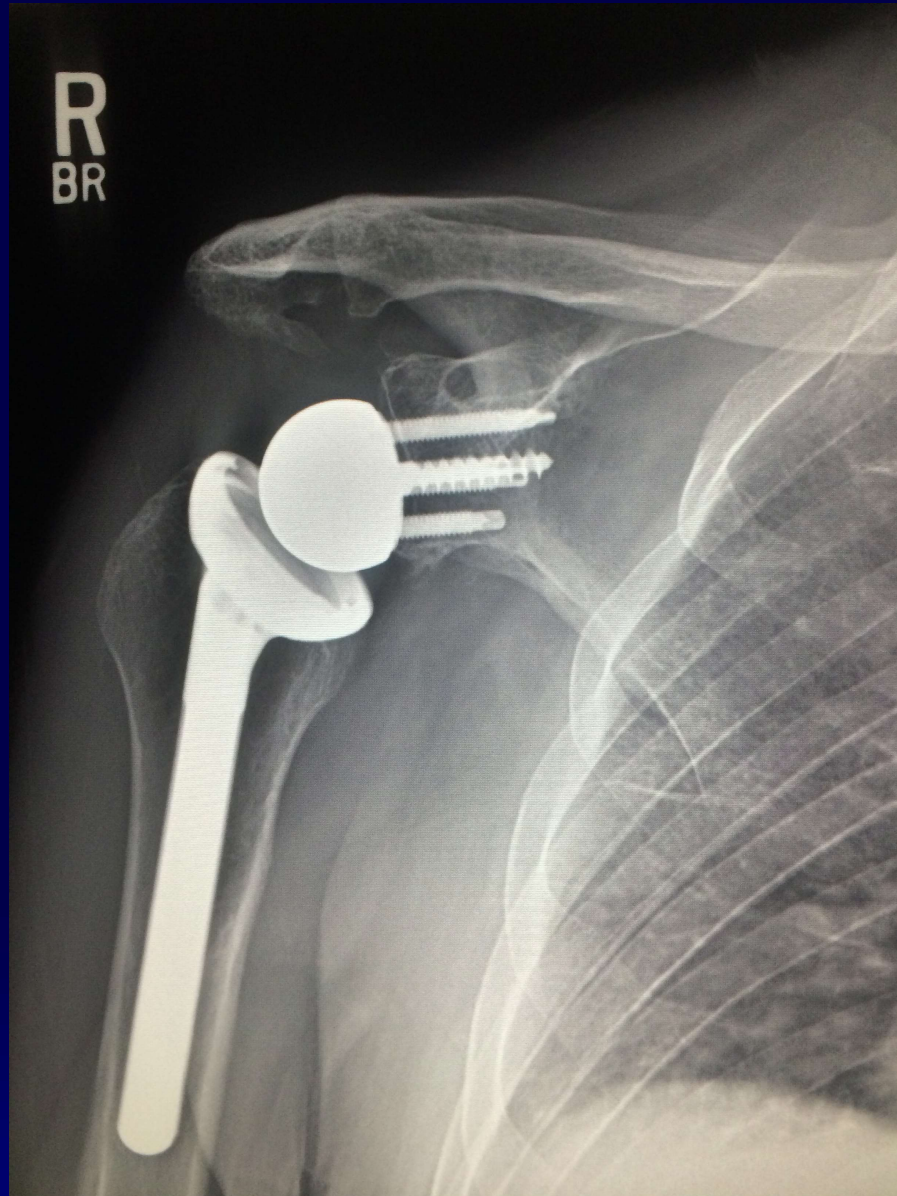
UNTIL YOU SPREAD YOUR WINGS,
YOU'LL HAVE NO IDEA HOW FAR YOU CAN WALK.



LOWER KEYS
MEDICAL CENTER

KEY WEST · FLORIDA

Reverse Shoulder Arthroplasty





Case #3

- 62yo LHD female golfer presents with 1 year h/o left shoulder pain
- Localized deep and radiates down the front of her upper arm
- Aggravated by driving golf balls
- Pain with lifting objects in front

Case #3

- Exam reveals a positive O'Brien's test and positive biceps load test
- No significant weakness
- Plain x-rays normal
- Any other studies?

Case #3



Case #3



Case #3

- Diagnosis?

SLAP Lesion/Biceps Tendinitis

- Commonly associated in Pts > 40
- Treatment options
 - ❖ SLAP repair
 - ❖ Biceps tenodesis
 - ❖ Biceps tenotomy

SLAP Lesion/Biceps Tendinitis

- SLAP Repair
 - ❖ Can achieve good results
 - ❖ Higher complications-Stiffness!!!
 - ❖ Lower healing rates
 - ❖ Pain from associated biceps pathology
 - ❖ Cumulative evidence supports labral debridement and/or biceps tenotomy

Abbot et al. Am J Sports Med 2009

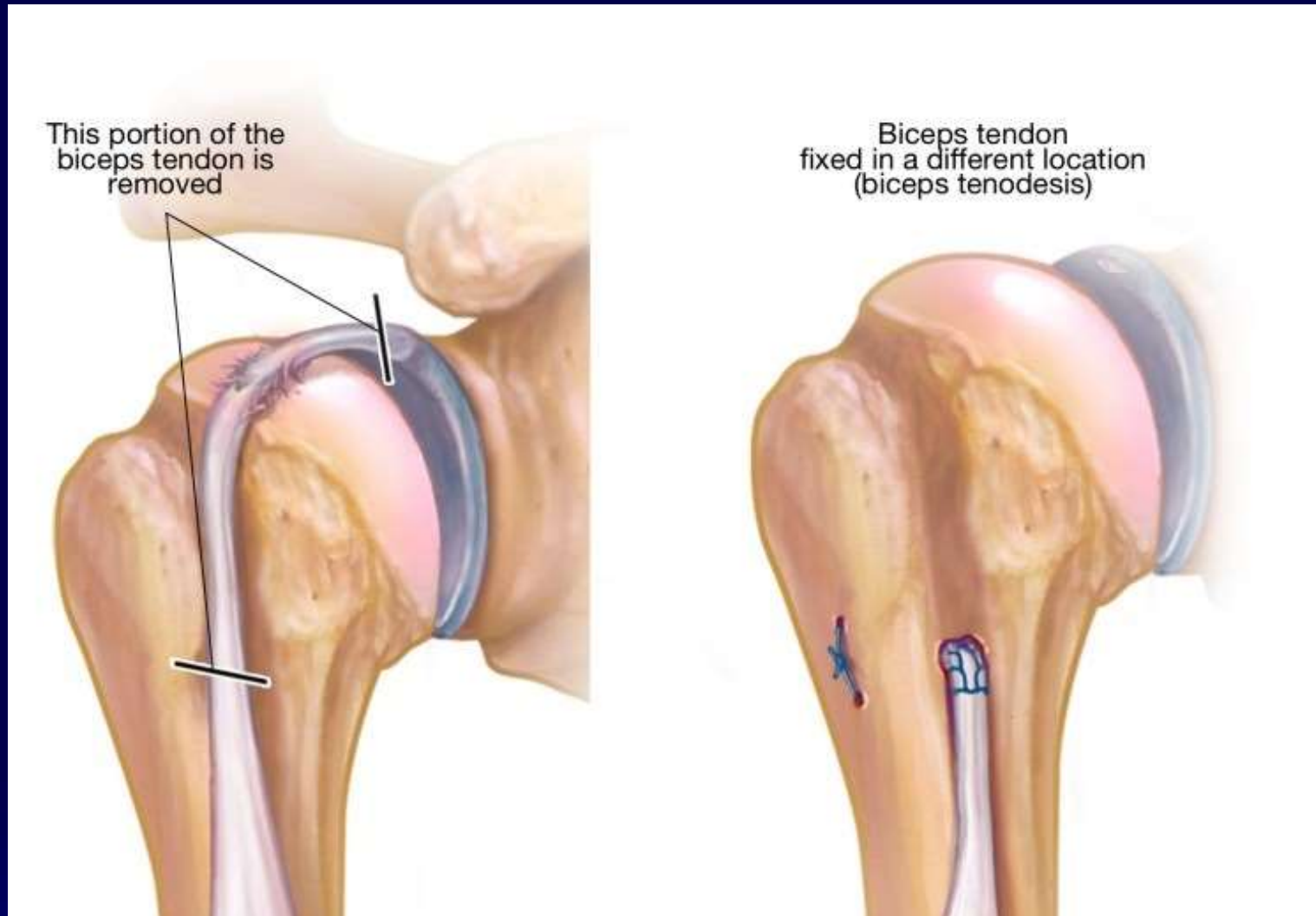
Erickson et al. Am J Sports Med 2015

SLAP Lesion/Biceps Tendinitis

- Biceps Tenodesis
 - ❖ Detach long head of biceps from glenoid
 - ❖ Debride SLAP lesion
 - ❖ Reattach LHB to humerus
 - In bicipital groove
 - Subpectoral humerus

Gottschalk et al. Am J Sports Med 2014

Biceps Tenodesis



Biceps Tenodesis

- Time consuming
- Additional incision
- Additional implant
- Complications
- Is it really necessary?



Biceps Tenotomy

- Faster
- No extra costs
- Minimal weakness
 - ❖ 20% supination loss
 - ❖ 8-20% flexion loss
- Popeye deformity
- “Biceps Killers”



Boileau et al. J Bone Joint Surg 2007

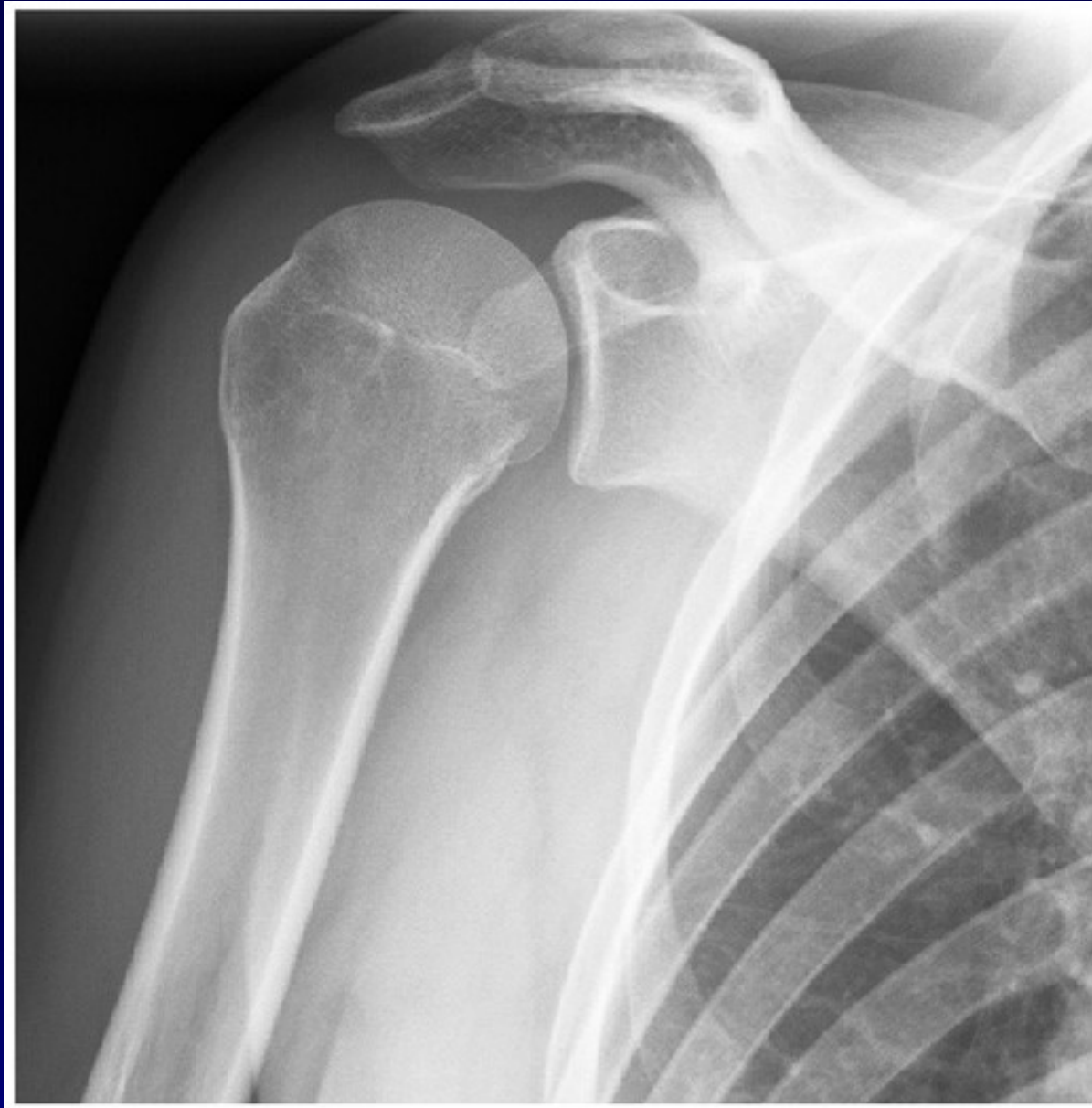
Case #4

- 65yo RHD retired female presents with 6 month h/o right shoulder pain
- Gradual worsening after a fall on right side
- Associated stiffness
- Pain at end of day not as bad as prior
- Difficulty dressing herself

Case #4

- Physical Exam
 - ❖ AROM: FE 100, ER 30, AER 45, AIR 30
 - ❖ PROM nearly the same
 - ❖ Positive O'Briens
 - ❖ No instability
 - ❖ Motor exam normal

Case #4



Case #4

- Any other studies?
- Diagnosis?

Adhesive Capsulitis

- Common cause of pain and stiffness
- Posttraumatic
- Diabetic
- Stroke Pts
- Idiopathic
- Pain, stiffness, resolution phases
- Self limiting

Adhesive Capsulitis

- Conservative Management
 - ❖ Physical Therapy
 - ❖ NSAIDs vs. steroids
 - ❖ Cortisone injection
- Operative Management
 - ❖ Manipulation under anesthesia
 - ❖ Arthroscopic capsular release

Case #5

- 65yo RHD retired male presents with 6 month h/o right shoulder pain
- Localized deep and has associated stiffness as well as grinding sensation
- Pain at end of day
- Difficulty sleeping

Case #5

- Physical Exam
 - ❖ AROM: FE 140, ER 30, AER 60, AIR 45
 - ❖ Moderate crepitance
 - ❖ Slight cogwheeling
 - ❖ No instability
 - ❖ Motor exam normal

Case #5



Conservative Management

- NSAIDs
- Physical therapy
- Cortisone injections
- Activity modification

Case #6



A chance to cut is a chance to cure.
The only way to heal is...

A chance to cut is a chance to cure.
The only way to heal is...
Surgical steel!

Surgical Options

- Arthroscopic debridement
- Meniscal Allograft
- Hemiarthroplasty
- “Ream and Run”
- Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

Arthroscopy

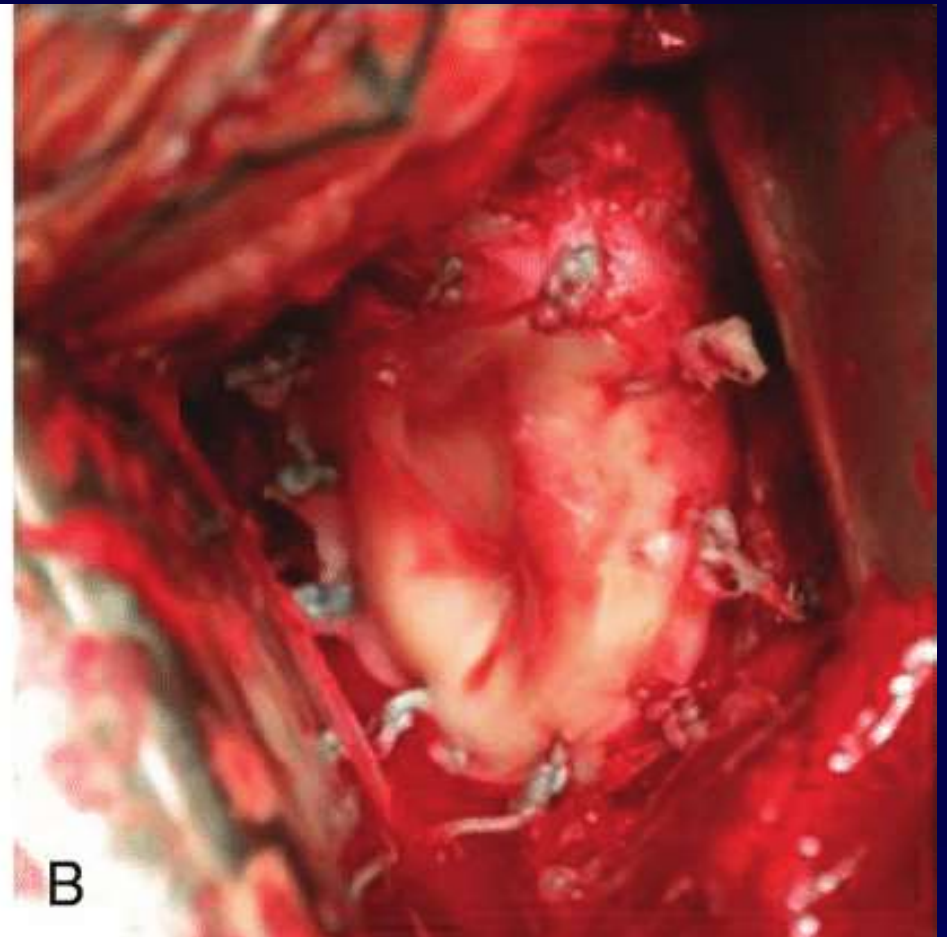
- Limited role in advanced DJD
- Loose body removal
- Debridement of osteophytes
- Short term relief
- Recurrent pain

Meniscal Allograft

- Technically challenging
- Less invasive than arthroplasty
- Partial pain relief
- Does not address humeral side unless combined with hemiarthroplasty

Ball et al. Tech Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2001.

Meniscal Allograft

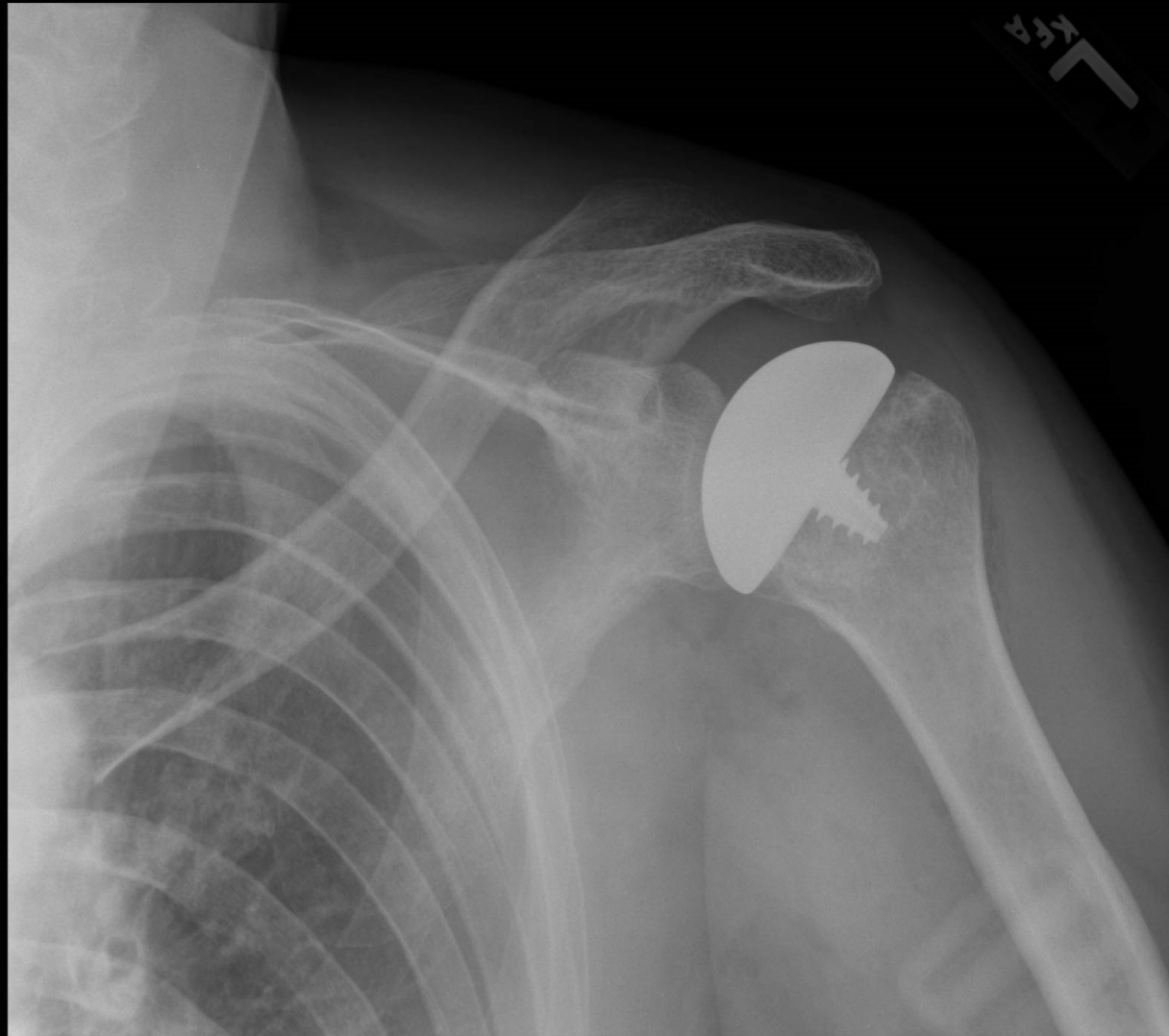


Hemiarthroplasty

- Resurface humeral side
- Easier, less invasive than TSA
- Lower complication rate
- Doesn't address glenoid side
- Higher reoperation rate vs. TSA

Aldinger et al. Int Orthop, 2010.

Hemiarthroplasty

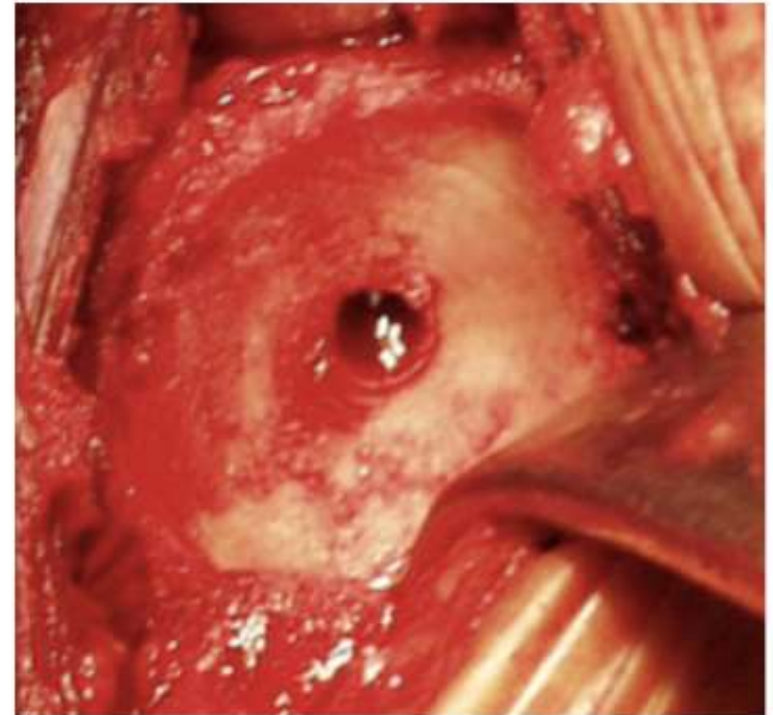
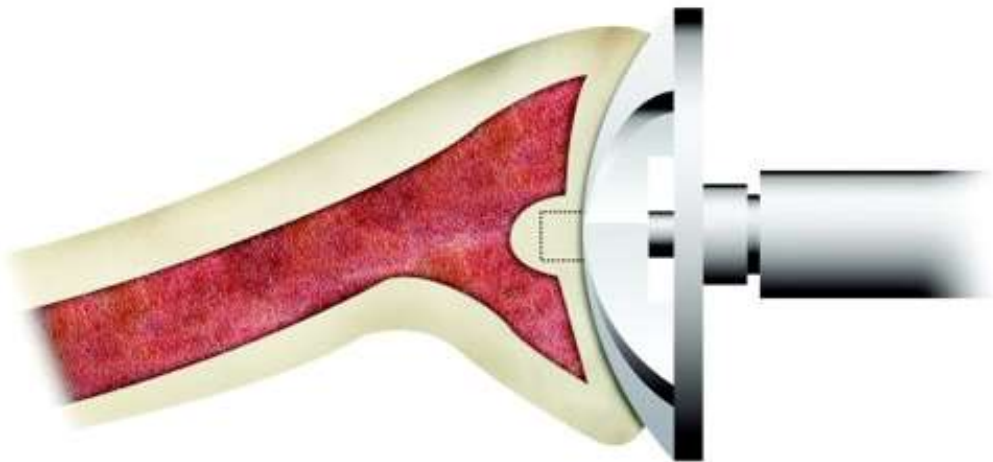


Ream and Run

- Hemiarthroplasty
- Ream glenoid to remove cartilage, spurs
- Creates smooth concavity
- Option for higher demand Pts

Matsen et al. Int Orthop, 2019

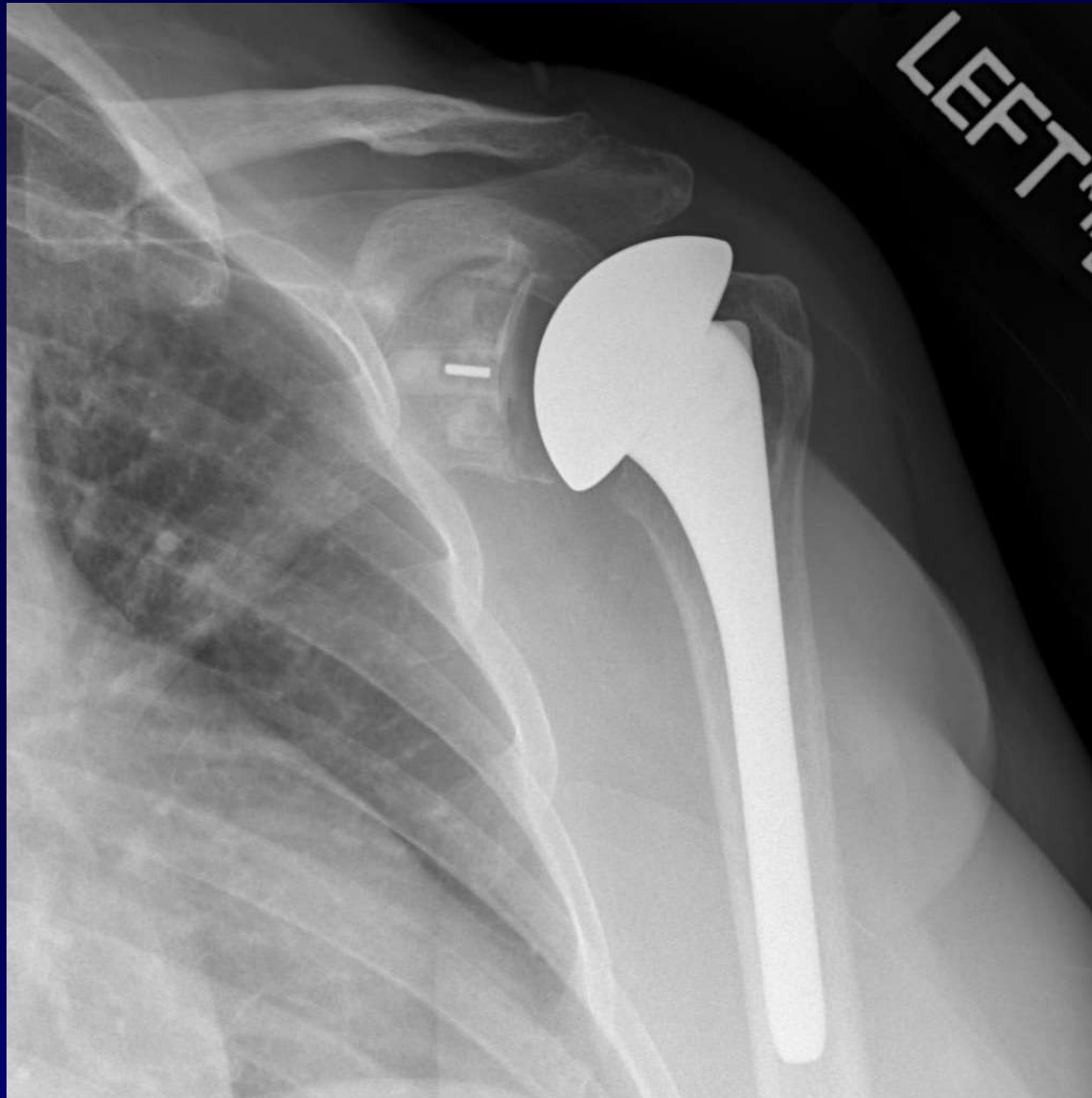
Ream and Run



Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

- Remains gold standard for advanced DJD
- Best pain relief
- Glenoid loosening concerns

Total Shoulder Arthroplasty



Take Home Points

- Recognize common shoulder injuries
- Formulate differential diagnoses
- Recommend initial treatment plans:
 - ❖ Immobilization
 - ❖ Pain Management
 - ❖ Imaging
 - ❖ Definitive treatment
 - ❖ Rehabilitation

Questions?



Thank You!
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