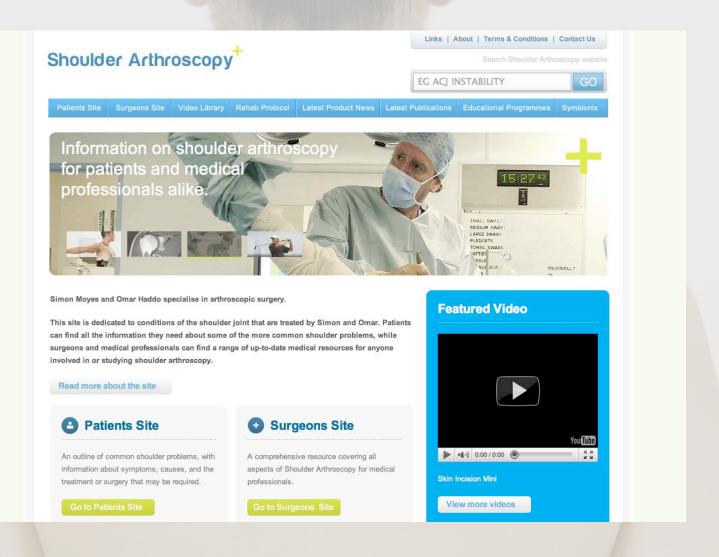
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www.shoulder-arthroscopy.co.uk



Impingement and Rotator Cuff Tears

Presented by Mr Simon Moyes

Shoulder Experience

- RNOH shoulder unit
- Visiting fellow Royal North Shore, Sydney
- RNOH shoulder fellow
- SCOI (Los Angeles) visiting fellow
- Wellington hospital shoulder unit

Topics

- Partial thickness rotator cuff tears conservative versus surgical management
- 2. Critical factors when deciding when to refer on for surgical opinion

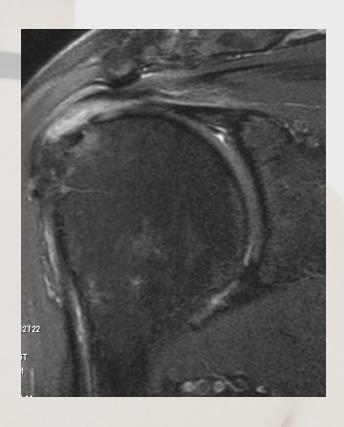
Impingement Aetiology

Pathophysiology

- Anatomic
- Overuse
- Age

Subtypes

- Supraspinatus tendinitis
- Subacromial bursitis
- ACJOA
- Labral tears



Impingement

Each time the arm is raised, there will be some degree of impingement on the tendons and the bursa as the humerus is being forced against the edge of the acromion. It is only with prolonged or intensive activity involving raising the arm, that impingement can damage or irritate the rotator cuff tendons and the bursa, causing a problem.

Impingement may get worse if another condition decreases the space between the acromion and the rotator cuff tendons. Bone spurs (osteophytes) caused by ageing or overuse of the acromioclavular joint (ACJ) can reduce this space, as this joint is directly above the rotator cuff tendons and bursa.

Impingement syndrome is quite a common condition, most often seen in ageing adults. Impingement may occur in combination with subacromial bursitis and rotator cuff tendinitis, both of which are closely related conditions.



Symptoms

Symptoms of impingement include:

- Pain and weakness in the shoulder muscles, especially when lifting the arm over the head, out to the side or reaching up behind the back.
- Difficulty sleeping, especially when rolling on to the shoulder.
- Joint may start to feel stiffer over time.
- Pain may at the front/side of the shoulder during overhead activities (swimming, throwing) or at the back/ front of the shoulder when holding the arm out to the side and turning outwards.



Treatments

Shoulder impingement syndrome can be treated in a number of ways.

- Anti-inflammatories 8/52
- Physiotherapy
- Steroid injections
- Arthroscopic surgery

Symptoms can sometimes indicate a rotator cuff tear in which case a surgical repair may be necessary. Most cases of impingement are successfully treated with anti-inflammatory medication, stretching and temporarily avoiding overhead activities.



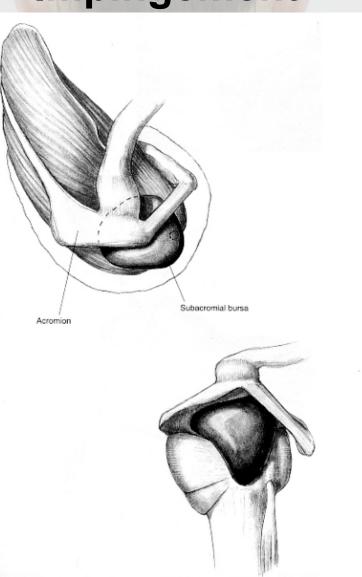
Acromial Subtypes







Impingement



Separating the five joints

- 1. Sternoclavicular
- 2. Scapulothoracic
- 3. ACJ
 - Localising
 - High arc
 - O'Briens
- 4. Sub-Acromial
 - Lat Deltoid
 - Mid arc
 - Positive impingement i.e. Jobes and Hawkins
- 5. Glenohumeral
 - Restricted rotation
 - Painful rotation

The Management of partial thickness tears

- Difficult
- Age
- Activity
- Dominance
- Expectation

The Management of partial thickness tears

- 1. History
- 2. Examination
- 3. Imaging
 - Ultrasound
 - MRI

Clearly Conservative

- Pure Tendonosis
- Bursitis
- Impingement
- ACJOA

Conservative Vs Operative

- Partial bursal tearing
- Pasta lesions

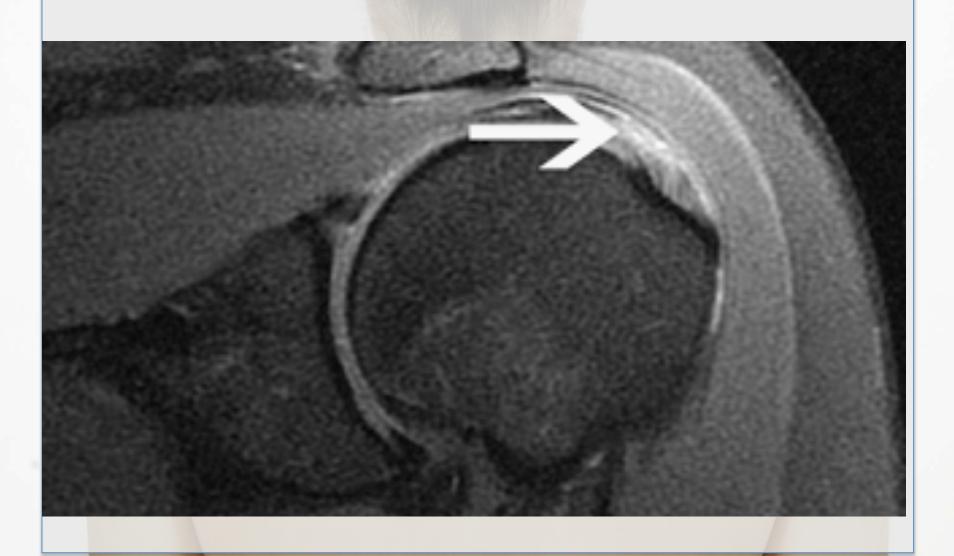








Partial Bursal Tear



Partial Bursal Tear



Conservative Vs Operative

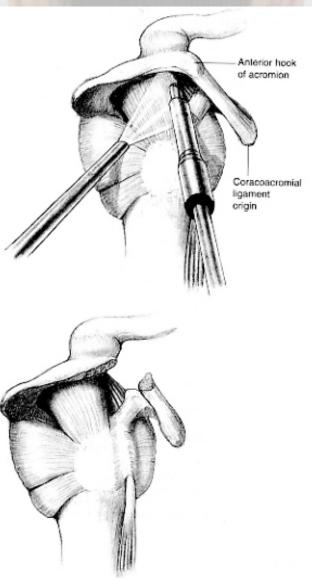
- Appropriate imaging
- Trial conservative management
- Monitor changing signs and imaging
- No steroids
- Refer if no improvement or deterioration

Surgery

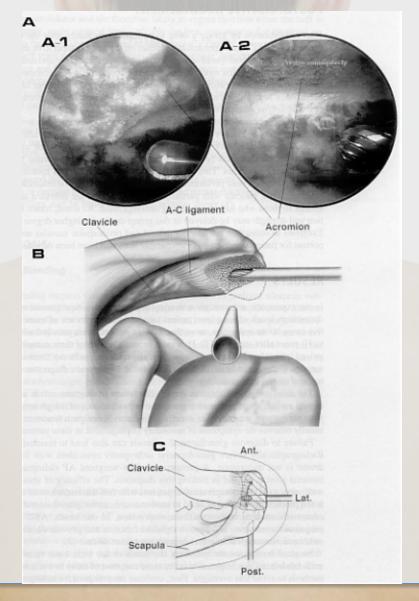
Subacromial Decompression is a surgical procedure which aims to increase the amount of space between the rotator cuff tendons and the acromion, taking pressure off the tissues under the acromion. The surgeon will remove any anterior and lateral bone spurs from the acromion which may be rubbing against the bursa and rotator cuff tendons. The CA ligament is divided. The acromion is then smoothed from lateral to medial; anterior to posterior.

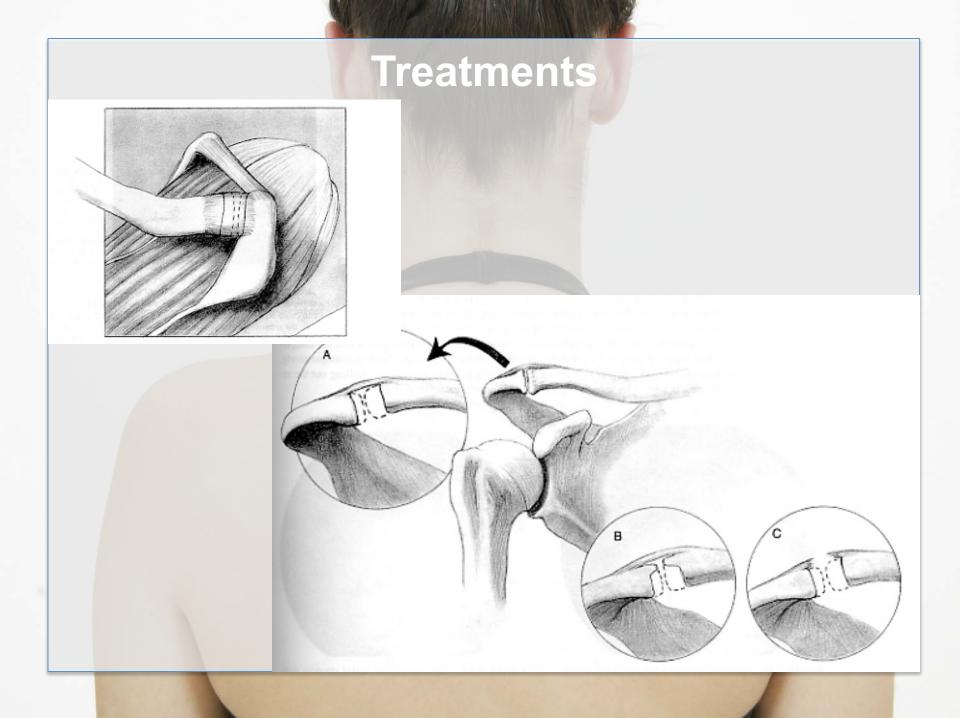


Treatments



Treatments





Surgery

The surgeon may also remove a small section of the acromion to provide yet more space for the tendons. Removing part of the acromion surgically is called **Acromioplasty**. This is yet another measure to remove pressure from the tissues between the acromion and the humerus bone.

If the shoulder joint is also affected by arthritis to the AC joint, a **Resection Arthroplasty** may be required in which the end of the clavicle (collar bone) may be removed.

Shoulder surgery requires a long rehabilitation period. Physiotherapy may be required and full recovery may take several months.

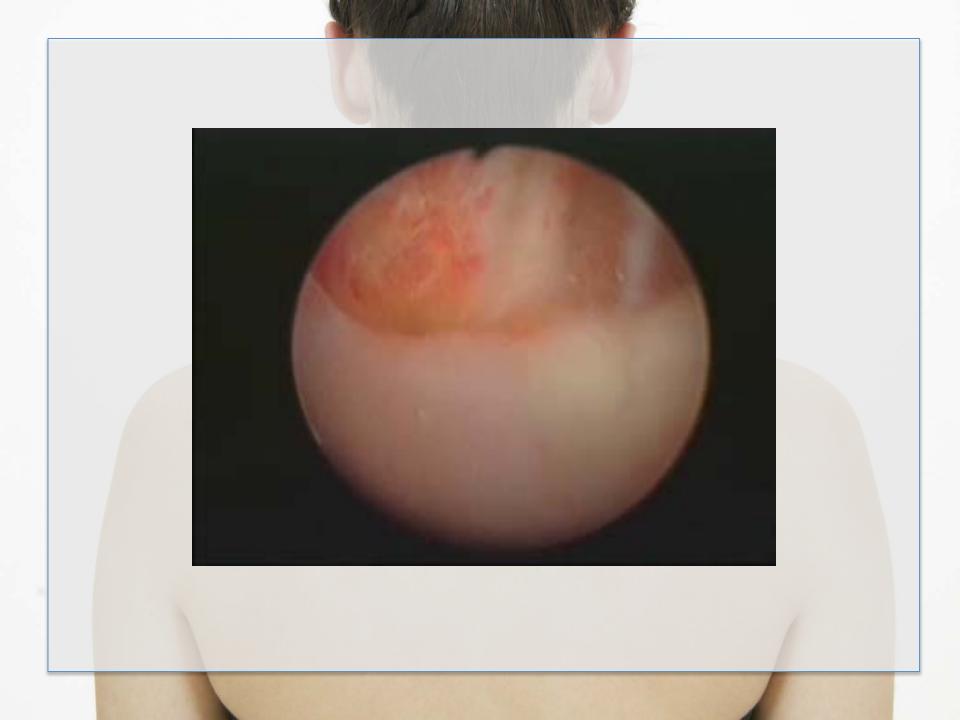


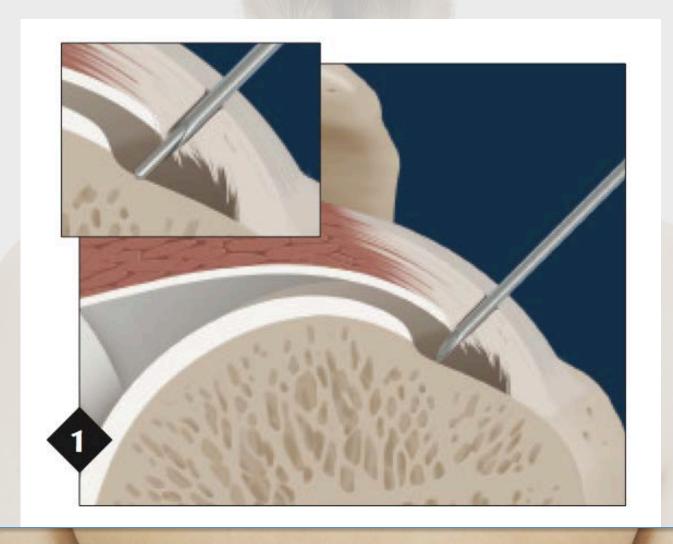


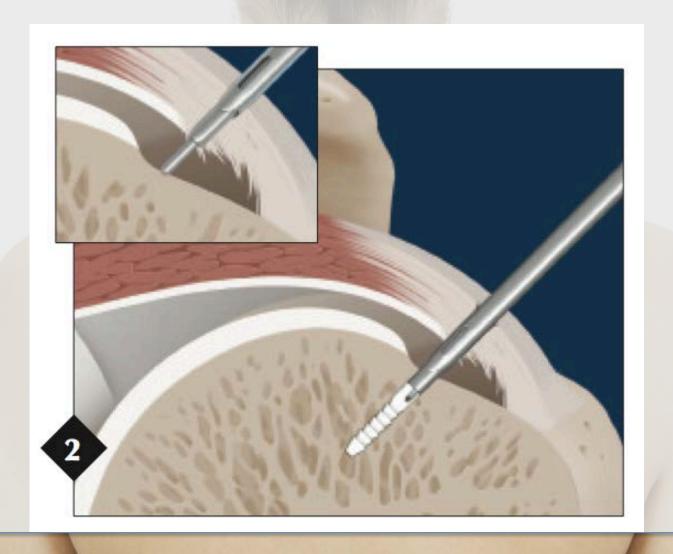


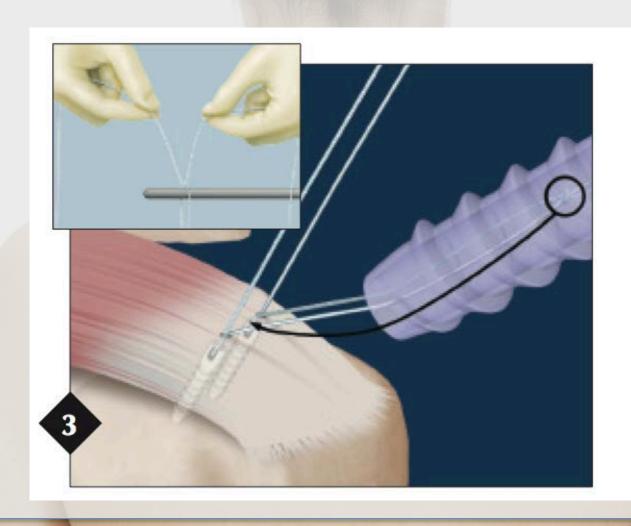


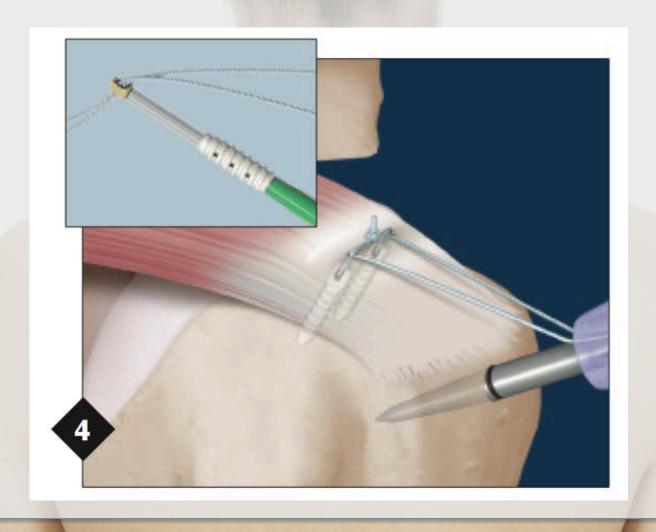


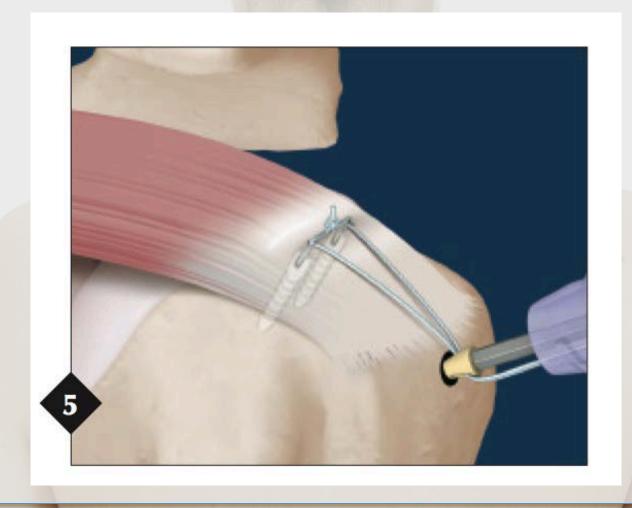


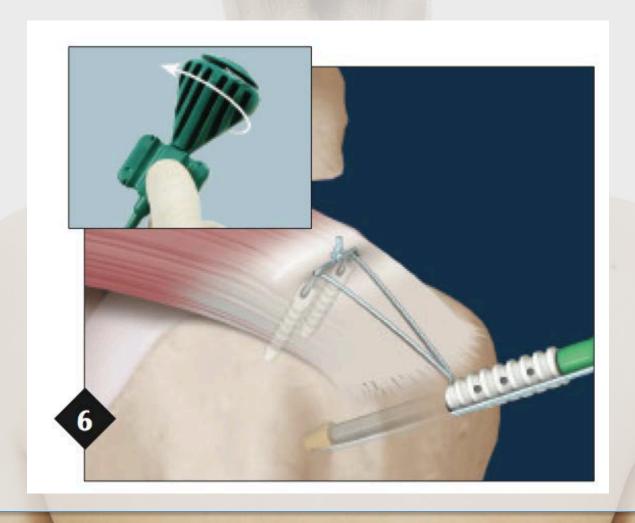


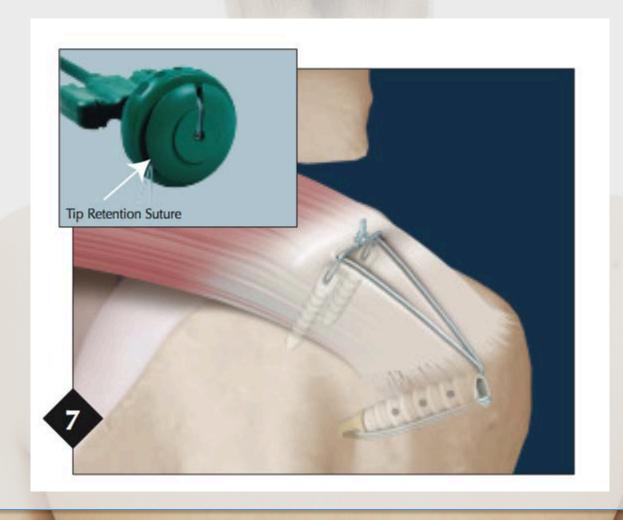












Thank You