



Common shoulder problems

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Ramsay
Health Care

Problems encountered in shoulder

Pain

Instability

Stiffness

Weakness- ?pain
inhibition?neurological



Shoulder as a house

Contents of the attic

Subacromial
Bursa

Rotator cuff

Acromion

Acromioclavicular
joint

Coracoacromial
ligament

Burden of pain

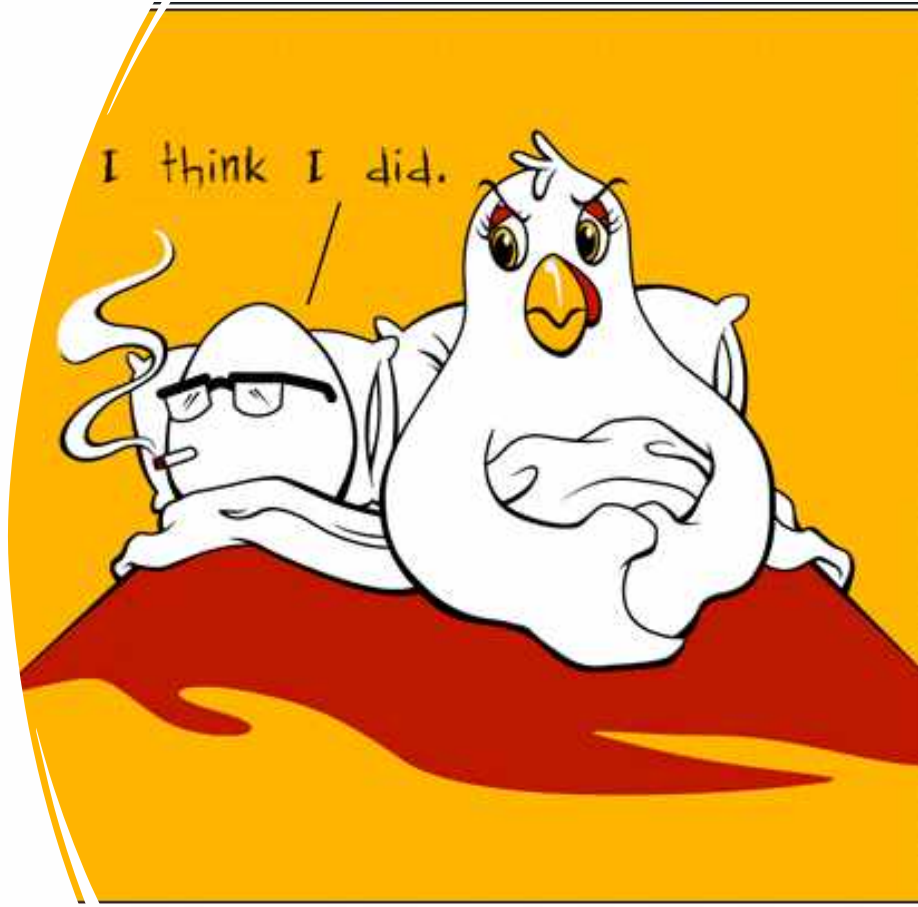
70% of all new shoulder pain is subacromial



2.4% of all new GP consultations

Daignostic conundrum

- Neck or the shoulder



BESS/BOA Guidance

M MISCELLANEOUS

**Shoulder
& Elbow**

Subacromial shoulder pain BESS/BOA Patient Care Pathways

Shoulder & Elbow
000 1-9
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**Rohit Kulkarni, Joanna Gibson, Peter Brownson, Michael Thomas, Amar Rangan,
Andrew J Carr and Jonathan L Rees**

Diagnosis of Shoulder problems in Primary Care

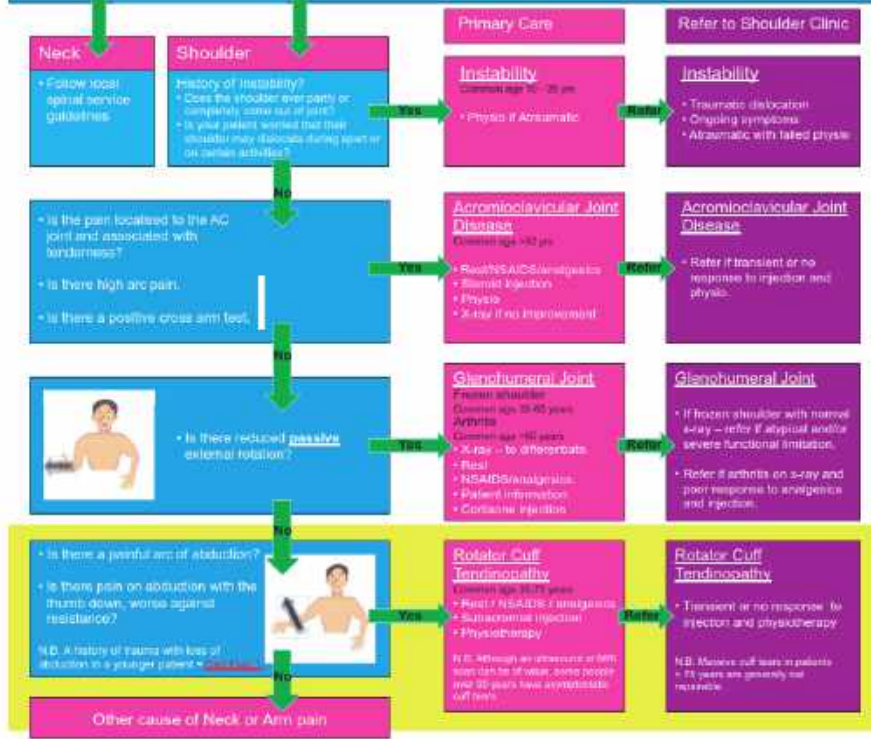
Guidelines on treatment and referral

Red Flags = Urgent Referral

1. Trauma, pain and weakness - ? Acute cuff tear
2. Any mass or swelling - ? Tumour
3. Red skin, fever or erythema - ? Infection
4. Trauma - electrical fit, electric shock leading to loss of sensation and normal shape - ? Unreduced dislocation

Is it Neck or Shoulder ?

- Ask the patient to first move the neck and then move the shoulder.
- Which reproduces the pain?

Shoulder examination

Three joints

Glenohumeral
joint

Acromioclavicular
joint

Sternoclavicular
joint

Three areas

Subacromial
space

Rotator Cuff

Scapulothoracic
articulation

| | |
|--|---|
| 10 minutes- 10 points (2-3 minutes) | Quick neck screen |
| | Forward elevation (functional) |
| | Abduction (mid-arc pain) |
| | Internal and external rotation (GH Joint) |
| | Impingement test |
| | Supraspinatus (Rotator cuff) |
| | Infraspinatus (Rotator cuff) |
| | Subscapularis (Rotator cuff) |
| | Long head of biceps |
| | ACJ test |



Shoulder examination- rotations



Supraspinatus



Infraspinatus



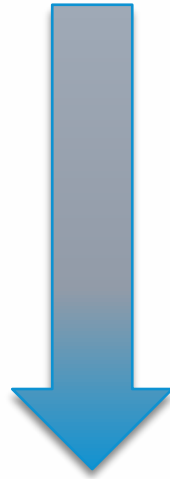
Subscapularis



Biceps provocation tests



Scarf test (ACJ test)



<16 Voluntary instability

16-30 Traumatic instability

20-40 ACJ pain in gym enthusiasts

30+ Subacromial impingement

50+ Cuff disease/cuff (wear and) tear

65 + OA

Landmark paper

Arthroscopic subacromial decompression for subacromial shoulder pain (CSAW): a multicentre, pragmatic, parallel group, placebo-controlled, three-group, randomised surgical trial



David J Beard, Jonathan L Rees, Jonathan A Cook, Ines Rombach, Cushla Cooper, Naomi Merritt, Beverly A Shirkey, Jenny L Donovan, Stephen Gwilym, Julian Savulescu, Jane Moser, Alastair Gray, Marcus Jepson, Irene Tracey, Andrew Judge, Karolina Wartolowska, Andrew J Carr, on behalf of the CSAW Study Group*



Summary

Background Arthroscopic sub-acromial decompression (decompressing the sub-acromial space by removing bone spurs and soft tissue arthroscopically) is a common surgery for subacromial shoulder pain, but its effectiveness is

Lancet 2018; 391: 329-38
Published Online

Red Flags

1. Trauma- Same day
2. Infection- Same day
3. Tumour- 2 week rule

Rheumatological

1. Inflammatory arthritis PMR- rheumatology referral

Instability

Shoulder offers range of movement
at the cost of stability

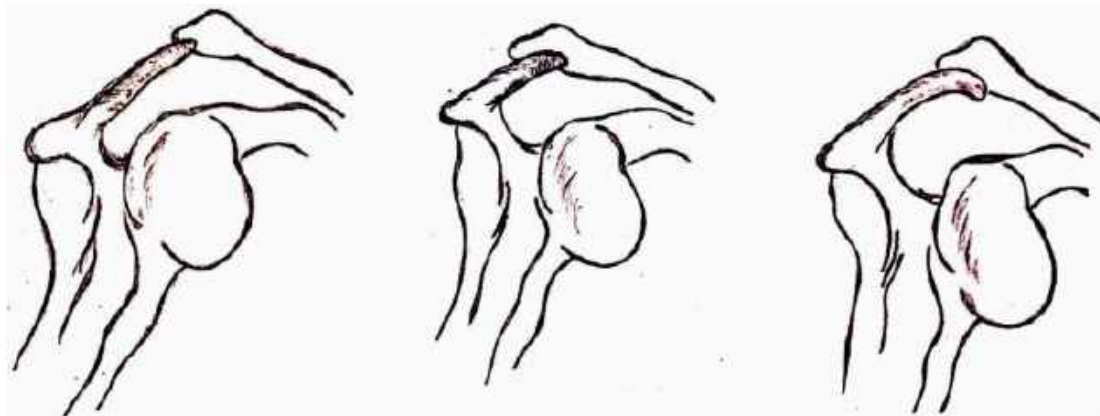
High risk of dislocation

-sports

-trauma

-inherent instability

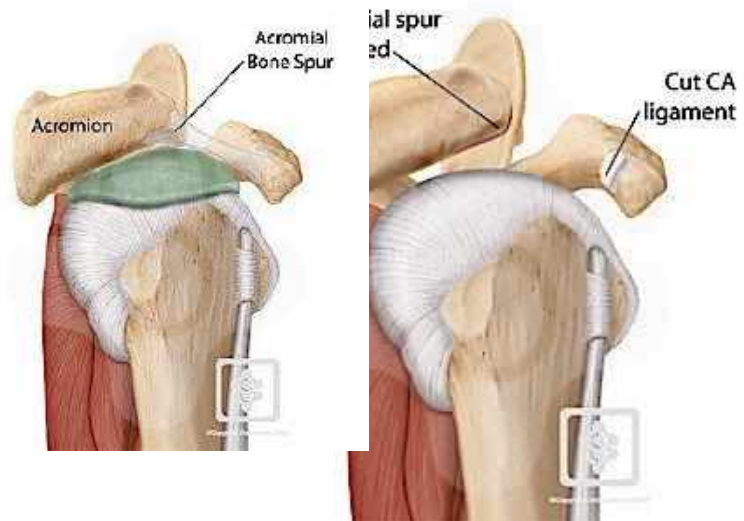




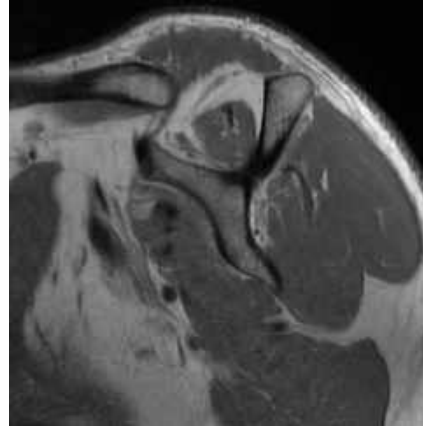
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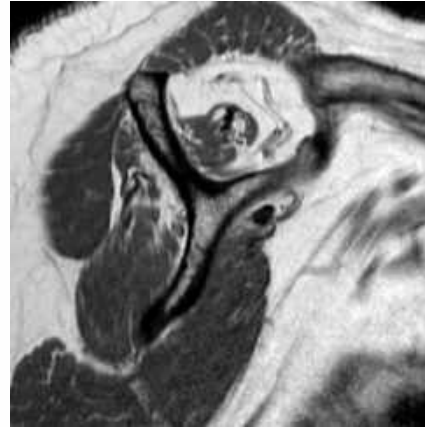
Curved

Hooked













When to inject

1. No easy answer
2. Symptoms persist few weeks
 - Simple analgesia
 - NSAID
 - Relative rest
 - +_ Physio
3. Practically when patient asks for one

Rotator cuff tear



1953 - 60

60-69 = 30% FTRCT



1940 - 73

70-79 = 50% FTRCT



1930 - 83

80-89 = 80% FTRCT

*Age-related prevalence of rotator cuff tears in asymptomatic shoulders;
Tempelhof et al; JSES July 1999 (Vol. 8, Issue 4, Pg 296-299)*

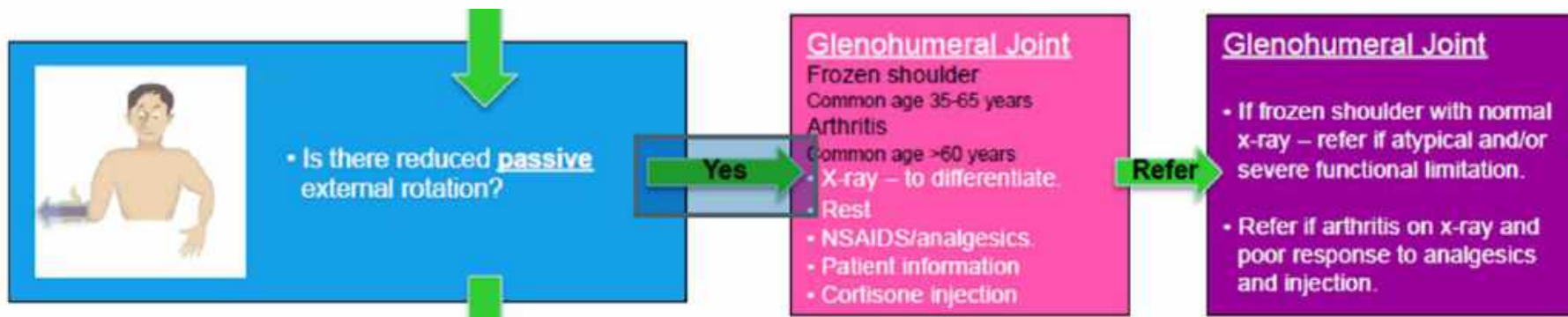
When not to inject

1. Usual contraindications

- Coagulation
- Allergy
- Active infection

2. Rotator cuff tear

- Weakness main problem
- Likely to have surgery within 4-6 weeks
- Partial tears



Frozen shoulder

Very common

**Mostly
misdiagnosed!**

PAIN

**Night time, severe,
aggravated with
movements, pain
in the shoulder
and arm**

**Patient do not
notice stiffness**

Frozen shoulder



Frozen shoulder

Analgesics

Physiotherapy

**Steroid injection/
Hydrodilatation**

Arthroscopy

**The NIHR-HTA
commissioned United
Kingdom Frozen Shoulder
Trial (UKFROST) is a
multicentre randomized
trial**

Early arthritis of the shoulder- 'Goaty Beard'





Total shoulder replacement



Total shoulder arthroplasty



Cuff tear arthritis



ss Use









Business Use

Shoulder injuries- Acute

**Shoulder
dislocations-**

First

Recurrent

**Shoulder
fractures**

**Clavicle
fractures**

ACJ injuires

**Humeral
fractures**

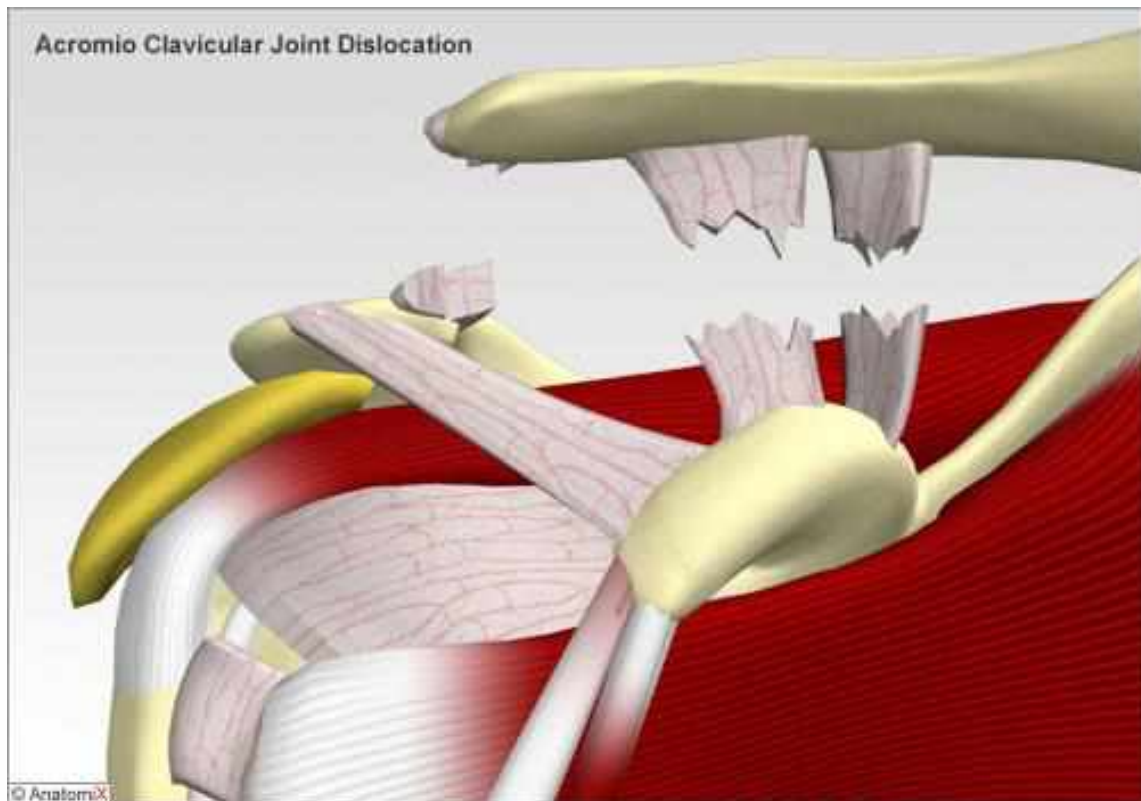




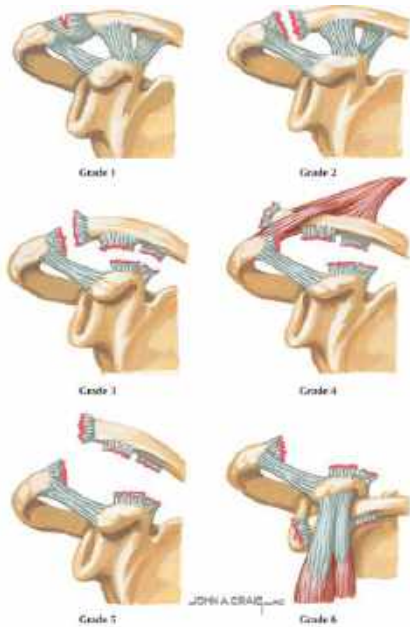
Business Use

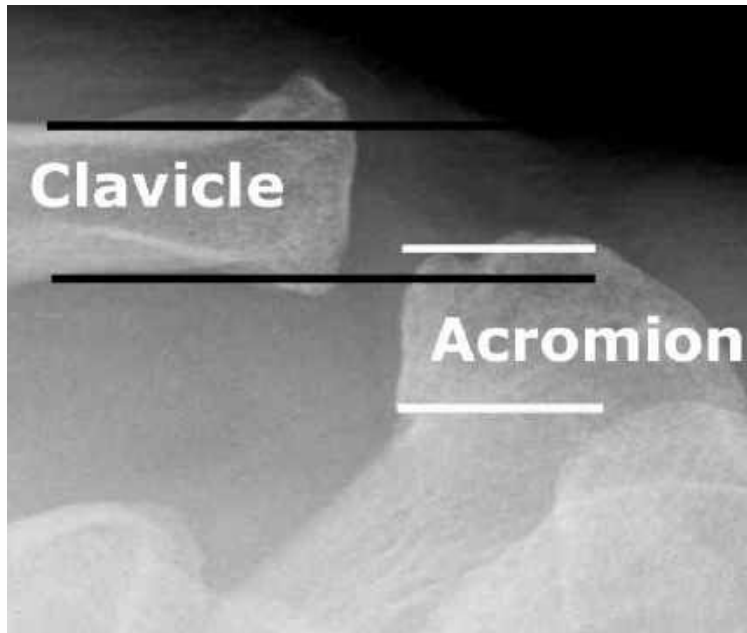


Acromio Clavicular Joint Dislocation



© Anatomix





Common elbow conditions

Tennis elbow- remote
Maudsley sign

Cubital tunnel
syndrome

Golfers elbow

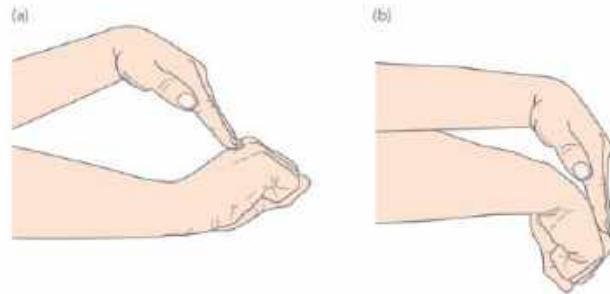
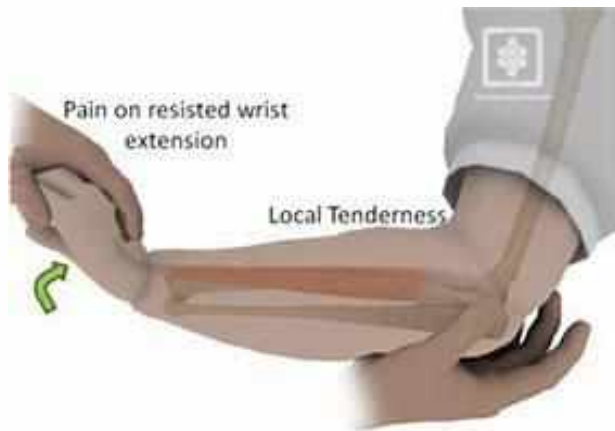


FIGURE 3. Eccentric exercise for lateral epicondylitis. 10 repetitions increased to 40 repetitions performed twice daily. This should be uncomfortable.

(a) Make a fist, and extend the wrist to about 40° short of full extension.

(b) While pushing down on the back of the hand, slowly flex the wrist back to 40° short of full flexion.





PRP injection

- Various trials
- Evidence still unclear but looks promising
- Wrightington trial-50% success rate



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal of Orthopaedics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jor

Platelet rich plasma injections for lateral epicondylitis of the elbow reduce the need for surgical intervention

Ram Ham Hastie*, Mazen Soufi, James Wilson, Bibhas Roy

Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust, Trafford General Hospital, Moorside Road, Manchester M41 5SL, United Kingdom

T I C L E I N F O

Platelet rich plasma injections for lateral epicondylitis of the elbow

A B S T R A C T

Objective: We aimed to assess the effectiveness of PRP injections in lateral epicondylitis of the elbow after PRP introduction the numbers of patients requiring surgery for had reduced.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective review of cases from the 1st January 2008 to 31st Dec 2010. The numbers of patients undergoing surgical release and the numbers of patients requiring PRP recorded each year and the numbers of patients requiring surgery was compared pre and post PRP to ascertain if PRP introduction reduced surgical intervention.

Results: Prior to PRP, a yearly mean of 12.75 patients underwent surgery, since PRP this reduced to 3.75 patients, $P < 0.001$. This leads to an absolute risk reduction of 0.773 and number needed to

Emerging evidence-2018



Business Use



The forgotten elbow



Thank You

Private secretary

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Clinics at North Downs

Wed PM

Adhoc sessions



Ramsay
Health Care