

# **Shoulder Pathology and Industrial Injuries**

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Shoulder and Elbow Reconstruction

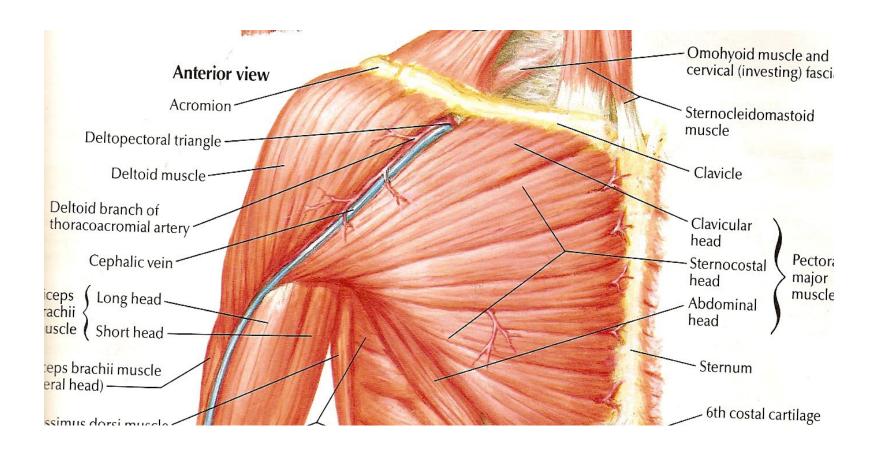
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# Shoulder Pathology

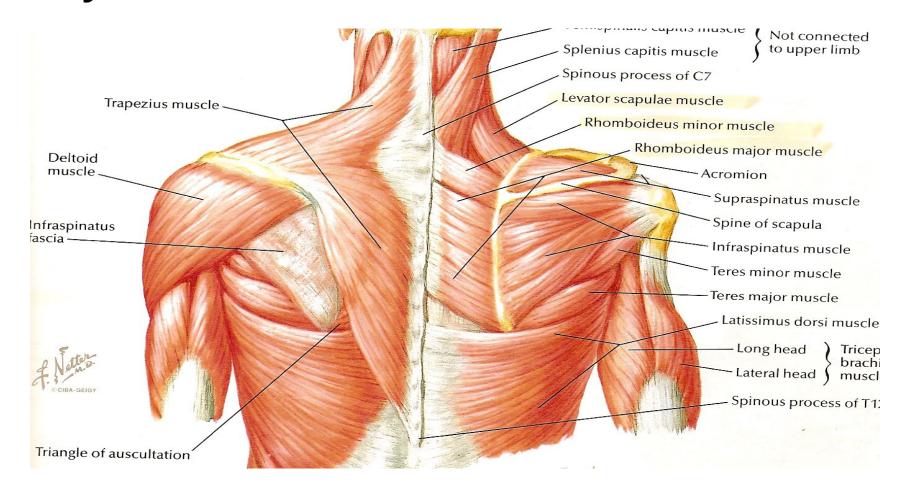
- One of the most common patient complaints
  - Most common musculoskeletal complaint



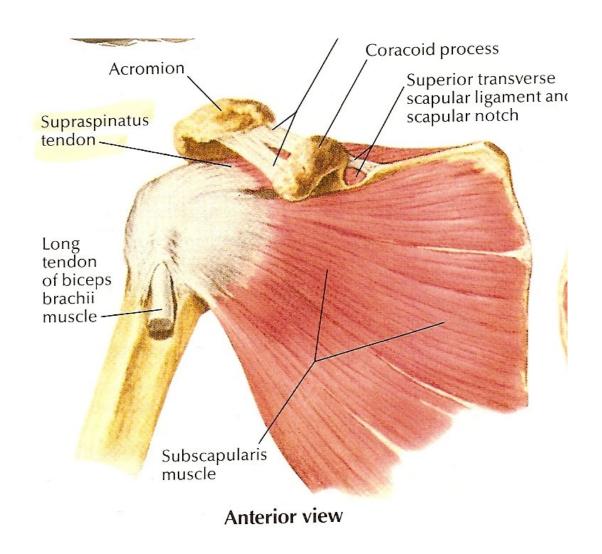




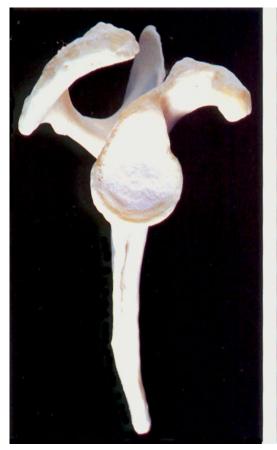




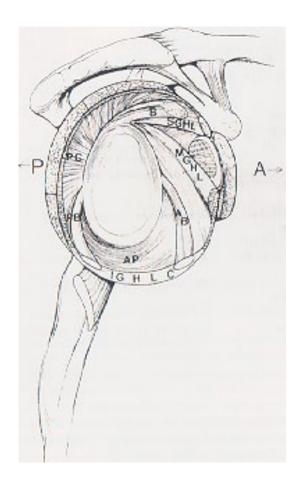






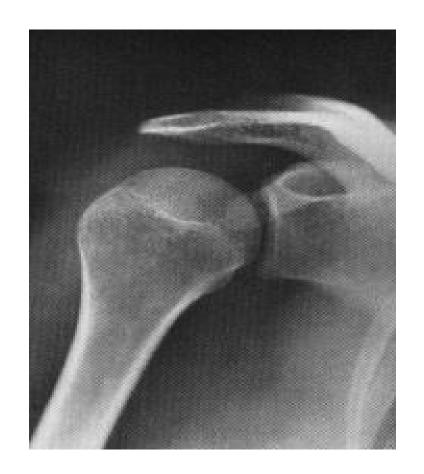














#### Biomechanics

 Shoulder a complex balance between motion, stability, and strength

 More motion than any other joint to place hand in space

Force generation





# Shoulder Injuries

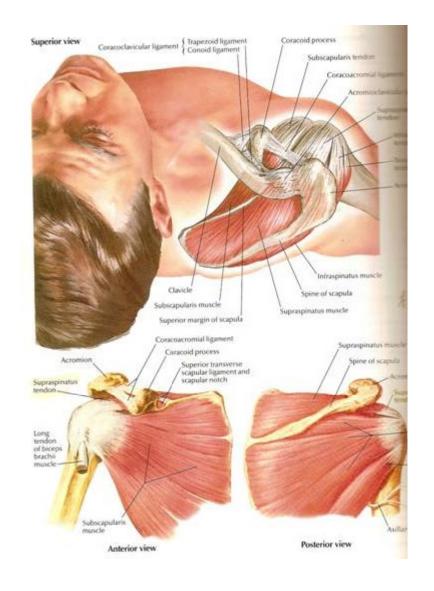
- Rotator cuff
- Biceps/SLAP tears
- Labrum
- Acromioclavicular joint

- Osteoarthritis
- Adhesive capsulitis
- Cervical pathology



- Smaller, deeper muscles
  - Helps with elevation and rotation but NOT sole generators of torque or abduction

 Along with capsule, helps keep ball centered in socket





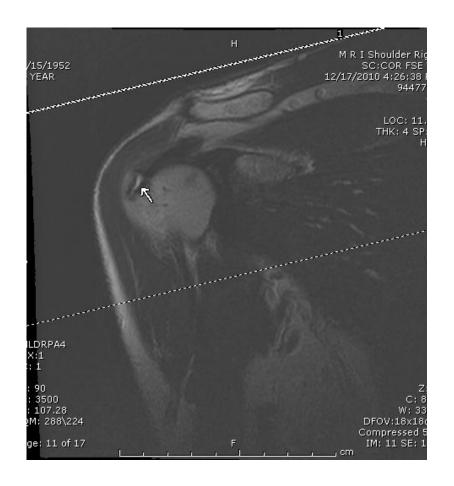
 Many rotator cuff conditions are a degenerative process with or without superimposed injury

Overuse or injury can play a role





30-50% of patientsover 50 have sometearing of rotator cuff





# **Presentation Clinically**

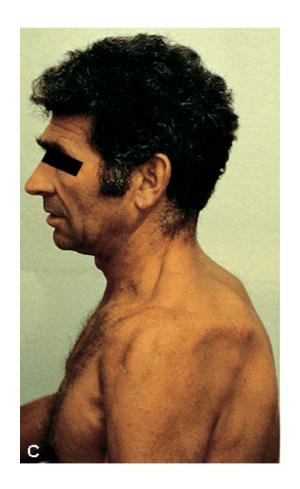
- Acute
  - Fall
  - Lifting
  - Twist/turn/pull
- Acute on chronic
  - Chronic symptoms exacerbated by acute episode
- Chronic
- Traumatic vs insidious



### Presentation

- Pain
  - Lateral arm
  - Pain with motion
  - Night pain
- Weakness
  - Difficulty with elevation
- Atrophy







#### Presentation

History of previous shoulder pain/pathology?

- Temporal relationship to injury?
  - Immediate or delayed onset





# **Studies**

Plain films

- -Spurs
- High riding head
- Fractures
- Arthritis





### **Studies**

MRI indications

- Younger patient
- Acute injury with weakness
- Chronic injury that has failed conservative treatment

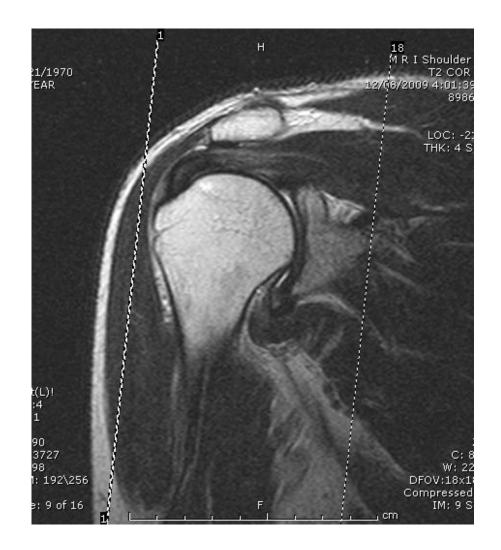


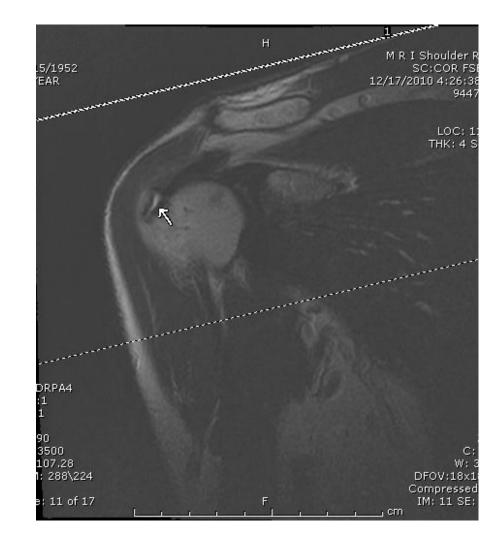


### Presentation

- Spectrum of disease
  - Tendonitis/bursitis
  - Tendonopathy
  - Partial tear
  - Full thickness rotator cuff tear
  - Rotator cuff arthropathy

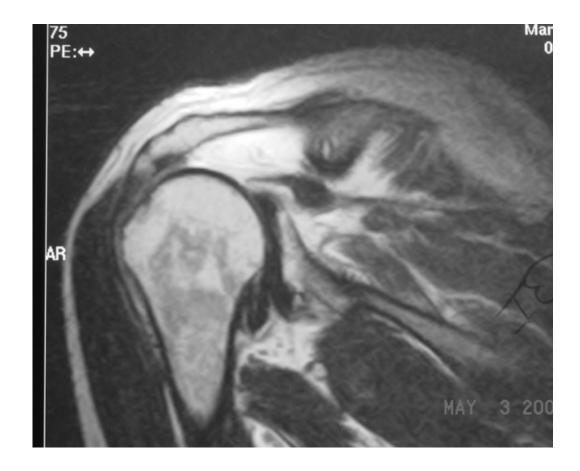








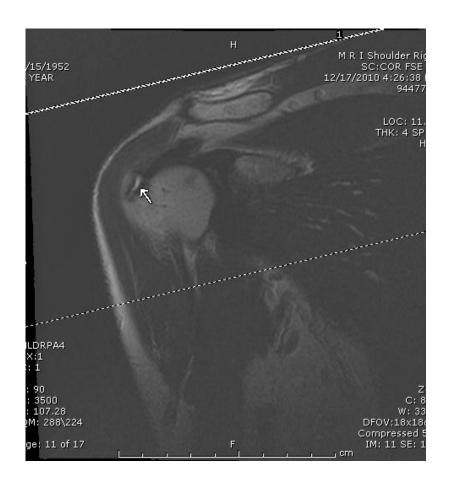






Not all cuff tears need fixed

•30-50% of patients over 50 have some tearing of rotator cuff





- Factors
  - Age
  - Activity level
  - Acute vs chronic
  - Previous treatment
  - Degree of disability
  - Size/reparability of tear









- Nonoperative
  - Older
  - Minimal function
  - Chronic
  - Minimal symptoms
  - Irreparable

- Operative
  - -Physiologically younger
  - -Active
  - -Acute
  - -Fixable
  - -Failed nonoperative



- Nonoperative
  - NSAIDS
  - Activity modification
  - Corticosteroid injections
    - Can accelerate degeneration
  - Physical therapy



- Arthroscopic rotator cuff repair
  - With or without SAD

Treat associated pathologysuch as biceps pathology







#### **Industrial Claims**

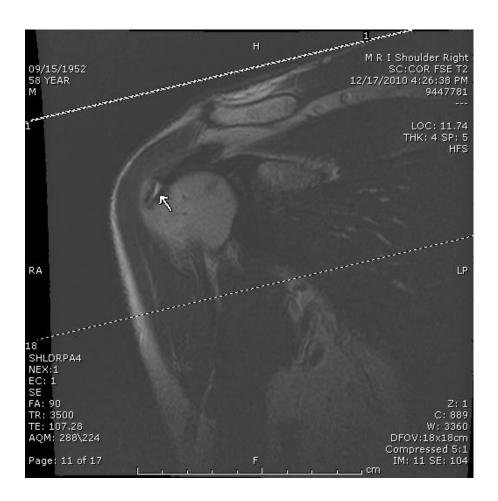
- Is rotator cuff tear a work related injury?
- Previous rotator cuff treatment?
- Natural history of rotator cuff injuries

 Irreparable rotator cuff tears and rotator cuff arthropathy

Outcomes in industrial claim rotator cuff surgery

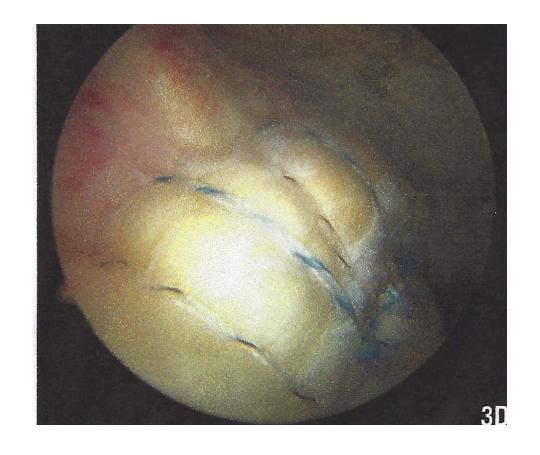


- Natural prevalence of rotator cuff tears in population over 50 y/o
- ? Acute injury
- Previous symptoms/treatment
- "Substantial aggravation of preexisting condition"



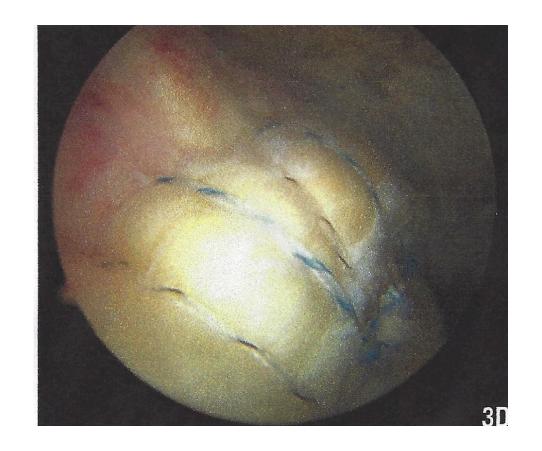


- In non-BWC population, can expect success rates of 90-95% with rotator cuff repair
  - Less favorable with large tears,
     older patients, multiple steroid
     injections, smokers

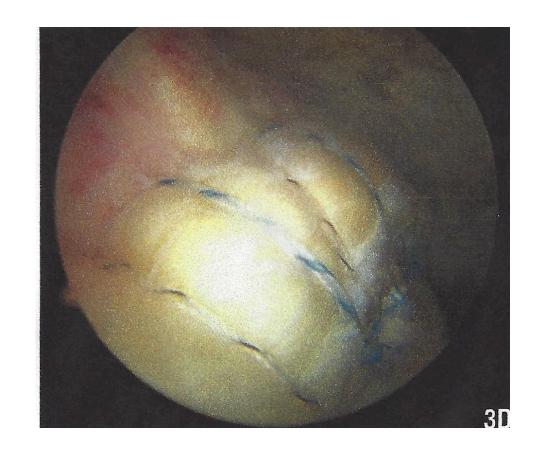




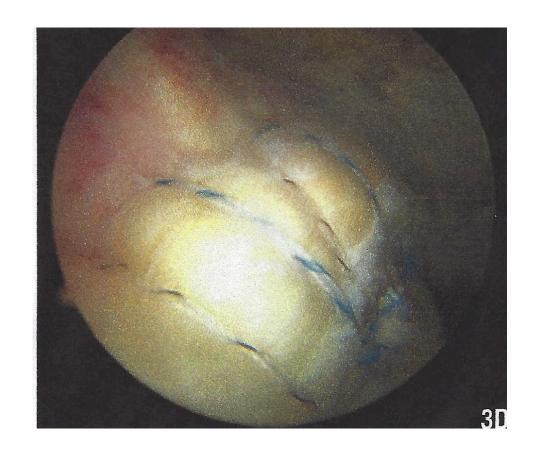
Multiple studies demonstrate that
 patients with industrial claims have
 worse outcomes with regards to pain
 and return to function after repair



- Patients with WC claims
  - More pain
  - Worse function
  - Longer return to work
  - More noncompliant
  - Preop expectations/attitude



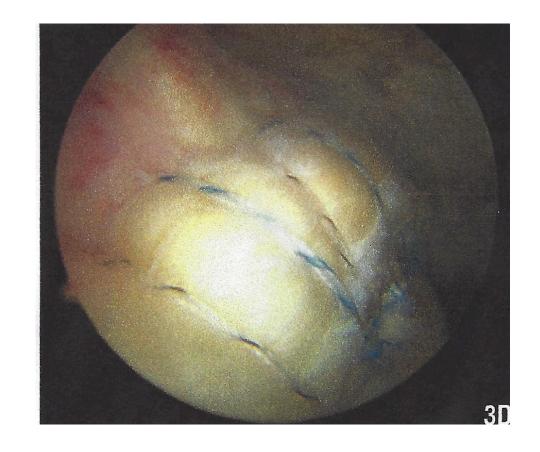
- In addition, these patients often with contributing factors
  - Smokers
  - Delayed treatment
  - Previous surgery
  - Associated pathology
    - le cervical





 Many with chronic massive degenerative rotator cuff tears can function well

•Acute on chronic?



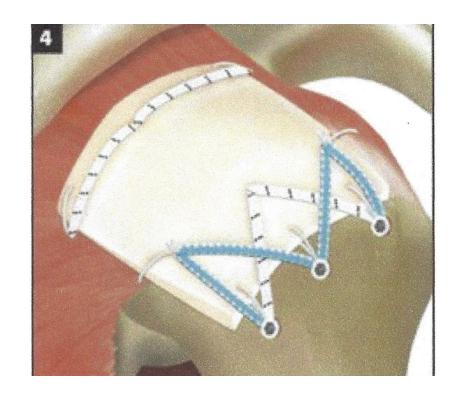


- Superior capsular reconstruction
  - Graft over top of head to recreate superior capsule and duplicate head depressing function of cuff
  - Done in conjunction with partial repair





- Repair anterior and posterior cuff
- Replace superior cuff with graft from glenoid to humeral head
- Coded as capsular reconstruction and rotator cuff repair





- InSpace Subacromial Balloon
  - Depresses humeral head and cushions interval between head and acromion
  - Short recovery
  - No activity limitations

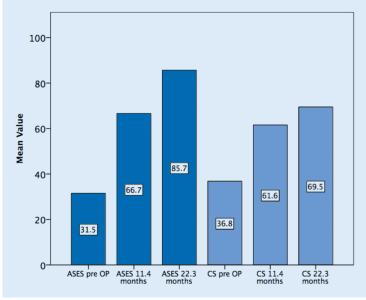






- InSpace Subacromial Balloon
  - Good clinical results for several years in Europe
  - Recently approved in US for use in irreparable rotator cuff
  - Works best with preserved motion, no arthritis, intact anterior tendons







# Irreparable tears

 Patients with full cuff tear arthropathy not candidates for SCR or balloon

Reverse total shoulder replacement is only reliable option





## Irreparable tears

 Reverse TSA very effective in pain relief and restoring function

 Permanent limitations to lifting may preclude return to previous employment





# Irreparable tears

 Reverse arthroplasty is accepted as a treatment option for irreparable rotator cuff tear without arthritis

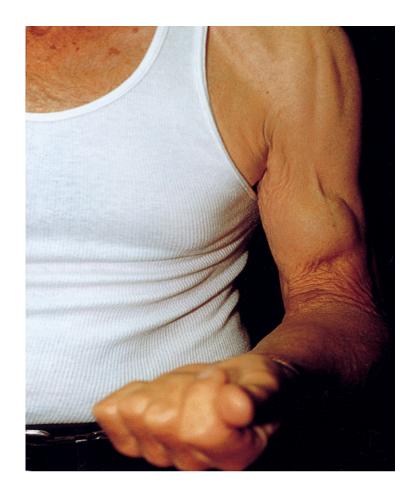




Biceps tendonopathy/tear

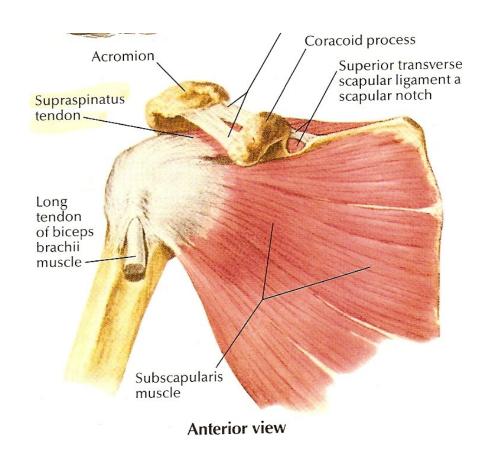
Biceps subluxation

SLAP tears



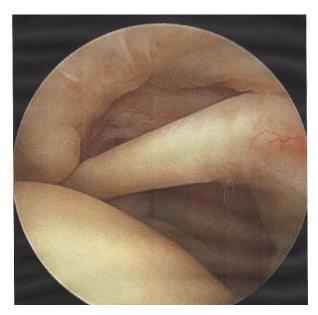


- Biceps tendonopathy, tear, or subluluxation often associated with rotator cuff pathology
  - Anterior/anterior-superior cuff tears





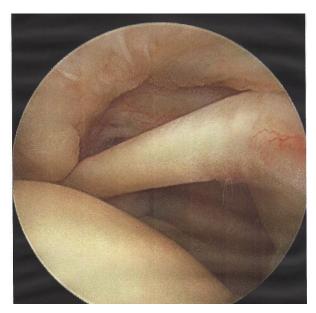
- Biceps can be a significant source of pain
- Tenotomy
  - Cut tendon and let free
  - May get deformity and can (10-15%) have cramping
- Tenodesis
  - Reattach to proximal humerus outside joint







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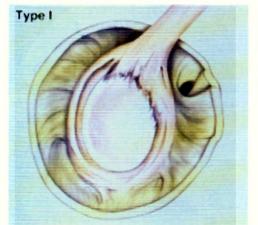


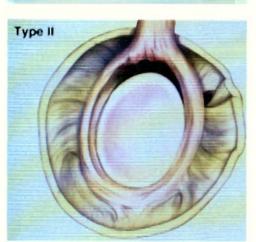


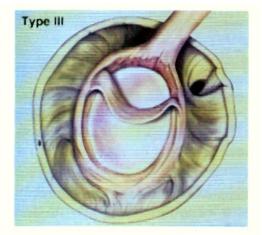
## **SLAP**

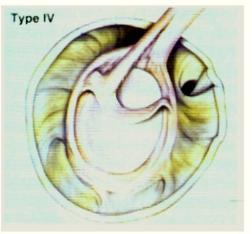
 Type I and II tears very common and often degenerative and asymptomatic

Must correlate MRI findings with clinical exam











## **SLAP**

- Trend towards treating SLAP tears with biceps tenodesis +/- labral repair
  - ->30 yo
  - Concomitant rotator cuff pathology
- SLAP repair reserved for
  - Younger <30</p>
  - Associated instability
  - Throwers



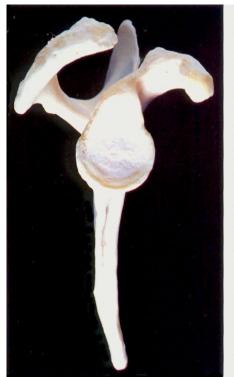


## Labral tears

Traumatic vs degenerative

– Acute injury?

– Subluxation/Dislocation?







## Labral tears

 Often incidental degenerative finding with early OA

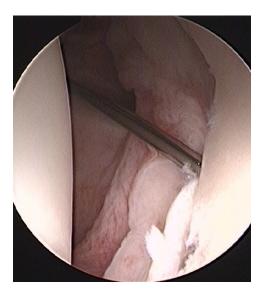
- Usually treated with debridement
  - ->mid 30s
  - Degenerative tissue
  - In conjunction with rotator cuff tears





## Labral tears

- With dislocation, can lead to recurrent instability
- Bankart tear
- •Repair may be indicated in these younger patients (<25-30 yo) if fail conservative treatment



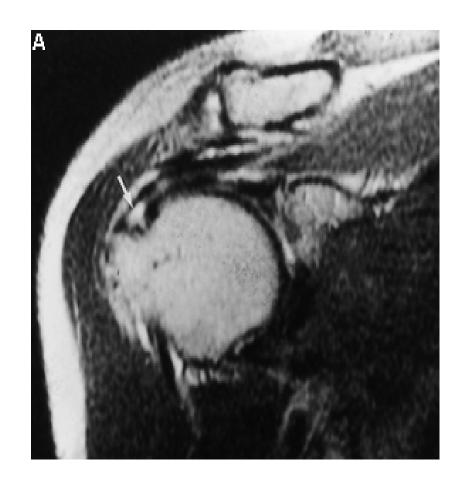






## Acromioclavicular joint

- Often degenerative with chronic arthritis
- Most often incidental finding
- Can be difficult to justify approval with other shoulder claims





## Physician frustrations with Industrial claims

- Difficult patient population
  - Often with difficult injuries to treat
  - Poorer outcomes
  - ? Motivation to RTW
  - Often difficult to deal with

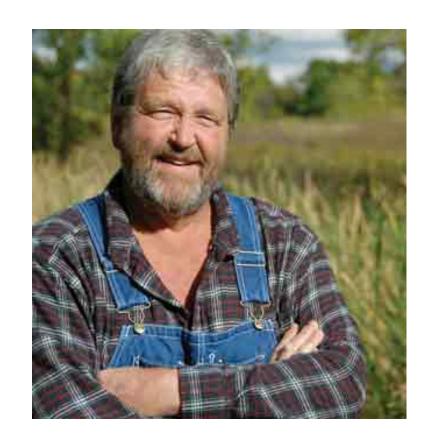
- Managing the BWC system
  - Delays in treatment
  - Rush back to work or ignoring restrictions
  - Surgeon consulted but recommendations denied
  - Not all pathology approved



## Industrial claims

 However, many BWC patients have legitimate claims and want to get better

 Need to be fair to both patient and employer





# Thank you

• Questions?

• Discussion?

Thank you!



#### JOSEPH MILETI, M.D.

ONLINE PATIENT REVIEWS

\*\*\*\* 4.7 based on 148 reviews

Dr. Joseph Mileti is a board certified orthopedic surgeon with fellowship training in reconstruction and replacement of the shoulder and elbow at the world renowned Mayo Clinic. He is a top shoulder specialist in central Ohio, and has received numerous honors during his academic training and as a practicing orthopedic surgeon.

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