MANAGEMENT OF NON-REPAIRABLE ROTATOR CUFF TEARS

Faculty/Presenter Disclosure

Faculty: none

Relationships with commercial interests: none

Mitigating Potential Bias

• None.

Non-repairable Cuff Tears

- Stapling jello to a wall'
- Typically acute on chronic/chronic
- Cuff arthropathy
- Significant retraction
- Degree of fatty infiltration

Presentation

- Varies widely
- Clinically present +/- pain and often, pseudoparalysis
- Traumatic and atraumatic
- Acute on chronic

Options for Conservative Management

- Conservative
 - Avail ROM, deltoid re-ed
 - Injection
- 'Mix'
 - Biceps tenotomy
 - Decompression
 - Debridement

Rotator Cuff Tear Pattern – Collin et al

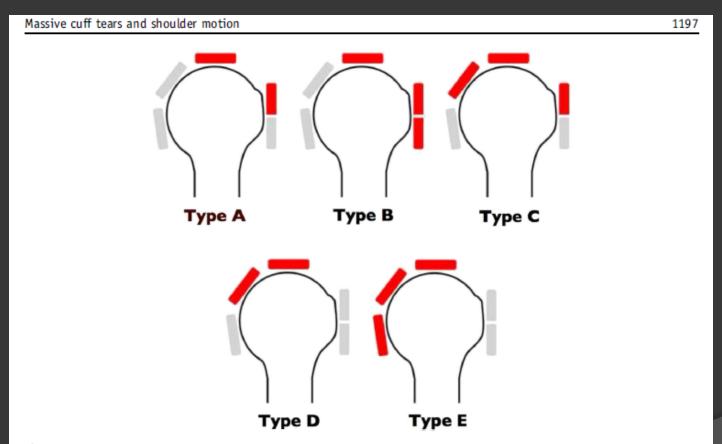


Figure 2 Rotator cuff tears classified by the involved components: type A, supraspinatus and superior subscapularis tears; type B, supraspinatus and entire subscapularis tears; type C, supraspinatus, superior subscapularis, and infraspinatus tears; type D, supraspinatus and infraspinatus tears; and type E, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor tears.

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT

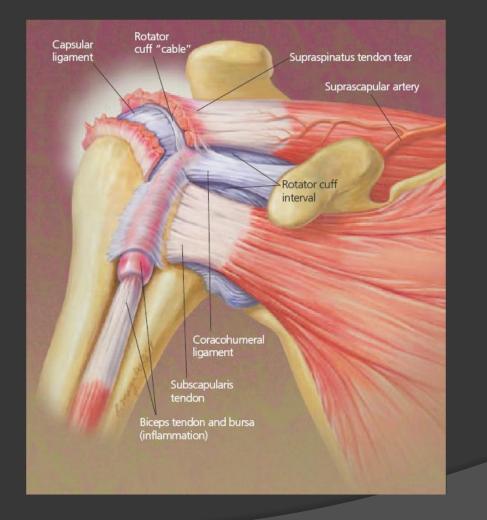
Conservative Management

• DELTOID RE-EDUCATION!!!

But first.....

Why do some patients with massive cuff tears function so well???

Rotator Cable



Rotator Cable

- allow the forces across the rotator cuff to be dispersed as in a suspension bridge.
- Force distribution explains why some patients can maintain reasonable shoulder function in the setting of a painful full-thickness tear. If the rotator cuff cable is maintained, it can allow for balanced kinematics.

Role of the Deltoid

Gagey et al

 'the middle part of the deltoid undergoes a change between the proximal and the distal insertions and surrounds the HH'

Role of the Deltoid

Gagey et al

- One of the deltoid's functions is to prevent upward migration of the humeral head and compress it against the glenoid, even in the presence of a large cuff tear.
- Re-education of the deltoid is imperative in the rehab of irreparable cuff tears.

- Study by Burkhart describes 3 kinematic patterns
 - Stable normal motion with stable fulcrum
 - Unstable anterior and superior translation of the HH with attempted elevation
 - Captured enough deltoid strength to allow elevation about the fulcrum that the HH develops with the acromion
- Levy et al felt that patients who improved substantially with deltoid re-ed changed from unstable to captured fulcrum kinematics

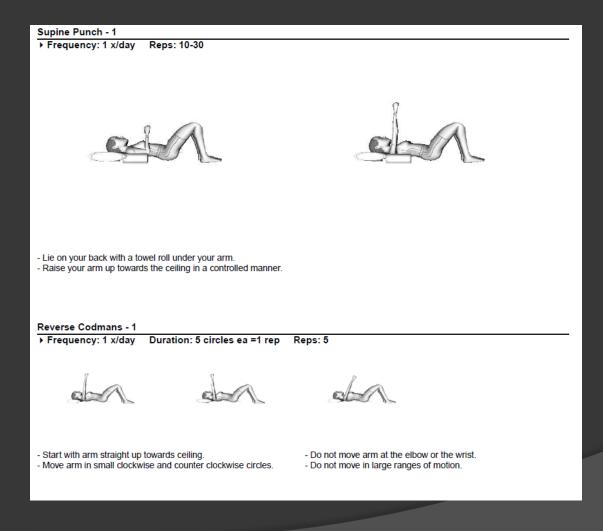
 Proper neuromuscular education and home exercise program is important however this often develops independently to a certain degree simply with FUNCTION.

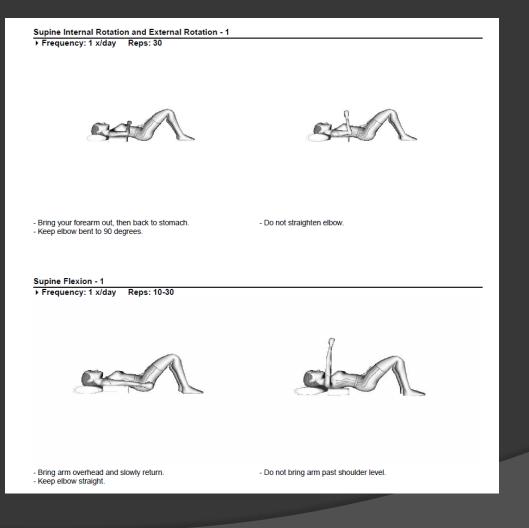
- Regaining and/or maintaining available ROM is crucial
 - AAROM, 4 corner stretches, and/or manual work

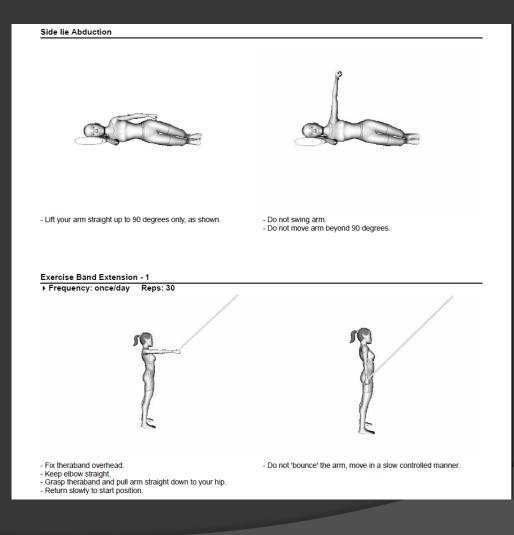
- Supine punch
- Reverse Codmans
- Supine IR/ER
- Supine flexion
- Sidelying abduction

AAROM

Supine AA flexion vs wall climb
Wand abduction vs wall climb abduction
Wand IR/ext vs countertop
Wand ER vs doorway → ER/abd







Program Parameters

- Supine to incline ?necessary
- Antigravity to low weight soup or pop can
- ?standing program flex, scap, EC, ER, HA, wall pushup, wings,

Rehab considerations

- Pain?
- Chronicity vs Acuity
 - Acute massive tears are frequently repairable
- Oreater time for deltoid to learn preincident in the absence of a functional cuff → chronic tears
- What if there is a functional cuff?

What if you have a functional cuff but you require deltoid re-ed for best functional outcomes?

Case Study - RH

- rTSA with Intact Cuff
- Severe OA with posteriorly subluxed humeral head and glenoid retroversion
- Would have posterior escape with traditional TSA
- Reverse with an intact cuff

- Good cuff function
- Pre-op AROM
 - 120/112/5/sacrum
- Constant pain and ache
- ~ 5 tylenol per day

• OR Feb 2, 2015

Initial Assessment 3/3/2015

AAROM 110/85/ext 30

3/31 – AROM 25/25/0/lat glut can complete a supine punch

- 4/7 unable to initiate supine flexion, unable to complete 4 corner, UBE started
 - Isometrics? Deltoid vs cuff, NM conflict?
- 4/14 increased supine program to 2x/day
 - Wall climb, abduction isometric

● 4/28 – flex 62, abd 41

• 5/12 - min pain, AROM 70/45/42/beltline

- 2 weeks later, very little improvement

- 6/18 started GTT with Sarah
- 7/2 AROM 72/52/42/beltline
 - Progressed to standing program, daily
 - Flex, scap, ER, scap pulls and SL abd
- 8/4 AROM 110/95/40/L2
- 9/23 AROM 127/125/40/L2
 - D/C with HEP AAROM x 4
 - Flex, scap, ER, SL abd, scap pulls

- 3 months to get AROM close to 90 degrees
- Another 4 months to break over 90 degrees
- Total of 8 months to get into functional ranges
- Deltoid/cuff conflict

QUESTIONS?