

# Common Orthopaedic Conditions of the Shoulder in the Young Athlete

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A PA's Guide to the Musculoskeletal Galaxy  
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# Disclosures

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# SAFETY

At least he's not in the front seat.





# 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

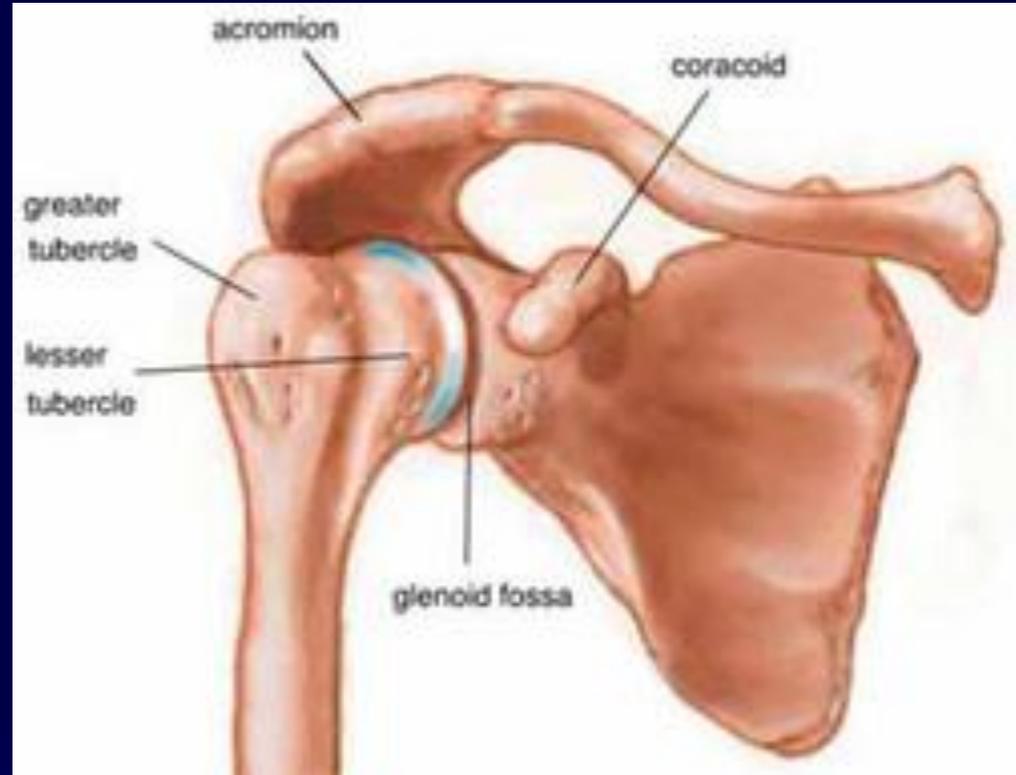


# Introduction

- 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

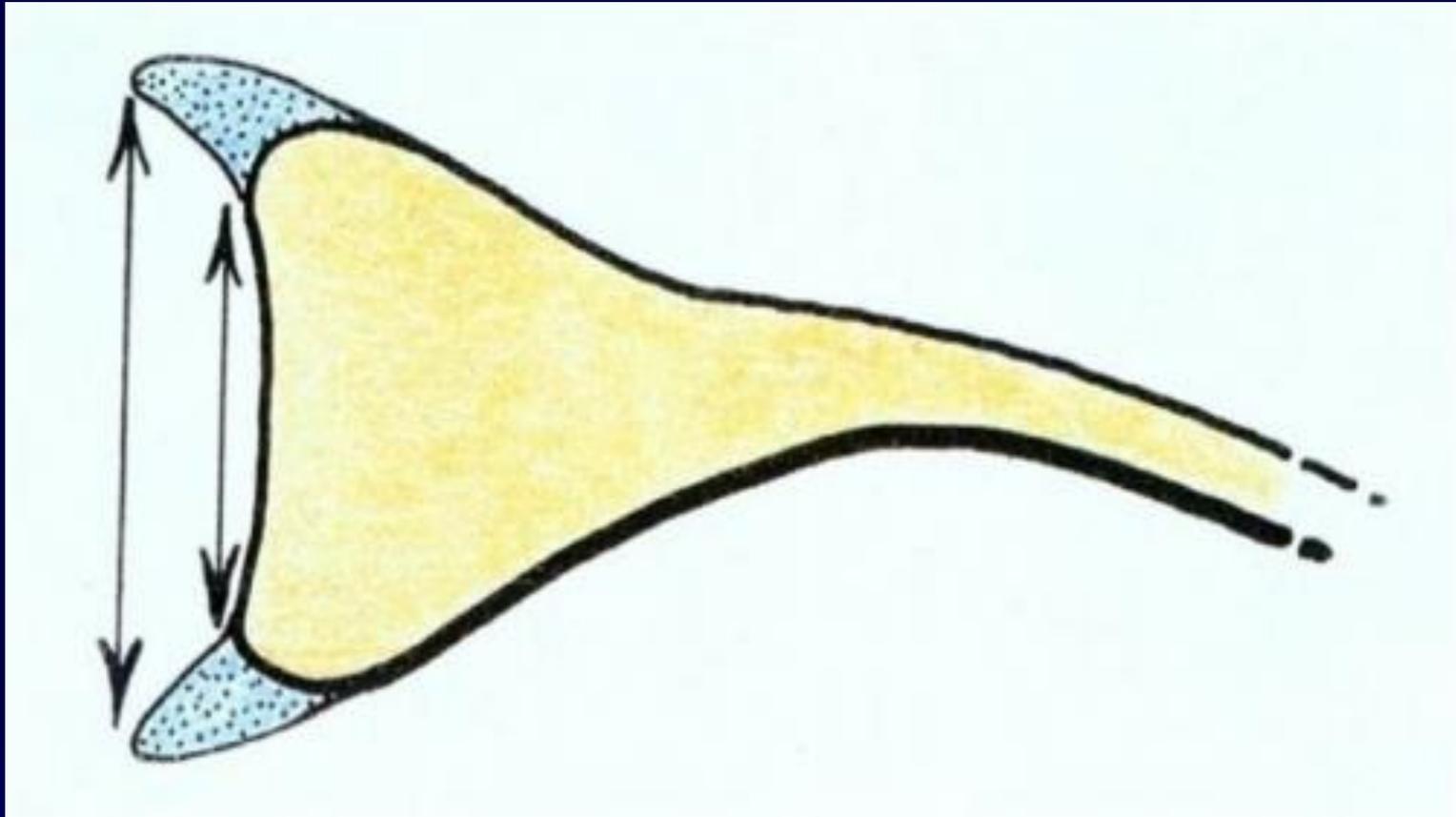


# Labral anatomy

- 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

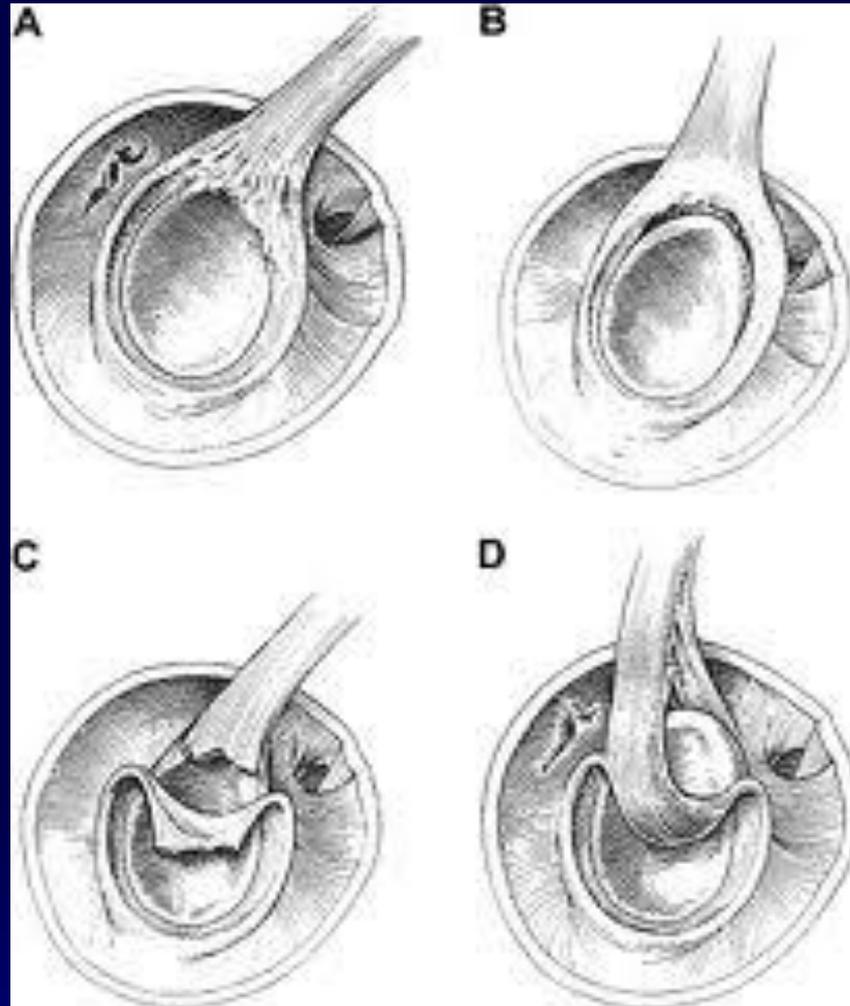
- Diagnosis?

# 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



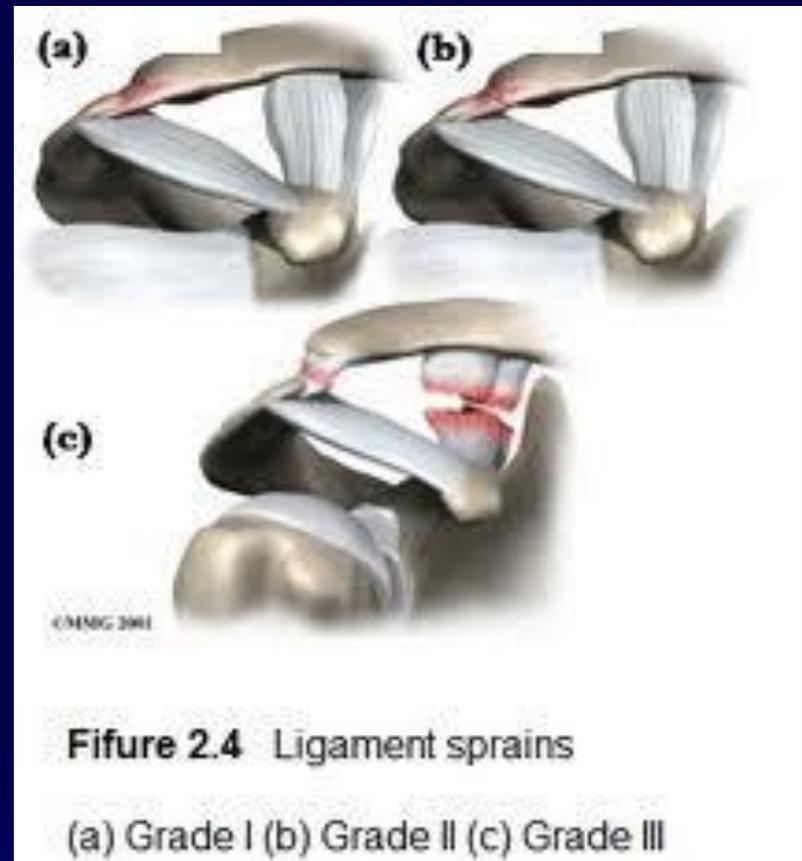
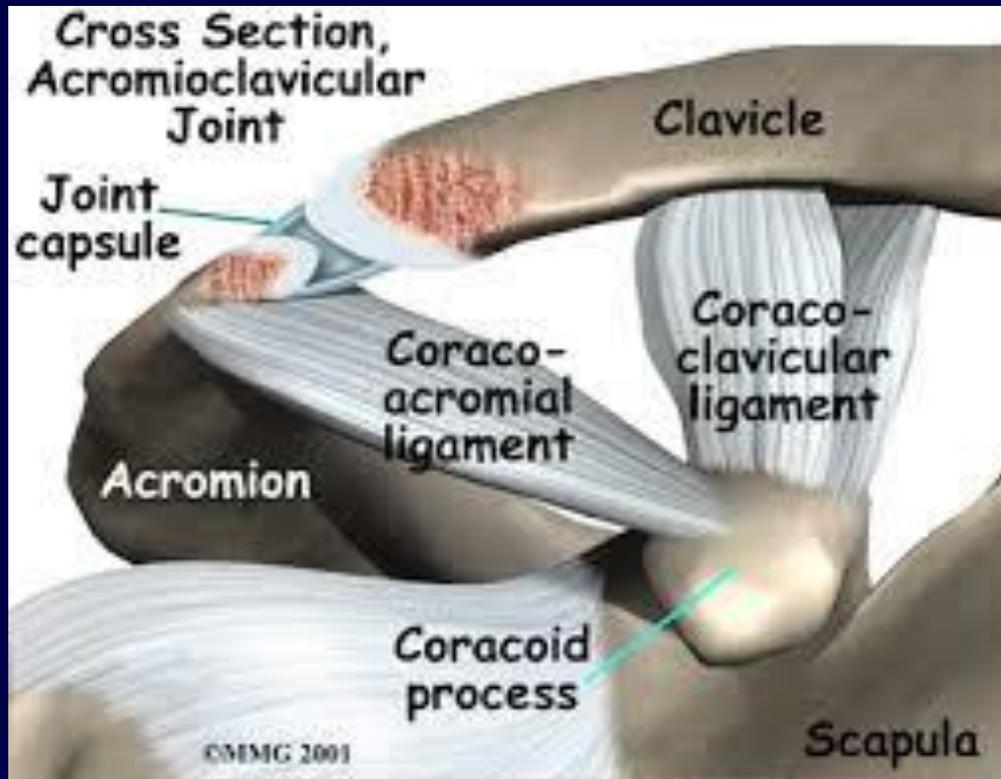
# Case #2



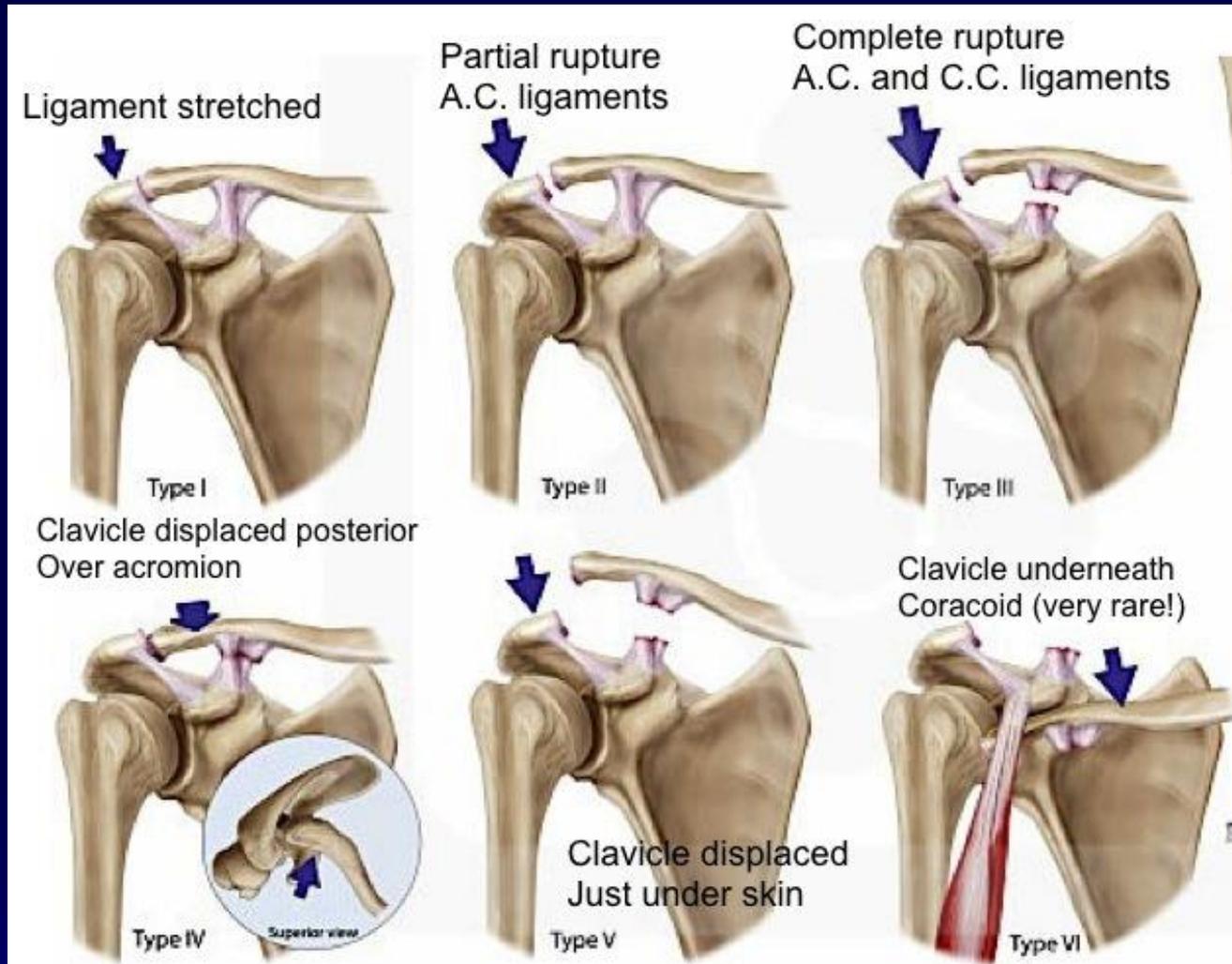
# Acromioclavicular separations

- 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

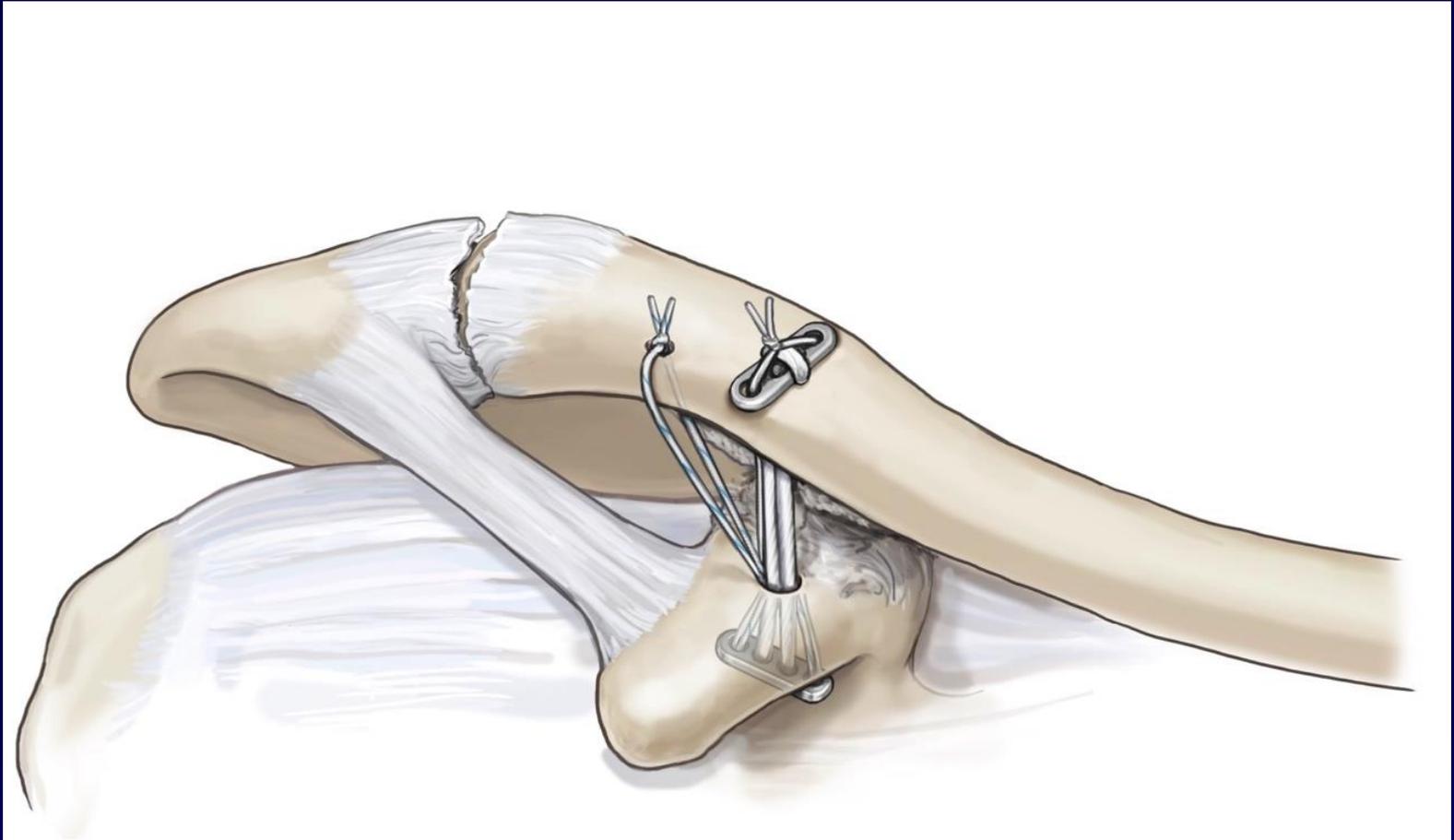
# Acromioclavicular separations



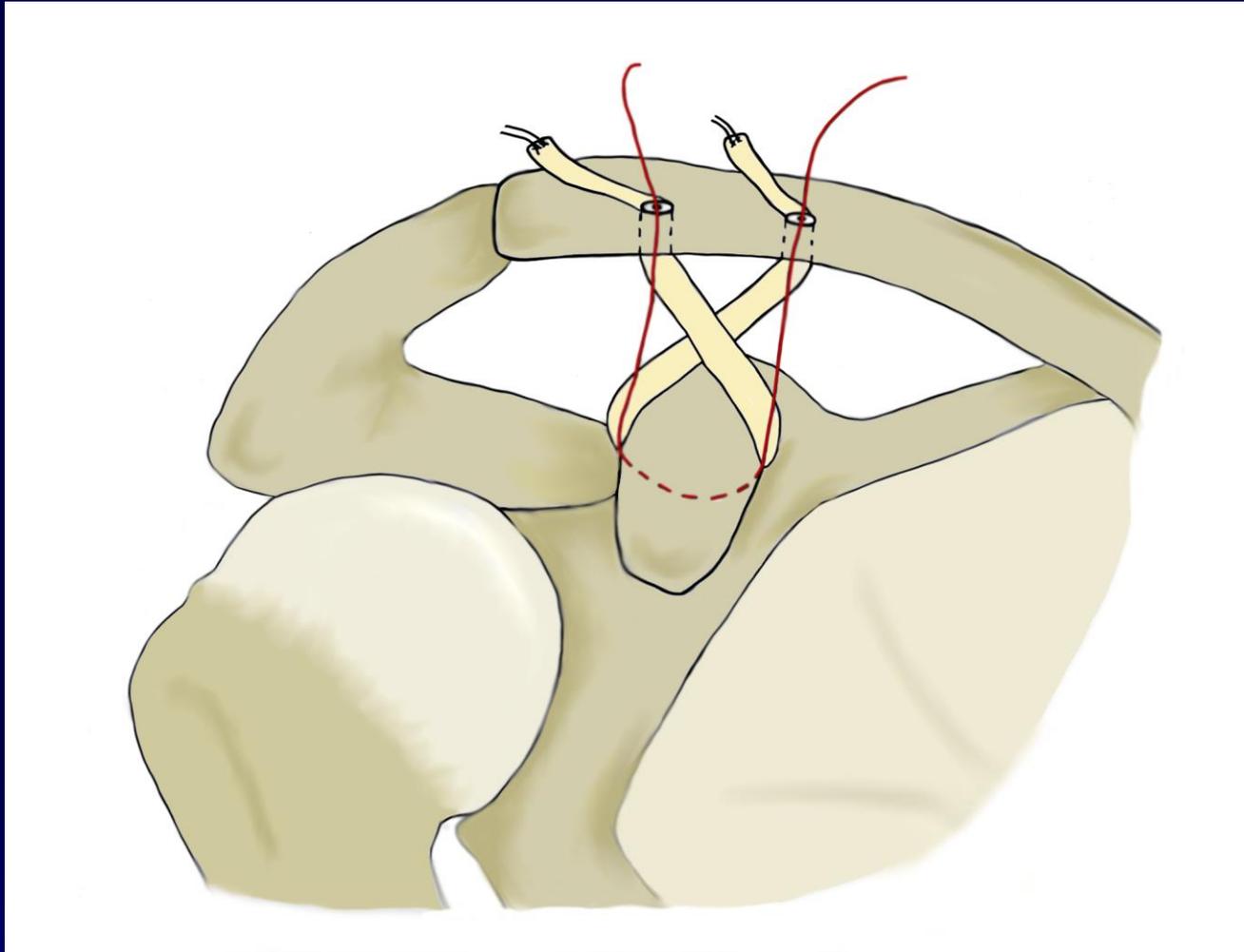
# Acromioclavicular separations

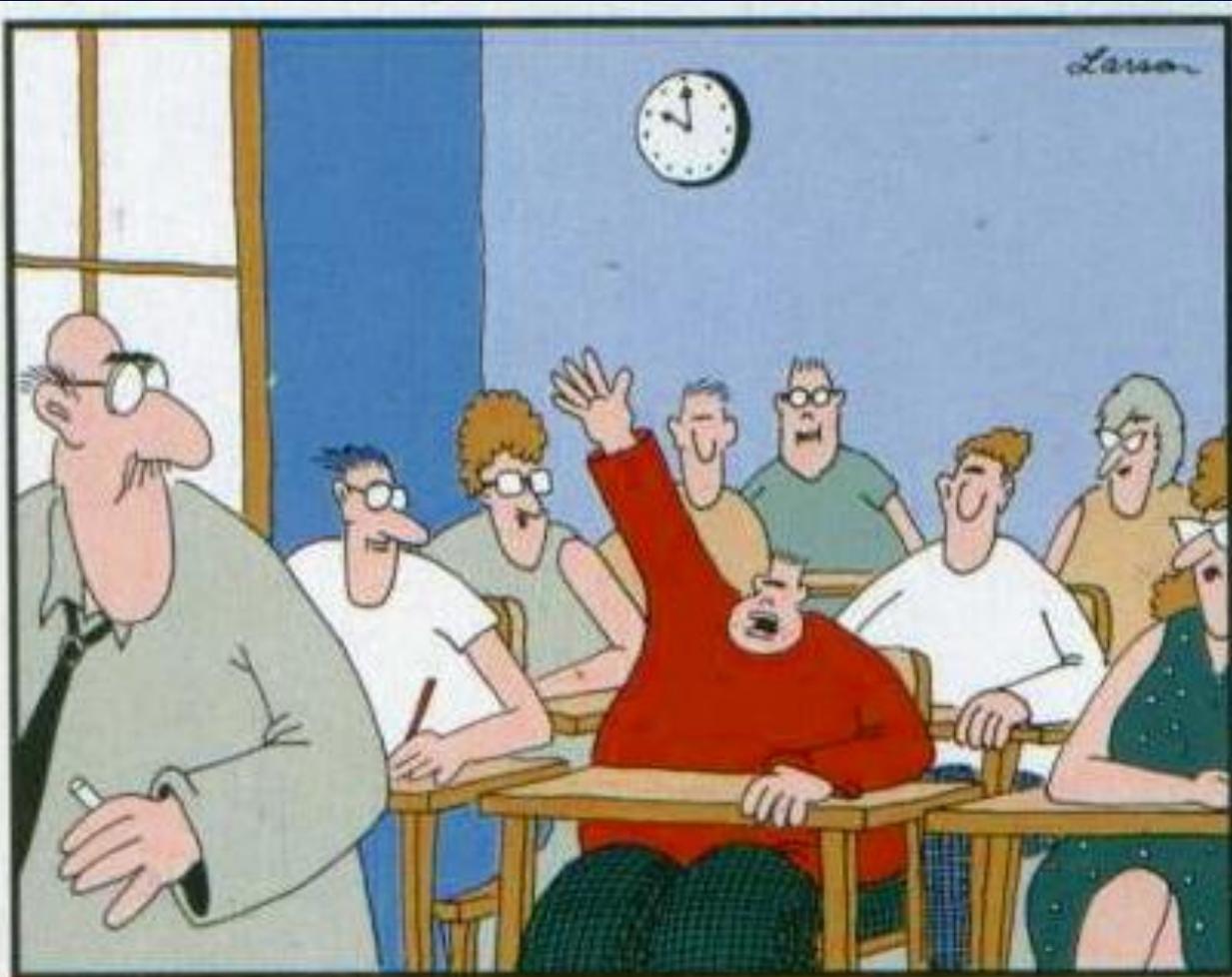


# Acromioclavicular separations



# 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

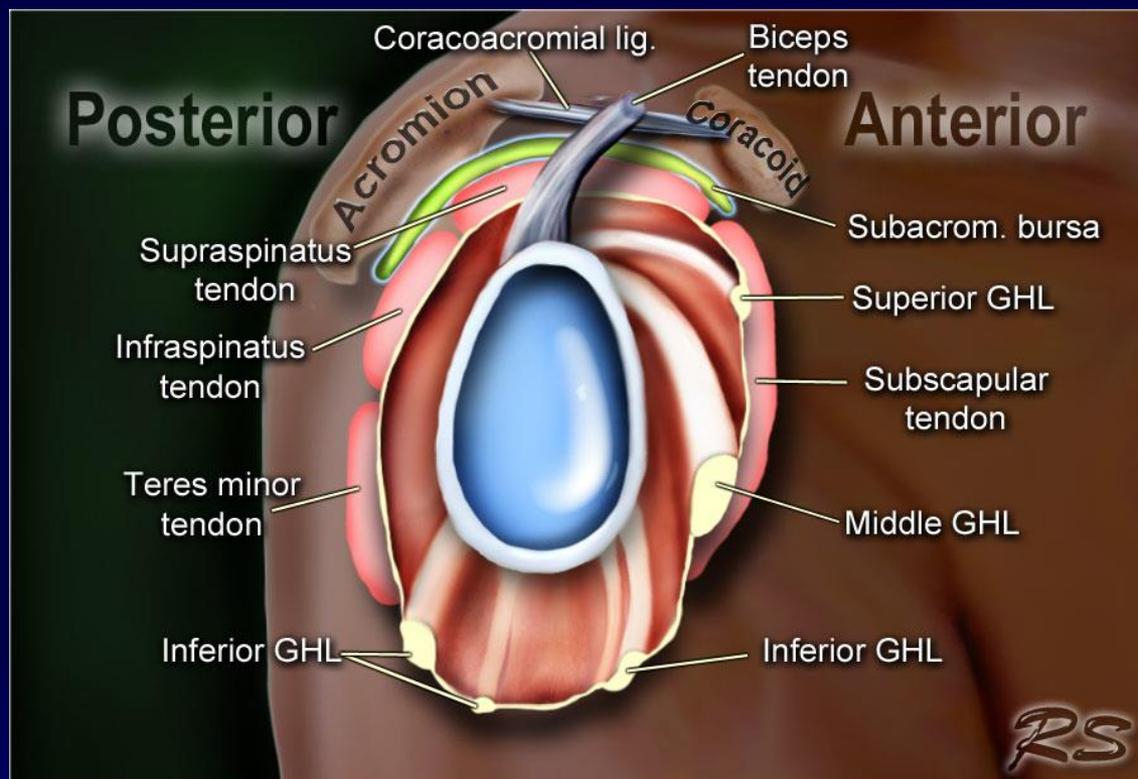
# Multidirectional Instability

- 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



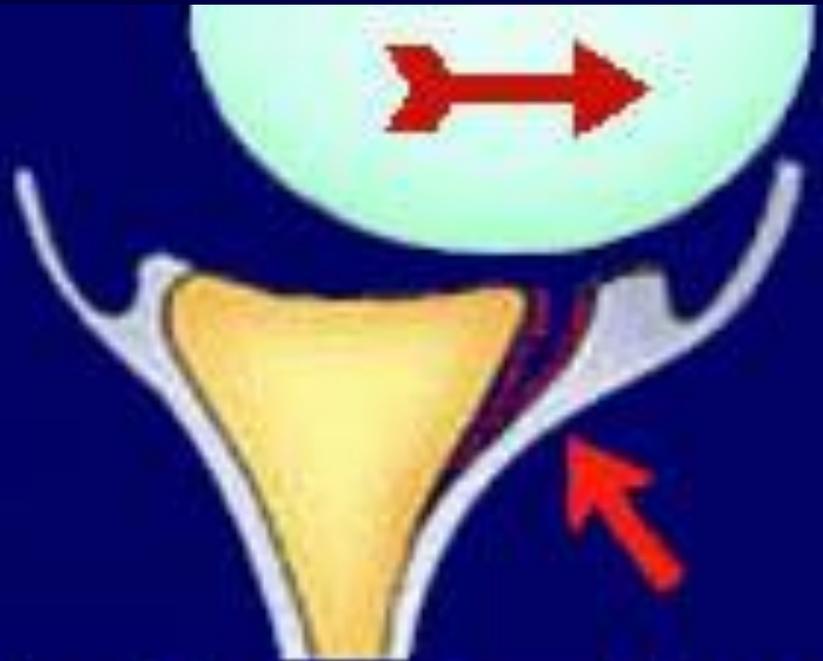
# Glenohumeral Dislocations

- 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

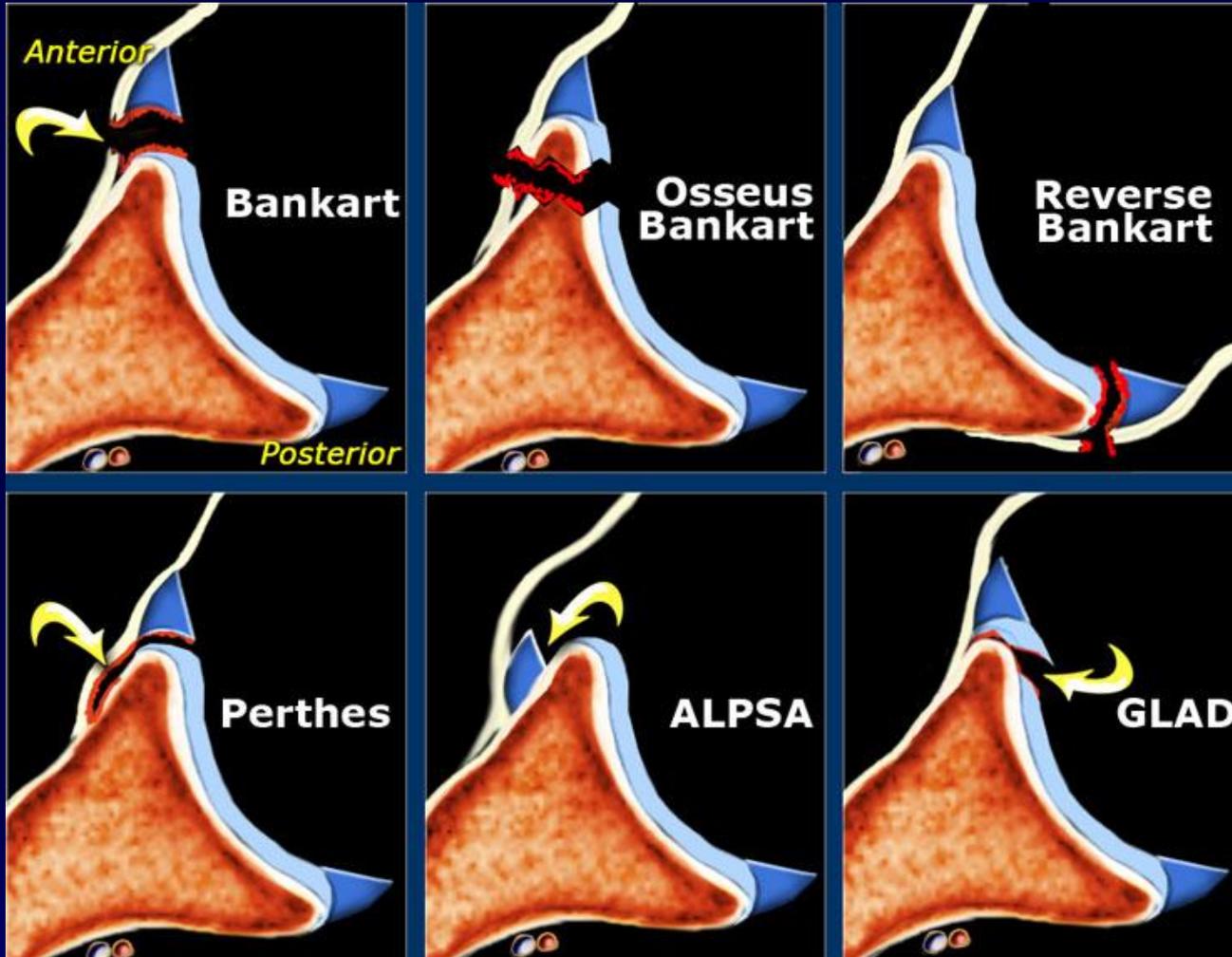


**Normal**

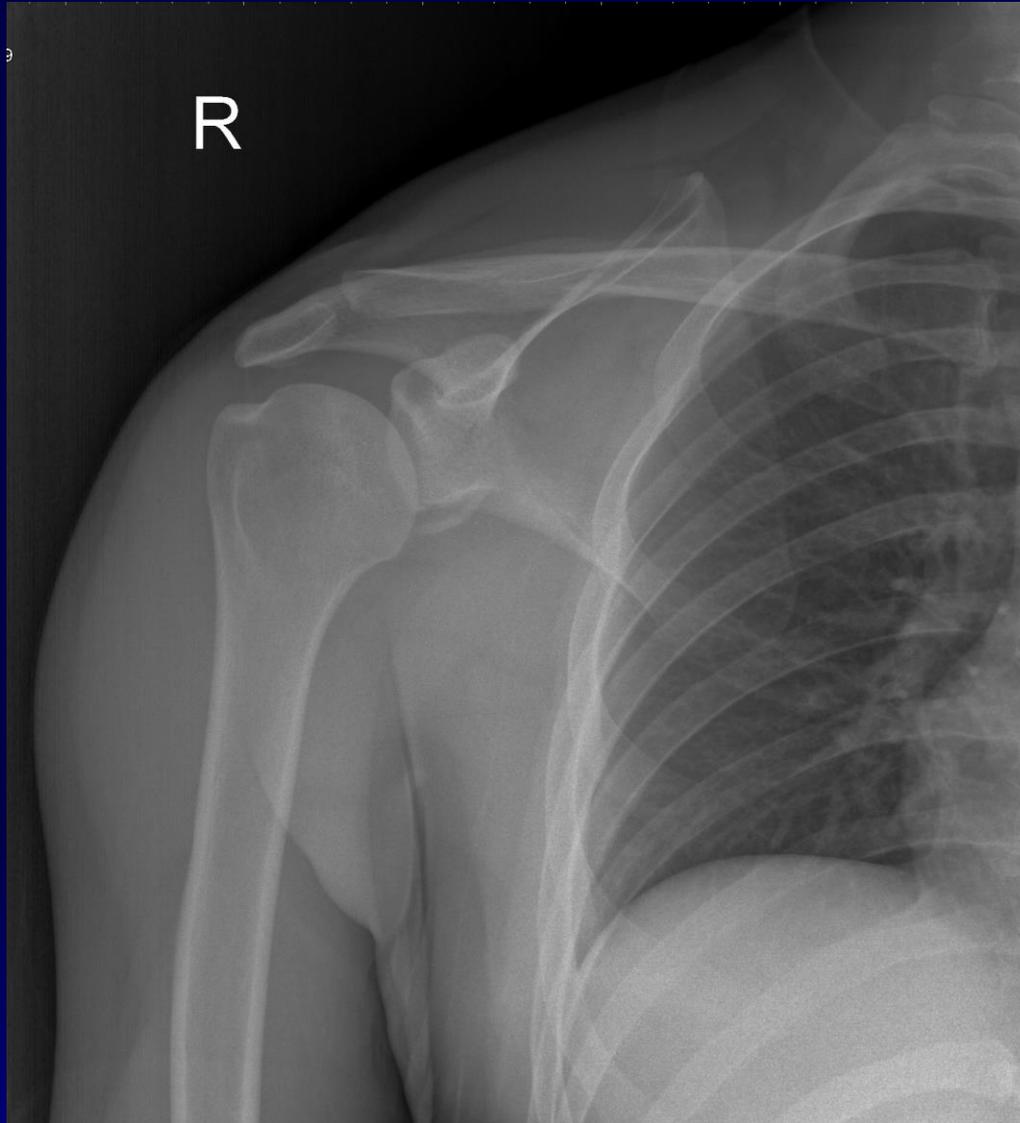


**Bankart Lesion**

# Bankart and Friends



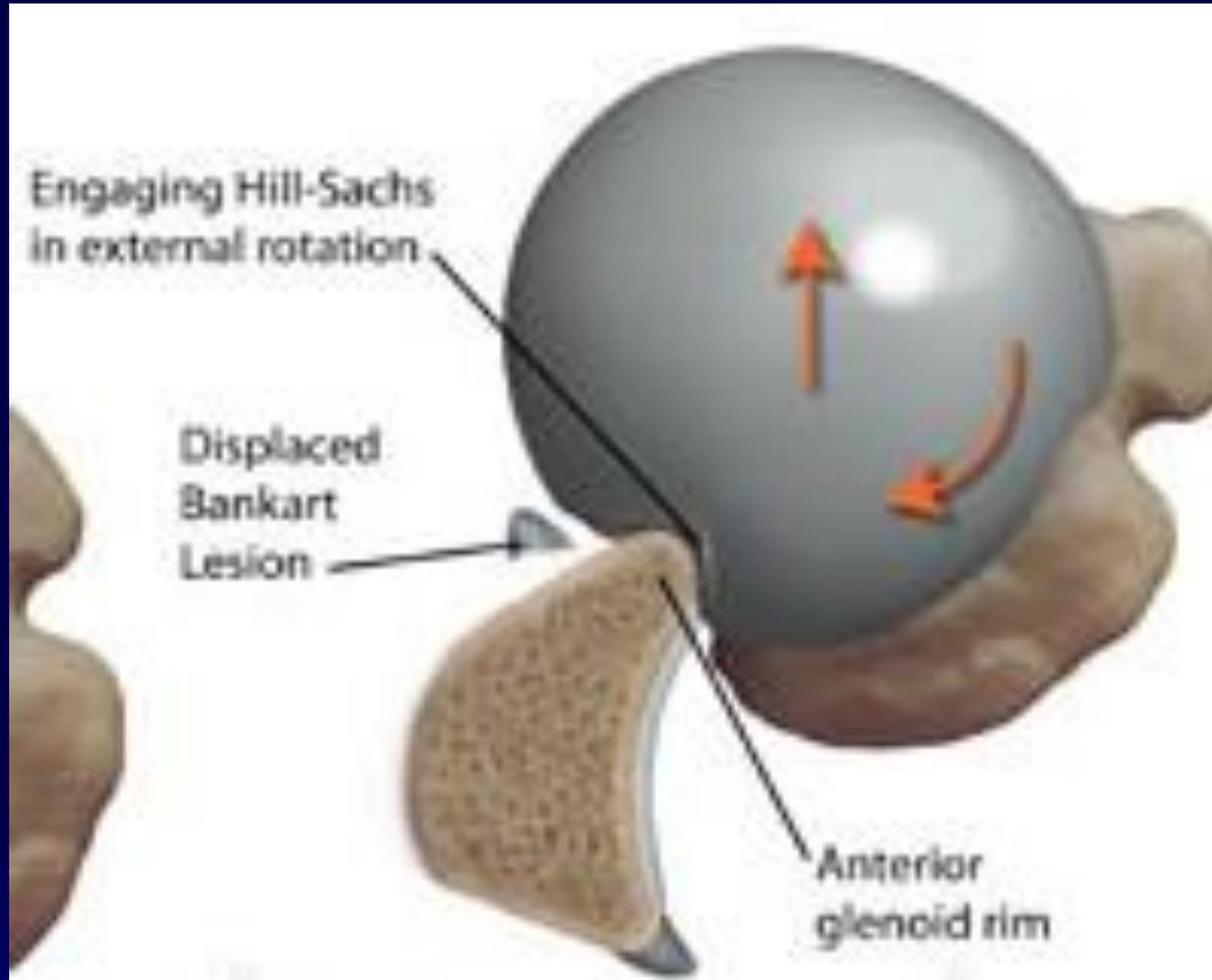
# Bony Bankart – X-Rays



# 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

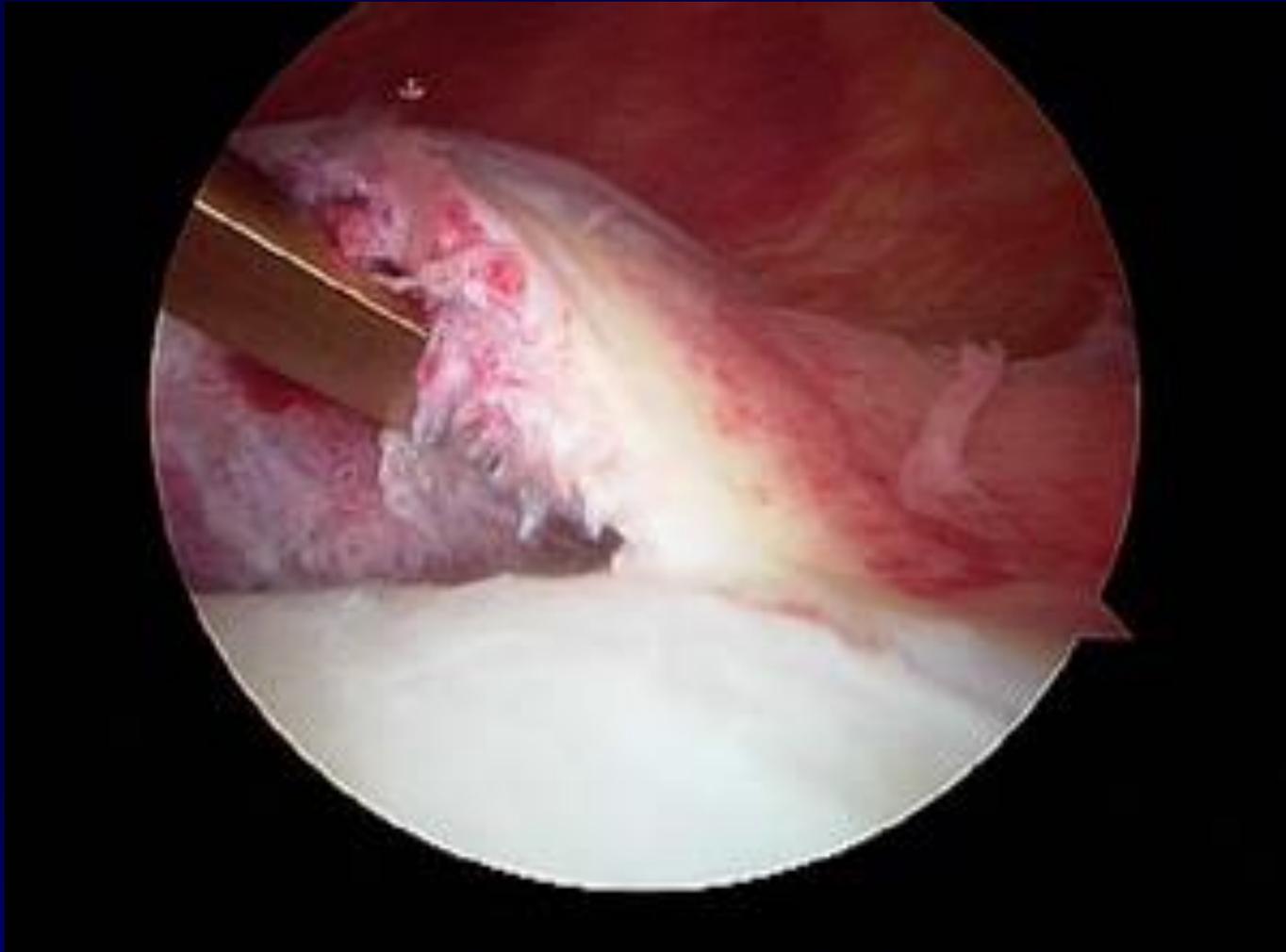
# Recurrent Instability

- 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.*

*Nevaiser et al. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 1995.*

# Bankart Lesion



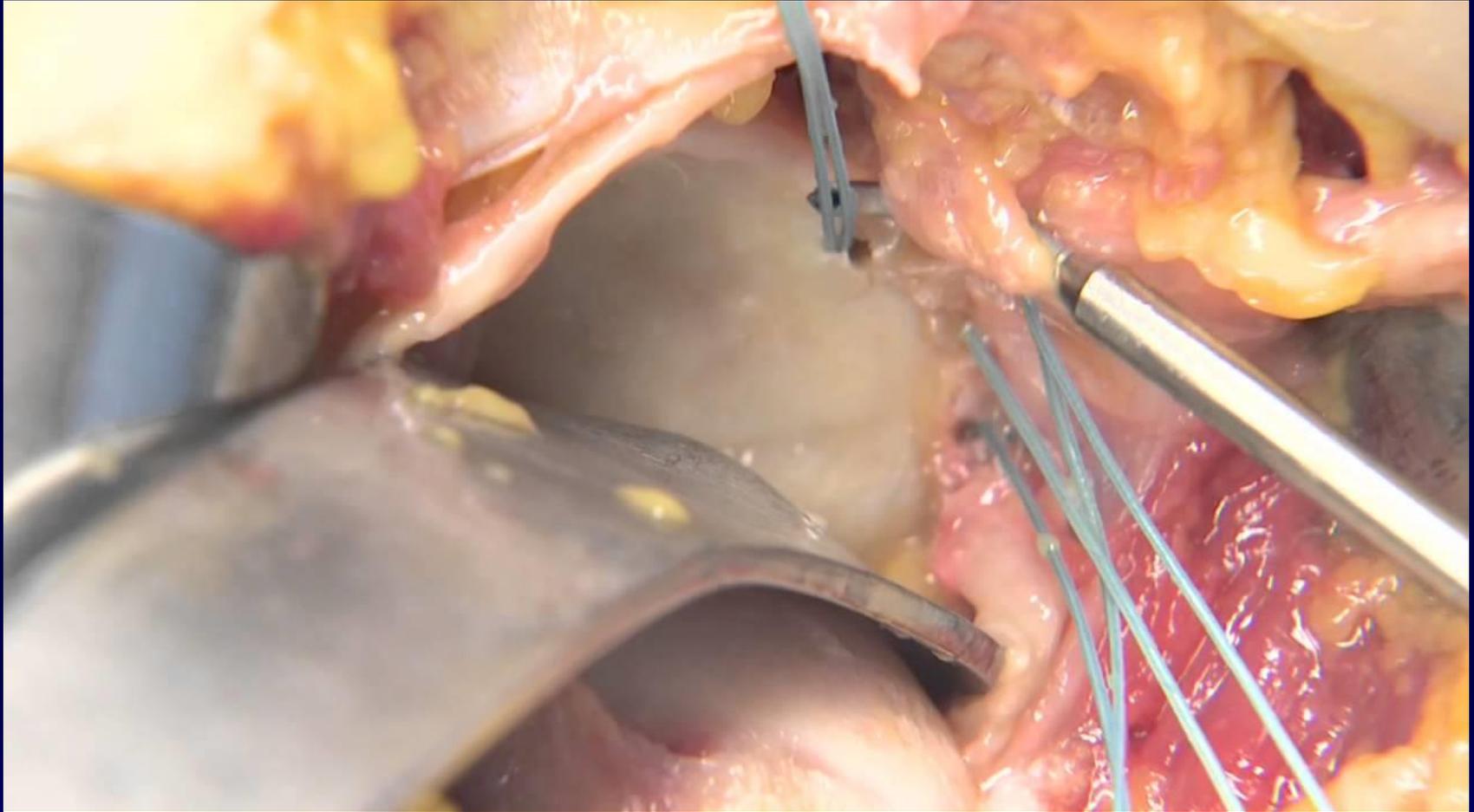
# Treatment Options

- 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

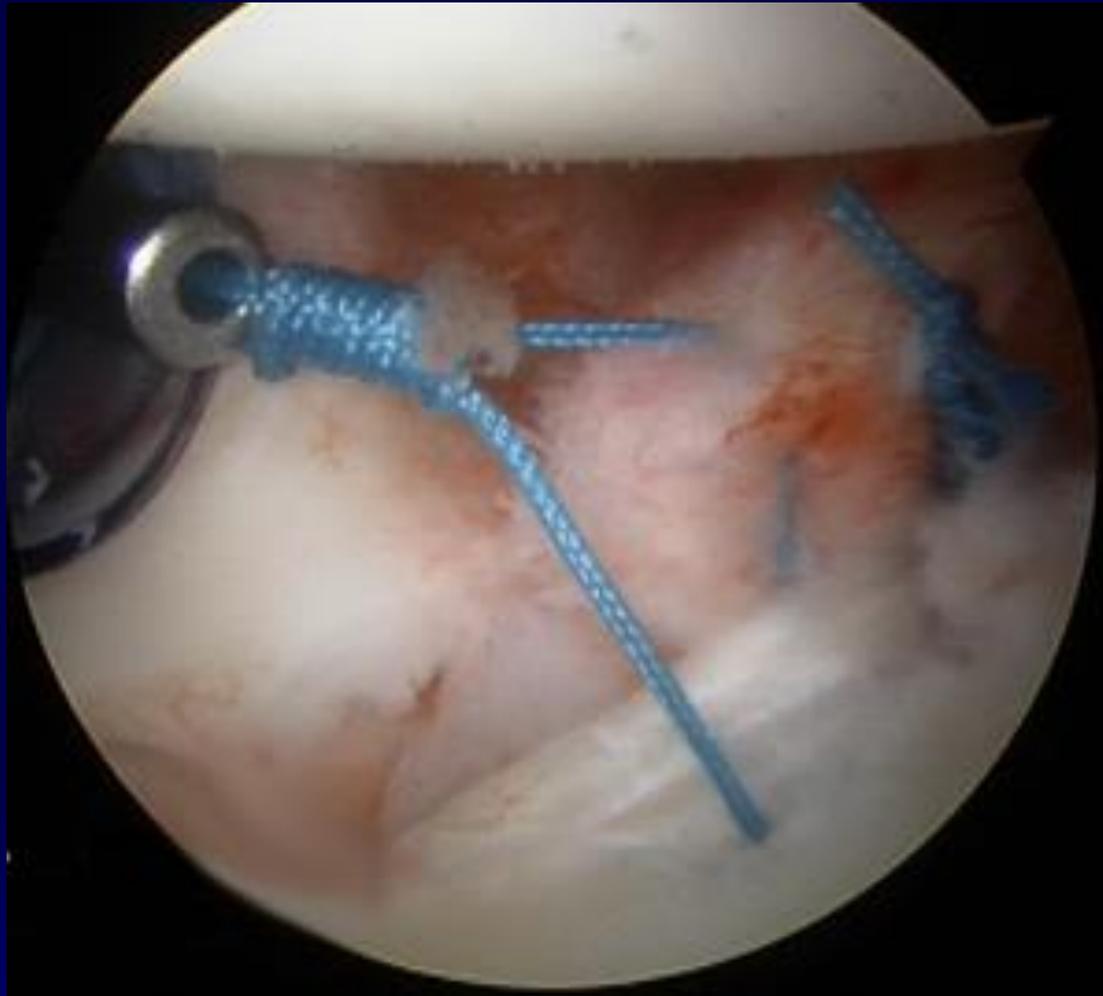
- 103 Pts
- 85% collision athletes
- Bone defects
  - ❖ Glenoid bone loss 14%
  - ❖ Hill-Sachs 84%
- 2 recurrences!

*Pagnani. Am J Sports Med 2008*

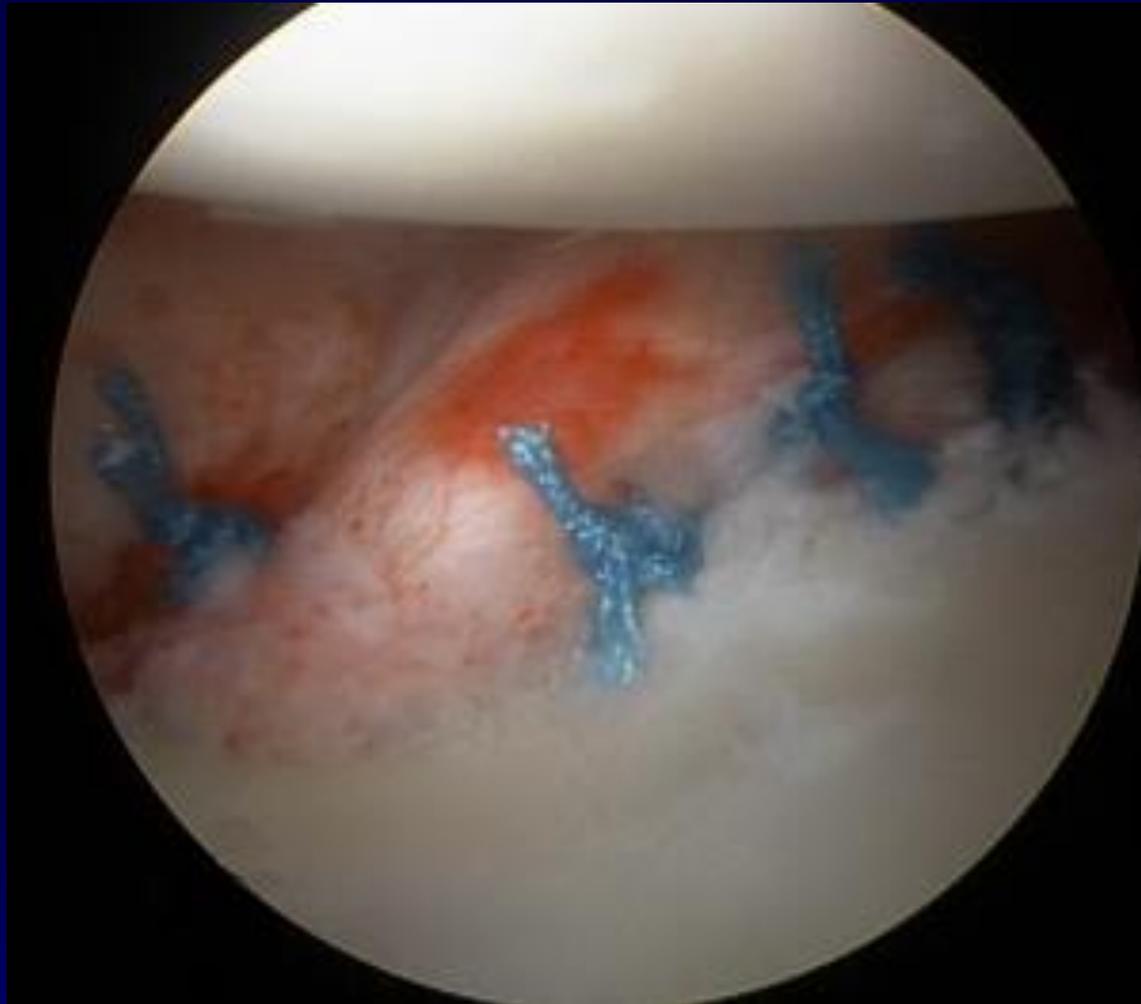
# Arthroscopic Bankart Repair

- 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*

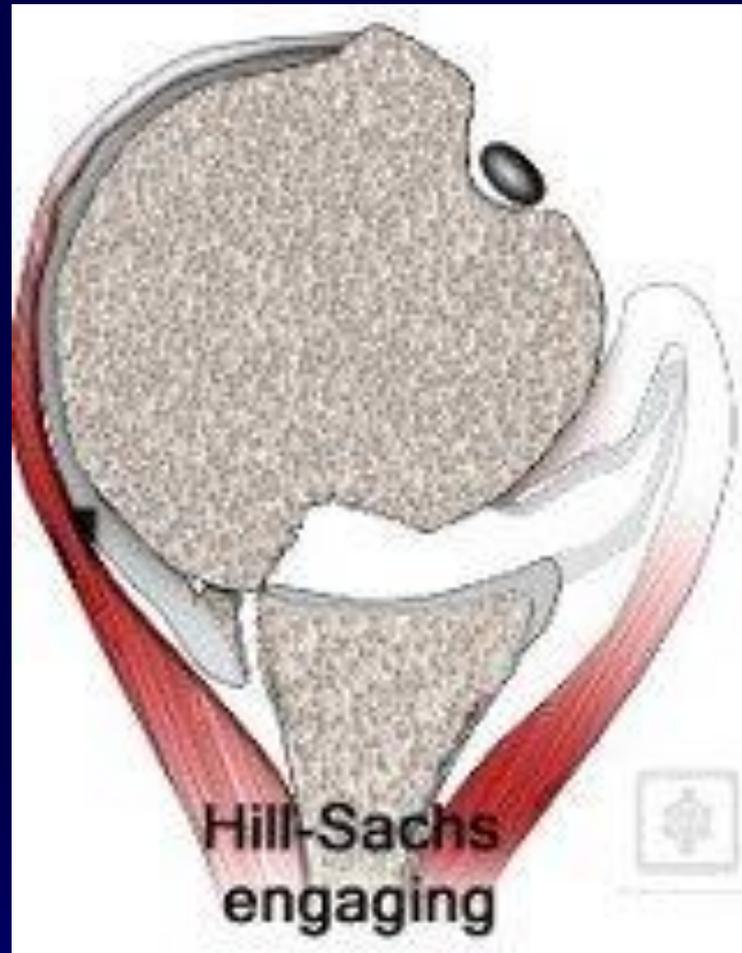
# Recurrent Instability

- 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

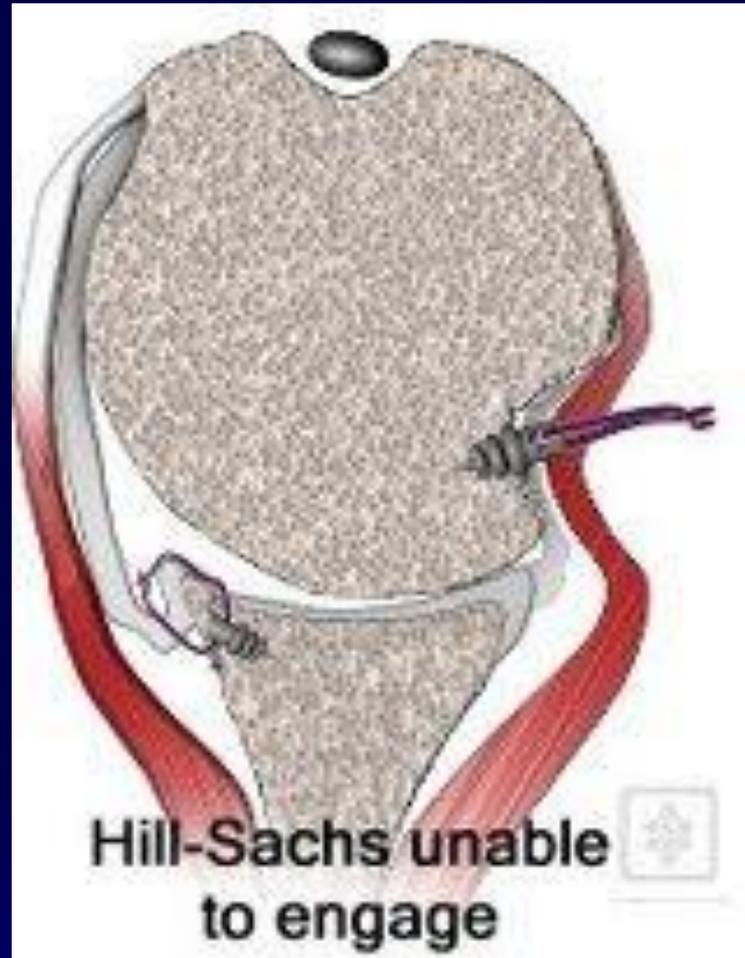
*Itoi 2017*



# Remplissage

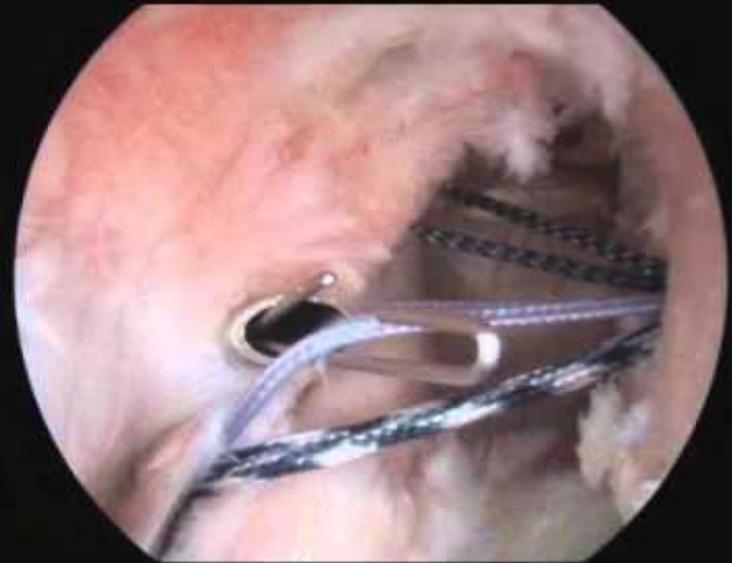
- Insertion of infraspinatus tendon into Hill-Sachs lesion

*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.*

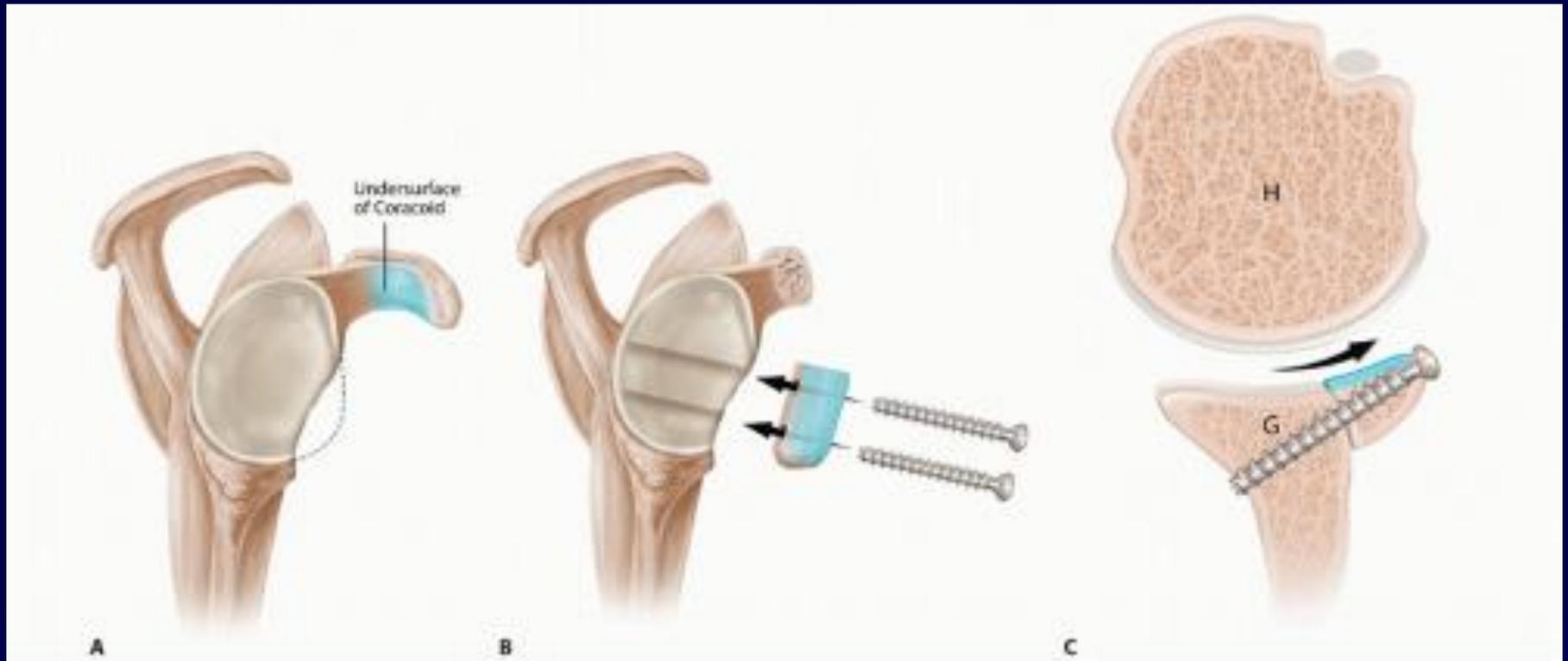
# Glenoid Bone Loss



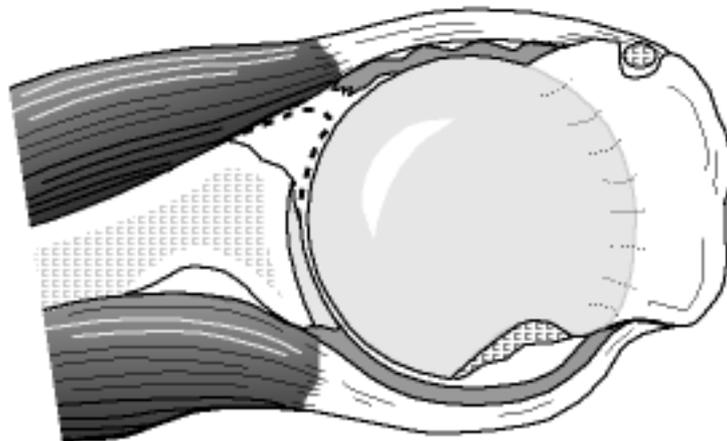
# Latarjet Procedure

- 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

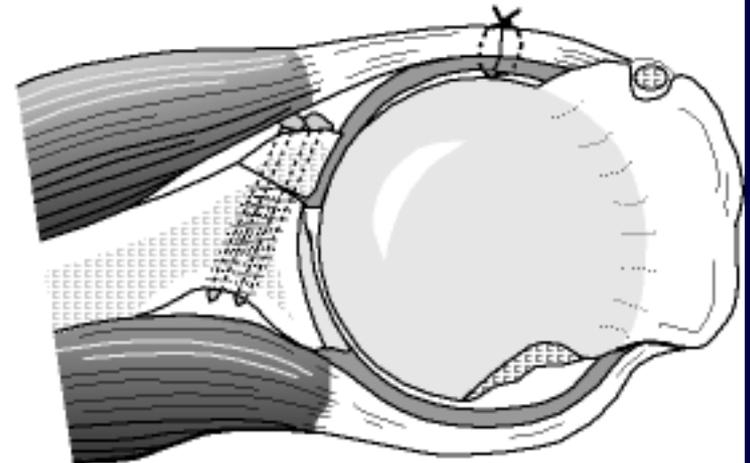
# Latarjet Procedure



# Bone Grafting Anterior Glenoid



*S. Lippitt, M.D.*



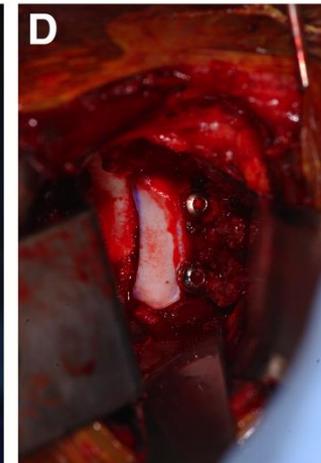
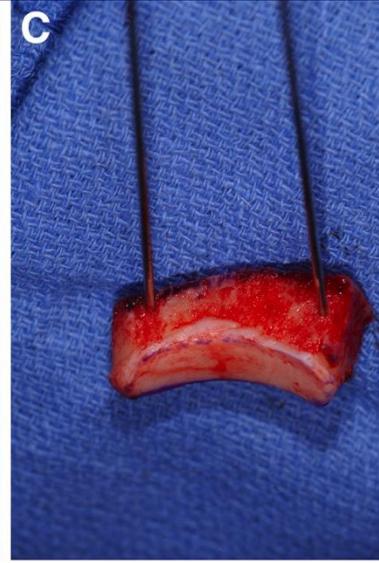
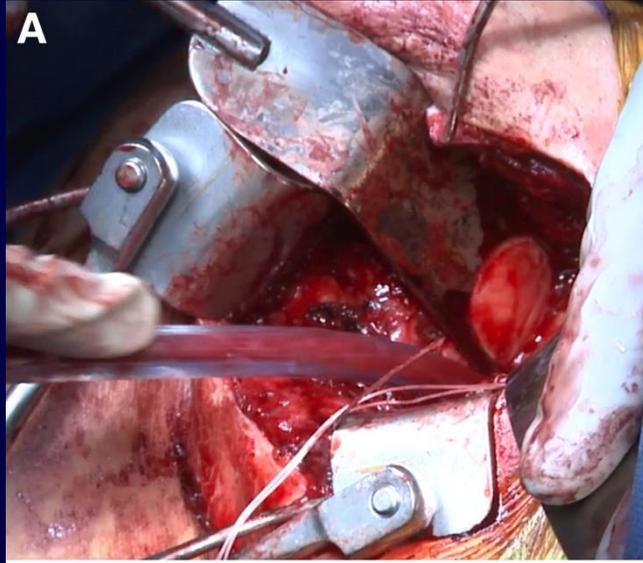
*S. Lippitt, M.D.*

# 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 in the young athlete
- Formulate differential diagnoses
- Recommend initial treatment plans:
  - ❖ Immobilization
  - ❖ Pain Management
  - ❖ Imaging
  - ❖ Definitive treatment
  - ❖ Rehabilitation





**Thank You!**  
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