

ROTATOR CUFF TEARS

**No financial
interests!**

DR. MUKUL MOHINDRA

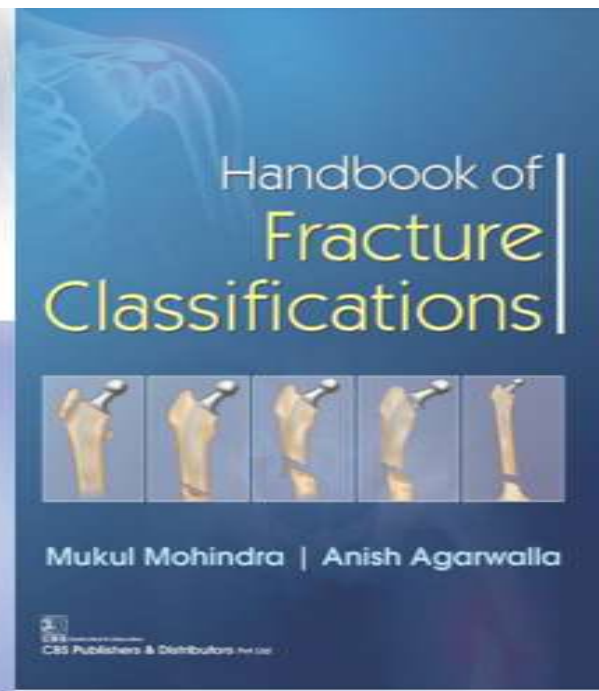
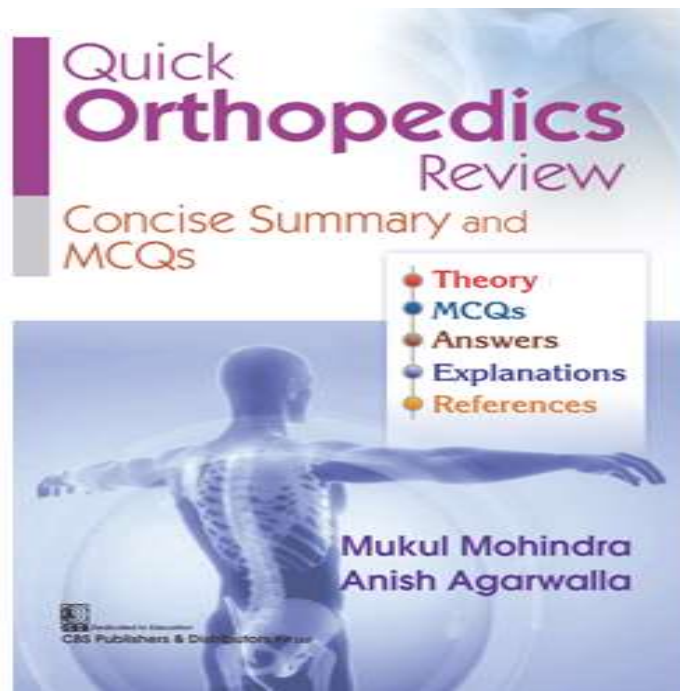
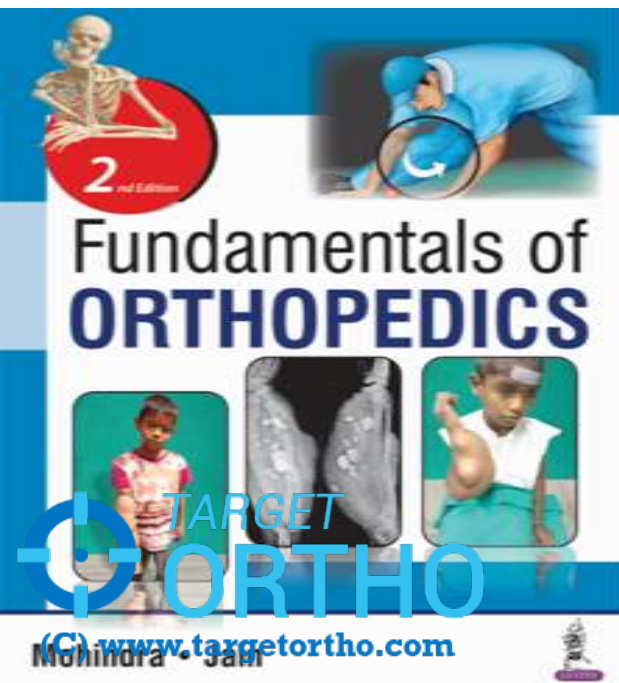
M.S (Ortho), DNB, MNAMS,

Dip. SICOT (Belgium)

FNB (Arthroscopy and Sports Medicine)

Fellowship in Minimally Invasive Arthroplasty (SICOT, Athens)

**SPECIALIST
SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL
NEW DELHI**



GETTING STARTED!

Commonest tendon in the body to rupture?

SUPRASPINATOUS

Supraspinatus

Infraspinatus

Subscapularis

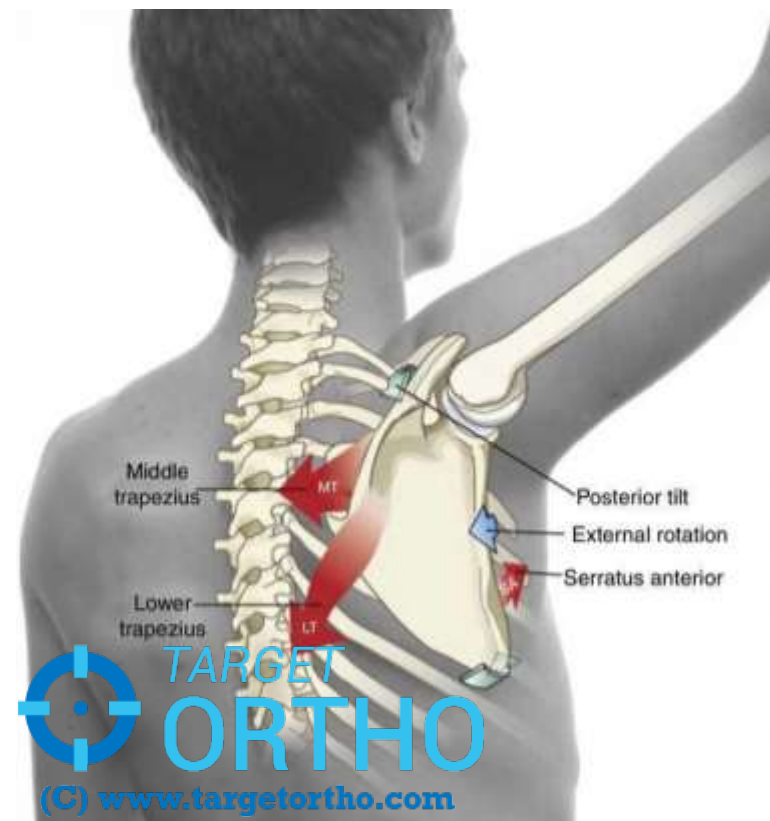
Teres minor

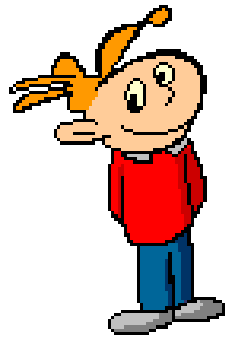
Anterior view

Posterior view

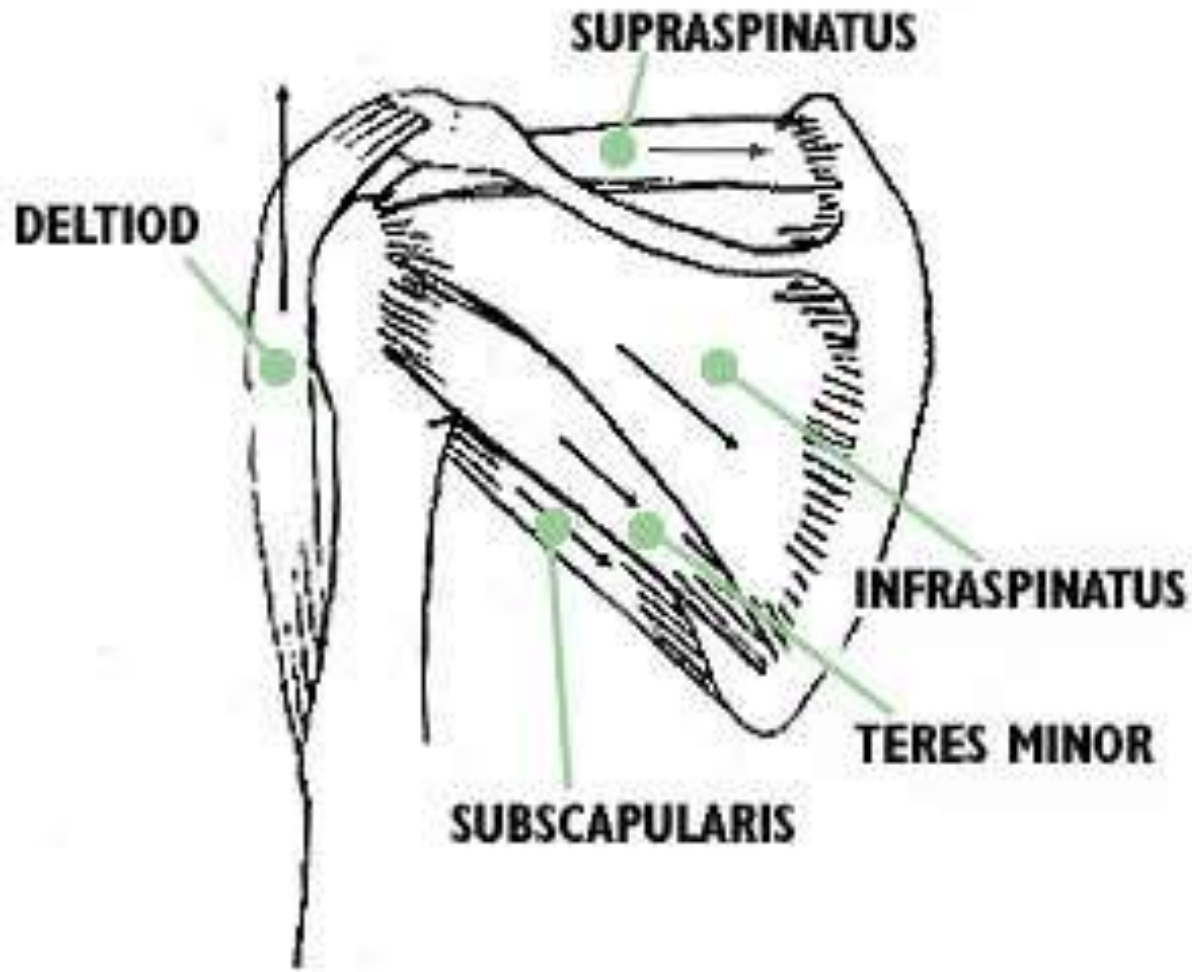
Function of Supraspinatous

- A) 0-15° abduction
- B) 15-90° abduction
- C) > 90° abduction
- D) 0-90° abduction

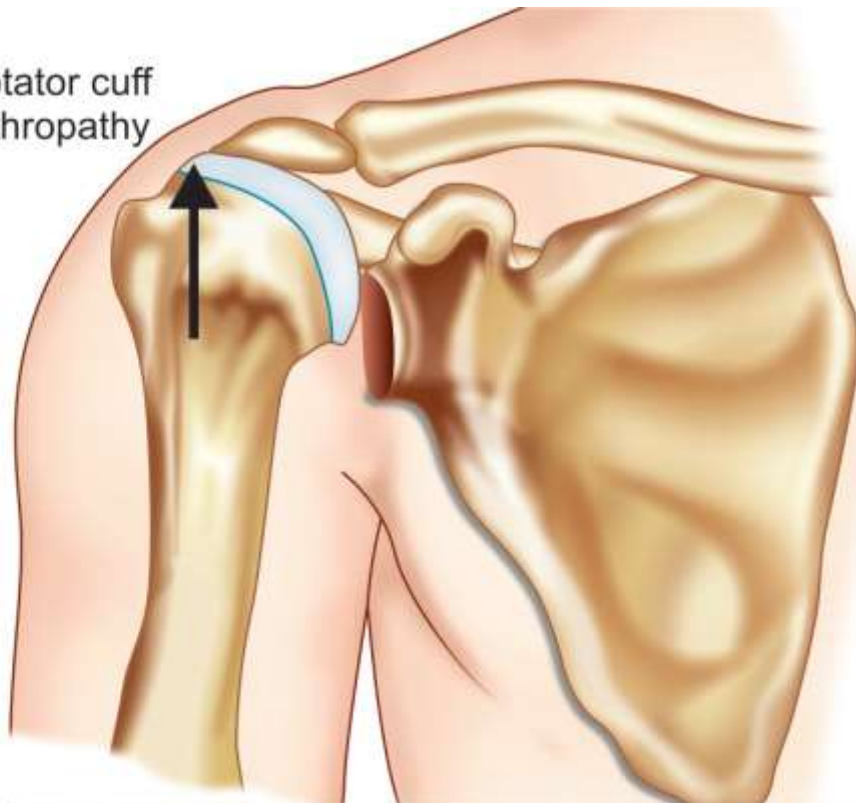




BIOMECHANICS



Rotator cuff
arthropathy





FOOT PRINT!

AP: 25 mm

ML: 15 mm

Thickness: 12mm

**TARGET
ORTHO**

(C) www.targetortho.com

CLASSIFICATION

Partial thickness tears



Full thickness tears



PARTIAL THICKNESS TEARS

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTIAL TEARS

ELLMAN [1990]

Articular surface			
			
	GRADE 1 <1/4 Thickness (-3mm)	GRADE 2 <1/2 Thickness (3-6mm)	GRADE 3 >1/2 Thickness (+6mm)

PARTIAL TEARS

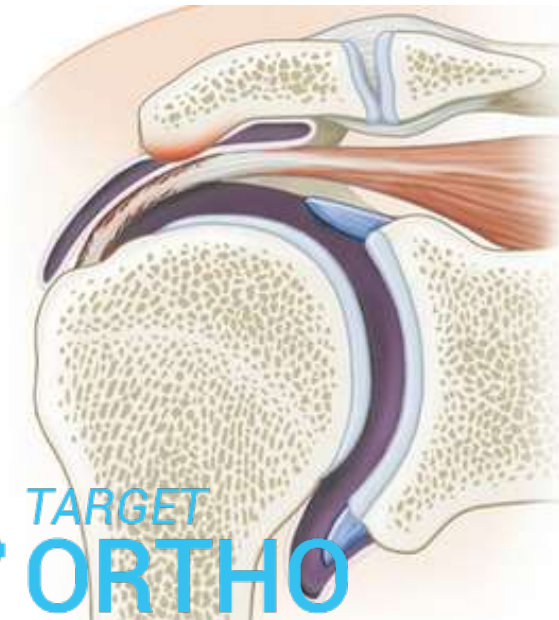
PASTA LESIONS

(Snyder)



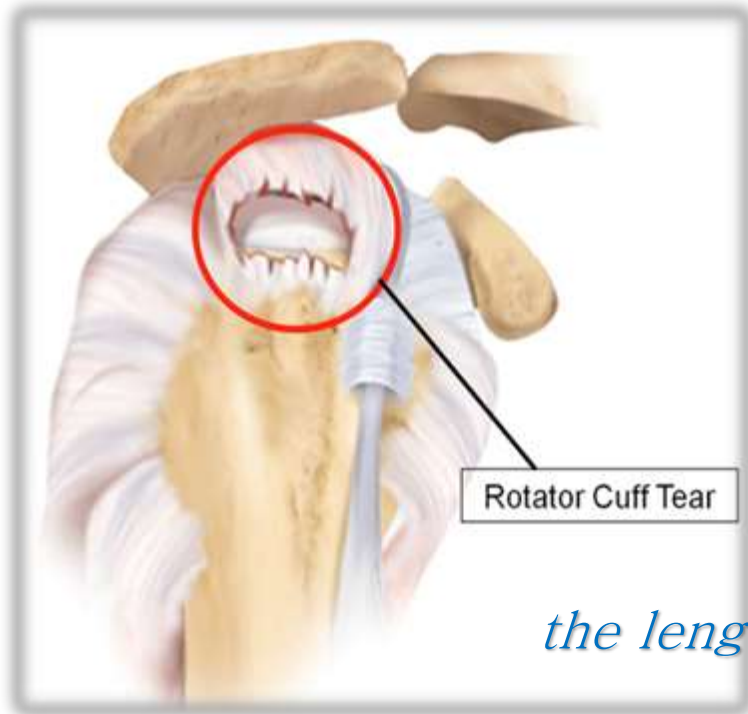
PAINT LESIONS

(Conway)



FULL THICKNESS TEARS

FULL THICKNESS TEARS



COFIELD

the length of the greatest diameter of the tear

- small (less than 1 cm)
- medium (1–3 cm)
- large (3–5 cm)
- **massive (greater than 5 cm)**

FULL THICKNESS TEARS

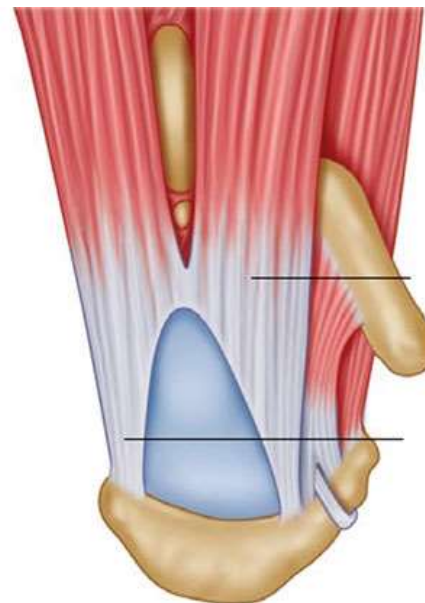
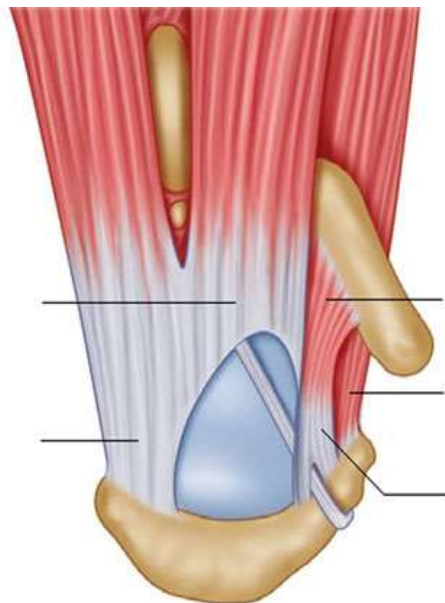
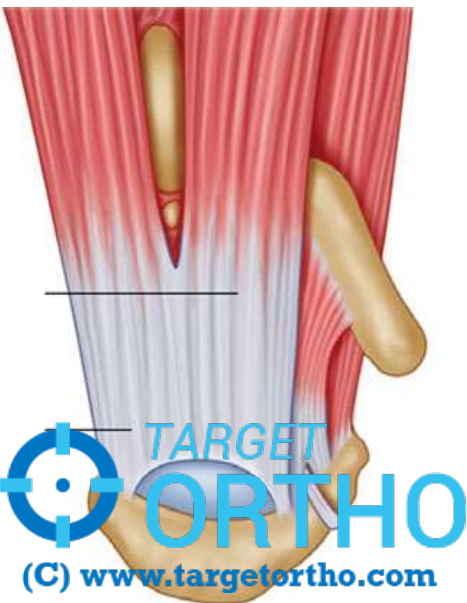
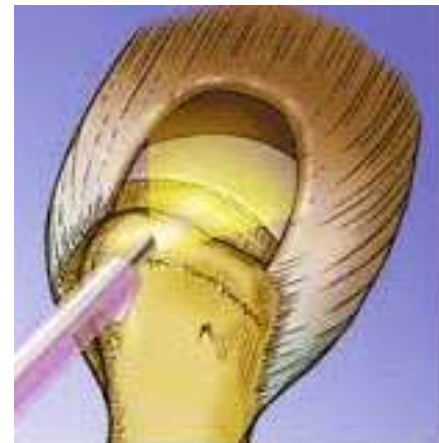
LESS COMMONLY USED CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

System	Method of Classification	Downside
<i>McLaughlin</i>	Transverse, vertical, retracted	Not widely recognized; created before MRI became available
<i>Harryman et al.</i>	No. of tendons torn	Does not differentiate tear pattern or method of repair
 TARGET Gerber et al. ORTHO (C) www.targetortho.com	No. of tendons torn	Does not differentiate tear pattern or method of repair

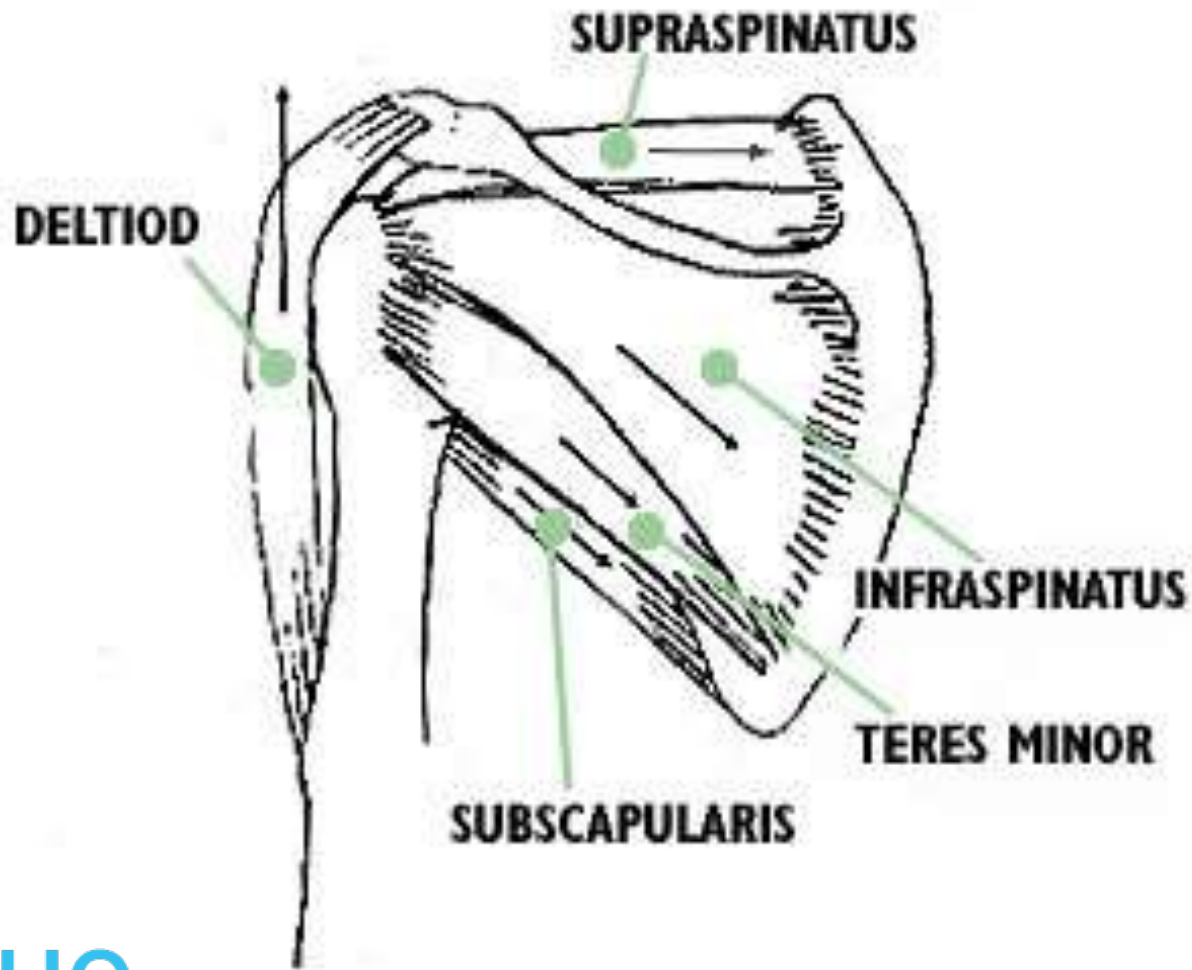
FULL THICKNESS TEARS

BURKHART'S

based on arthroscopic identification of the shape of the lesion where each type corresponds to a certain type of repair



PATHOGENESIS

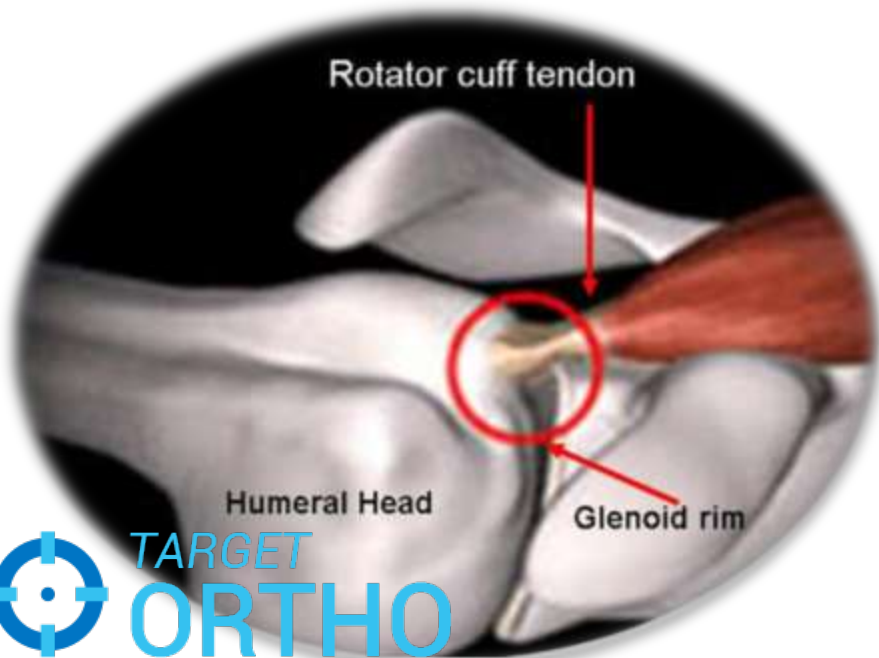


PRE DISPOSING FACTORS

Internal Impingement



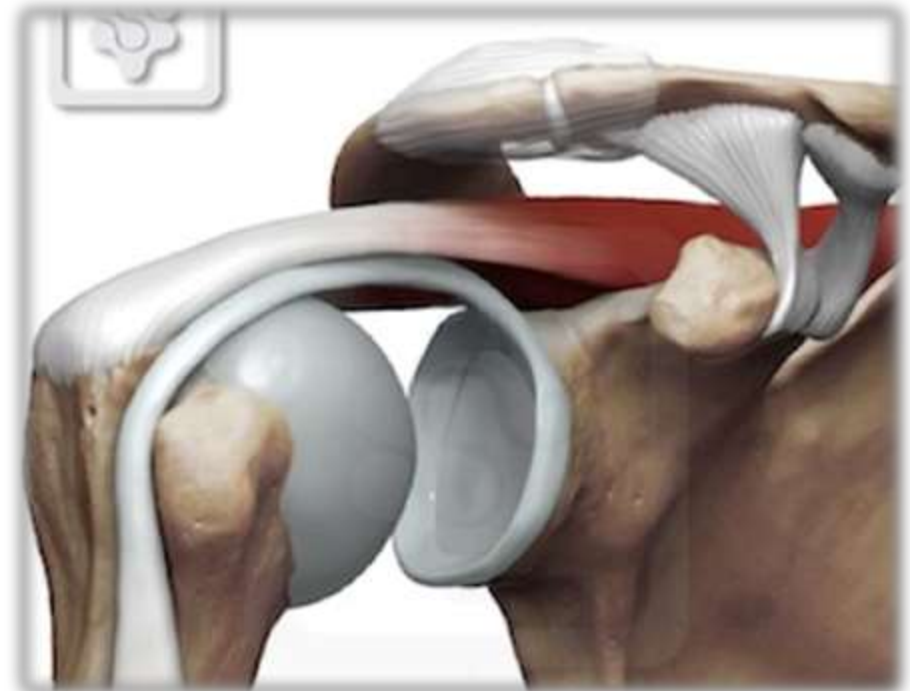
Articular side has low vascularity
Thinner collagen on articular side



External impingement



Sub acromial Impingement



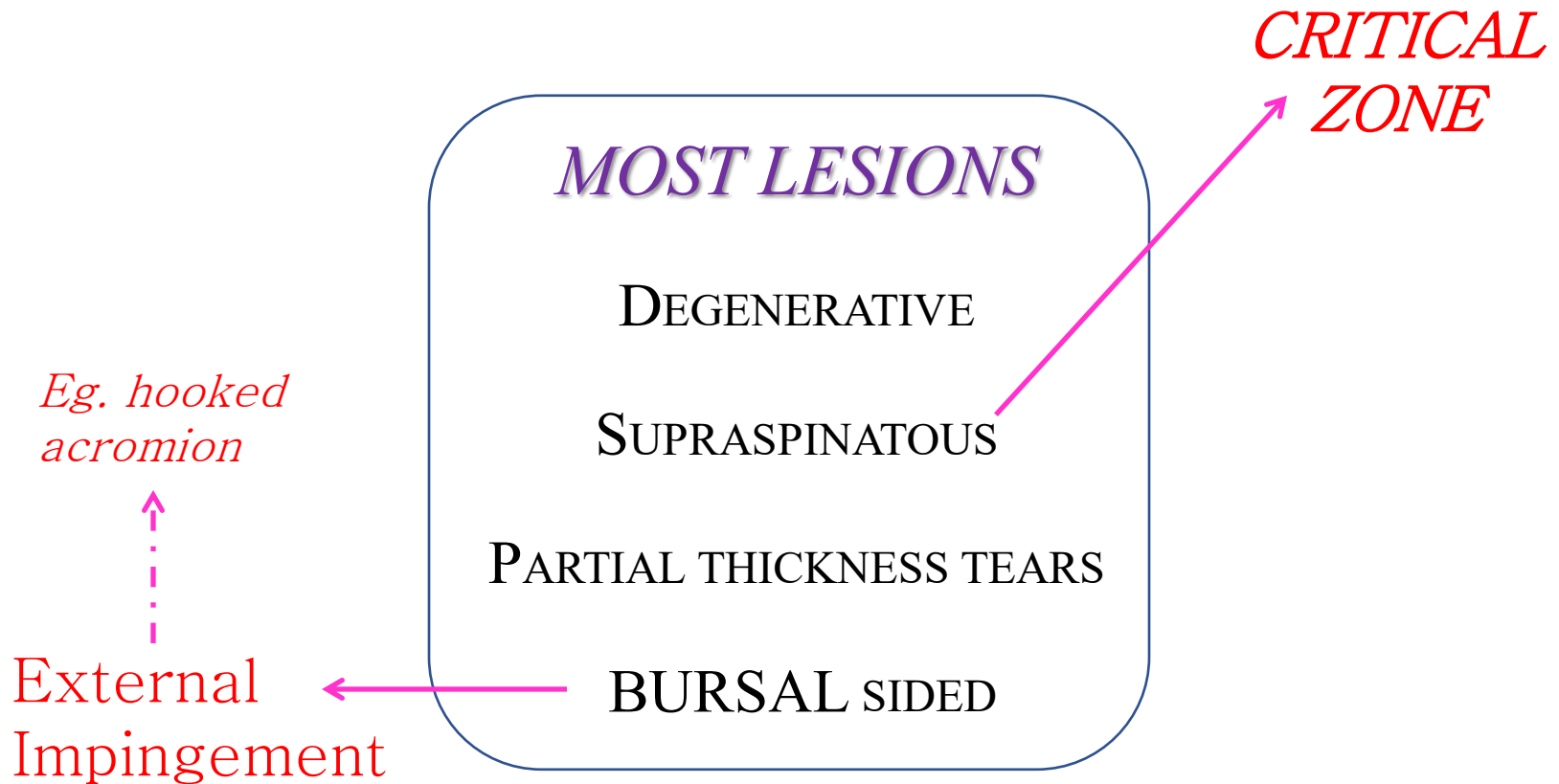
PATHOGENESIS

TRAUMATIC

DEGENERATIVE

FEATURES	FEATURES
Mean age- 35 years	Mean age- 65 years
Larger in size	Smaller in size
Less retraction	More retraction
Less fatty infiltration	More fatty infiltration
Good outcome	Worse outcome

EPIDEMIOLOGY



DIAGNOSIS!

HISTORY

EXAMINATION

DIAGNOSIS!

HISTORY

EXAMINATION

EXAMINATION

External Impingement

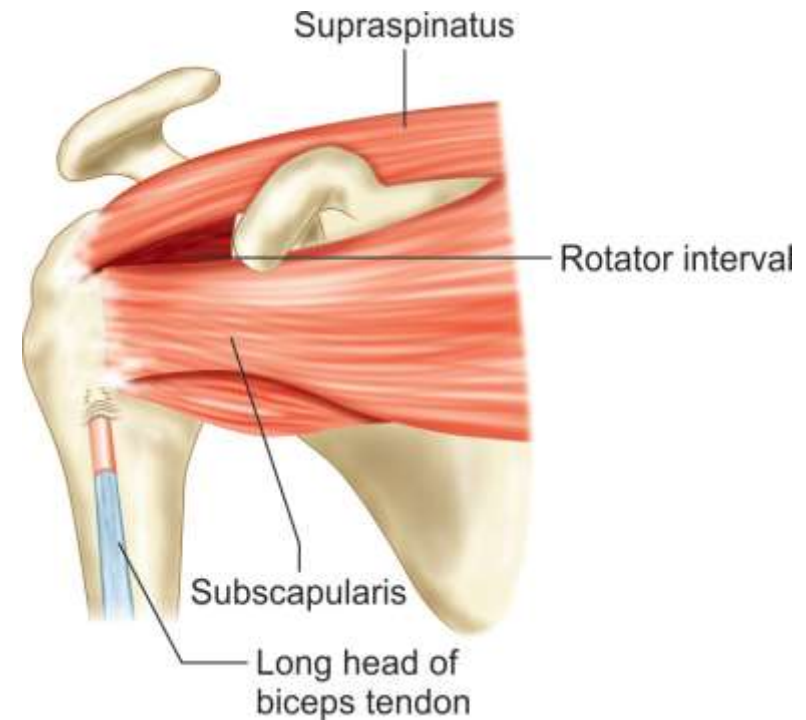
Internal Impingement/ SLAP tears

Biceps lesions

Periarthritis

Cuff muscles

Painful Action and Strength



EXTERNAL IMPINGEMENT



EXTERNAL IMPINGEMENT



INTERNAL IMPINGEMENT



SLAP TEARS



BICEPS TENDINITIS



BICEPS TENDINITIS



BICEPS RUPTURE

Torn and retracted
biceps tendon



EVALUATION OF CUFF MUSCLES

SUPRASPINATOUS



SUPRASPINATOUS



SUBSCAPULARIS

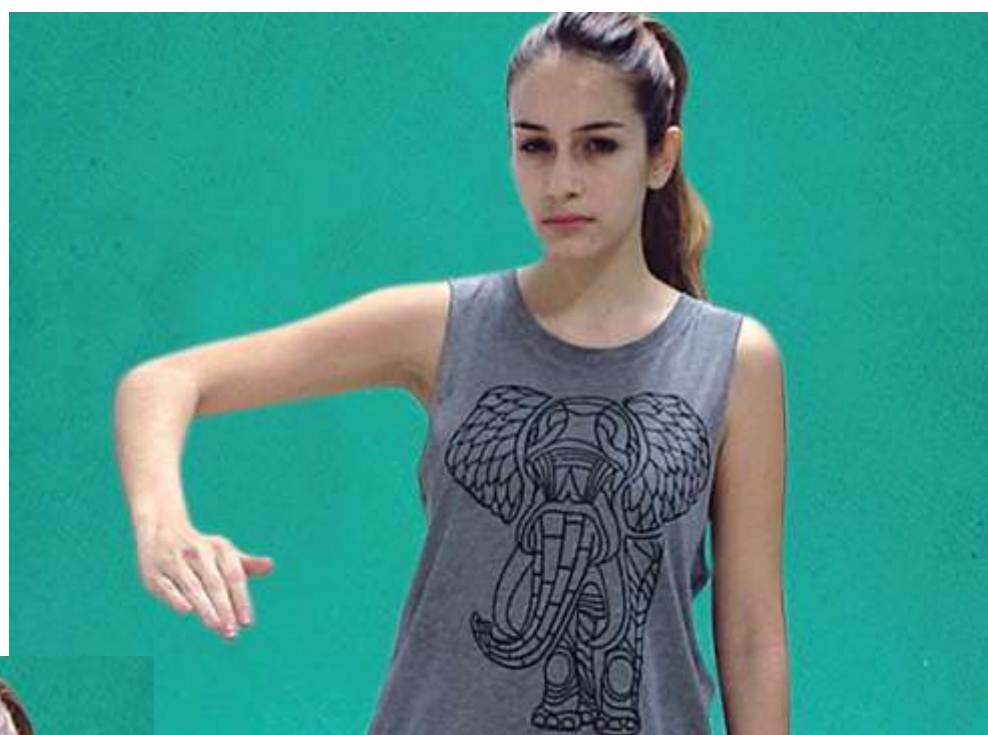


SUBSCAPULARIS



SUBSCAPULARIS







EXAMINATION

External Impingement

Neer's test

Hawkin's
Kennedy test

Internal Impingement/ SLAP tears

Zaslav's test

O'Brien's test

Biceps lesions

Speed's test

Yergason's test

Periarthritis

Painful ER

Cuff muscles

SUPRASPINATOUS

Drop arm test

Jobe's Empty Can test

SUBSCAPULARIS

Belly Press test

Beer Hug test

INFRASPINATOUS

Drop Sign

TERES MINOR

Horn Blower Sign

IMAGING



EXAMINATION

IMAGING



EXAMINATION

IMAGING



IMAGING

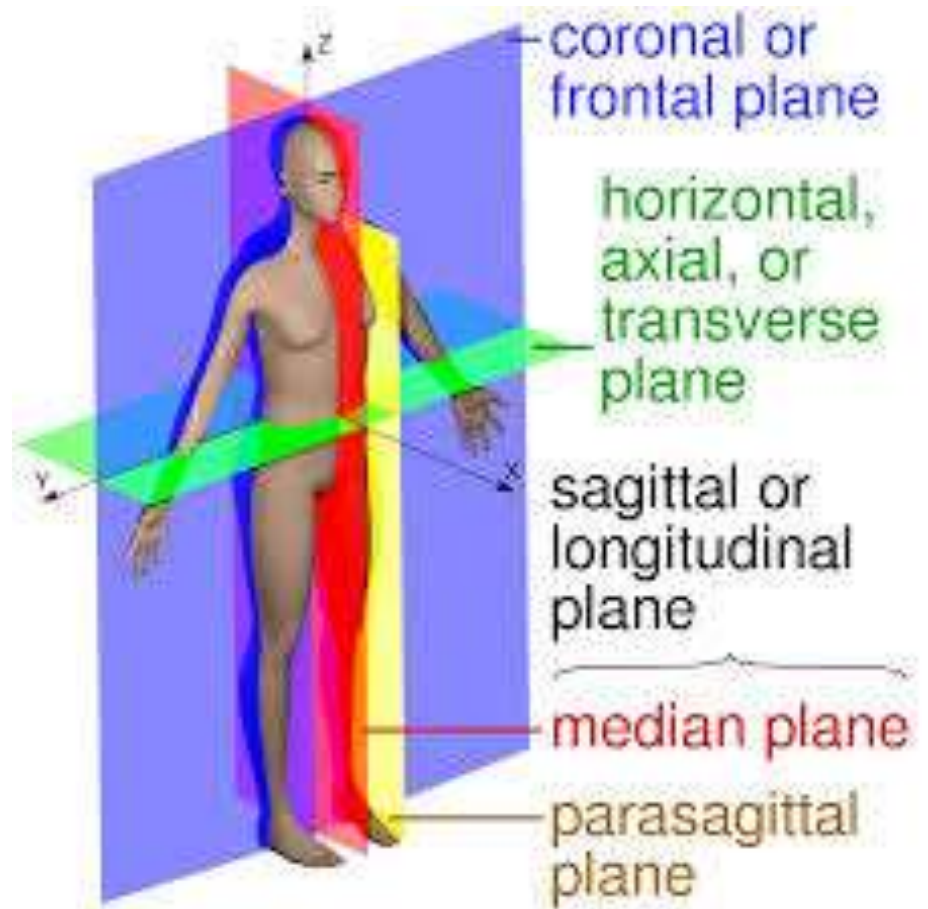
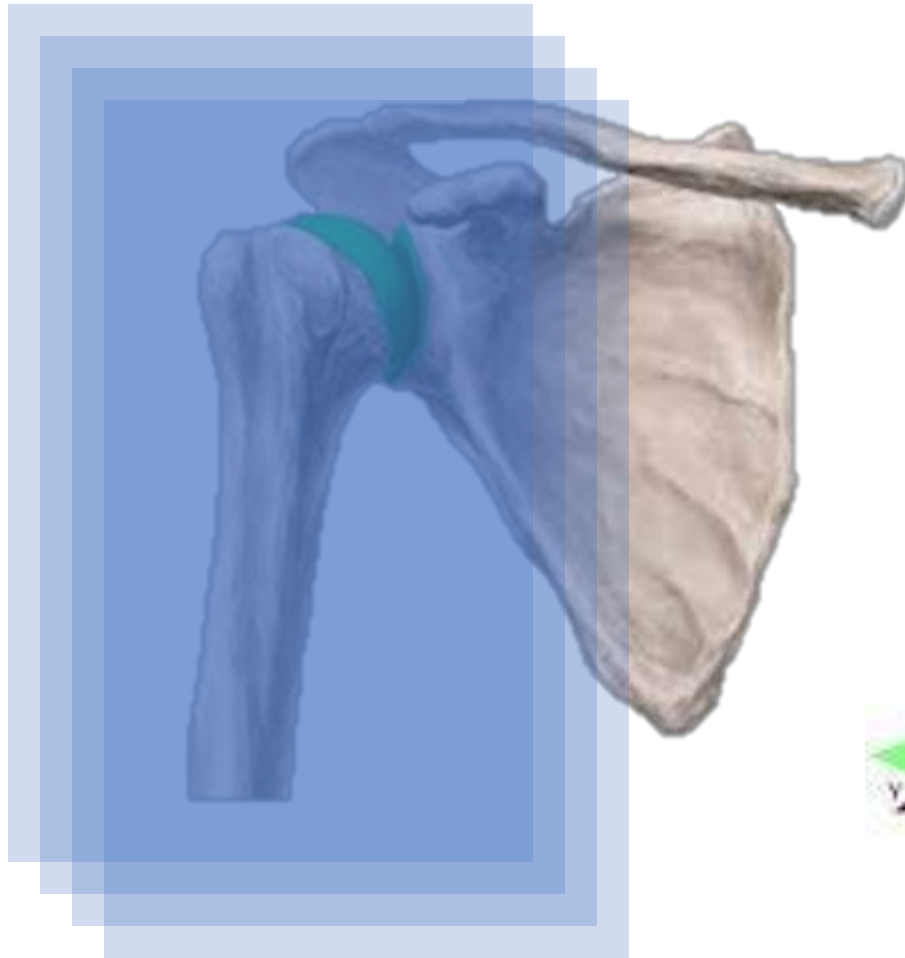
IOC

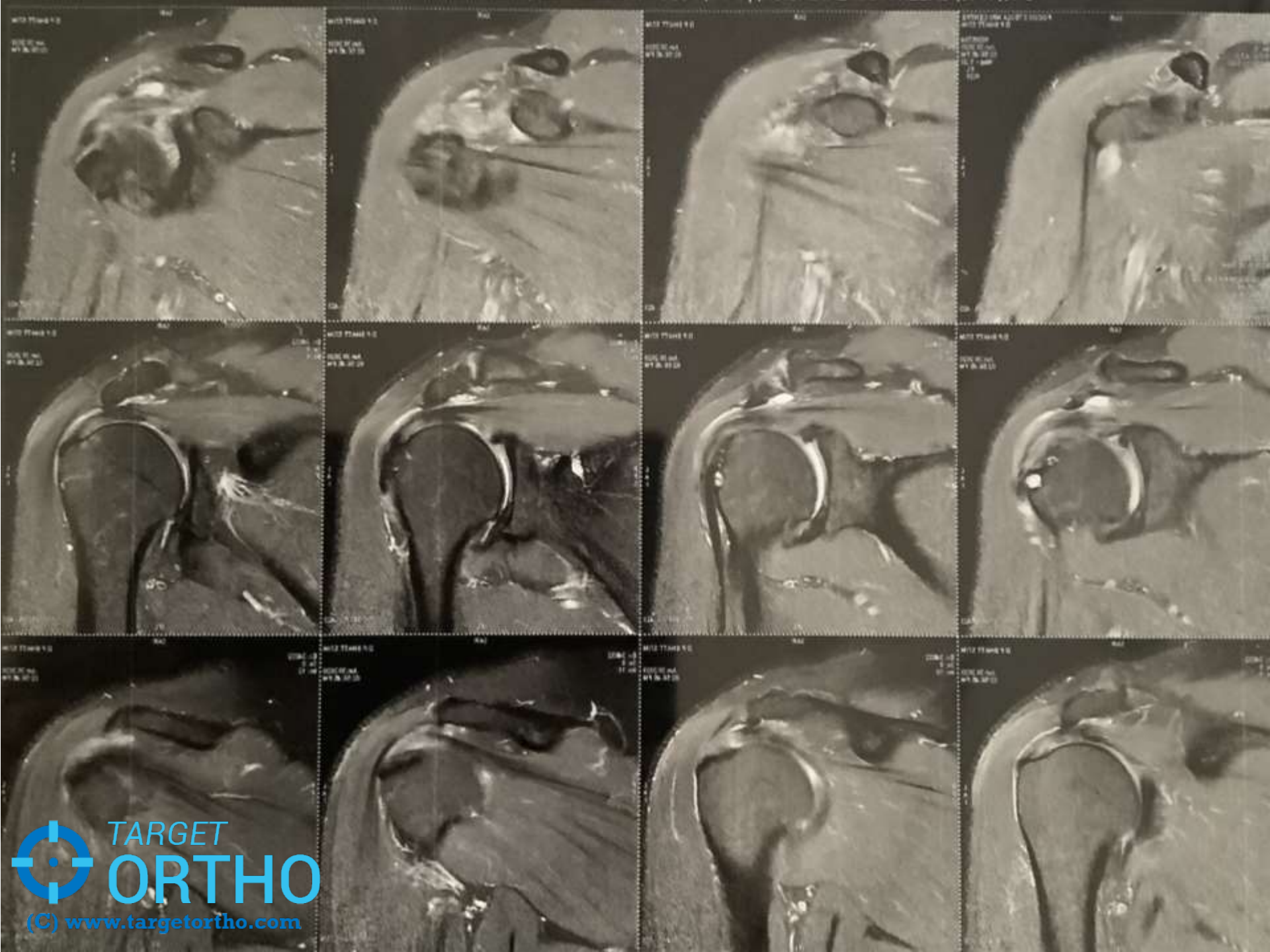
USG



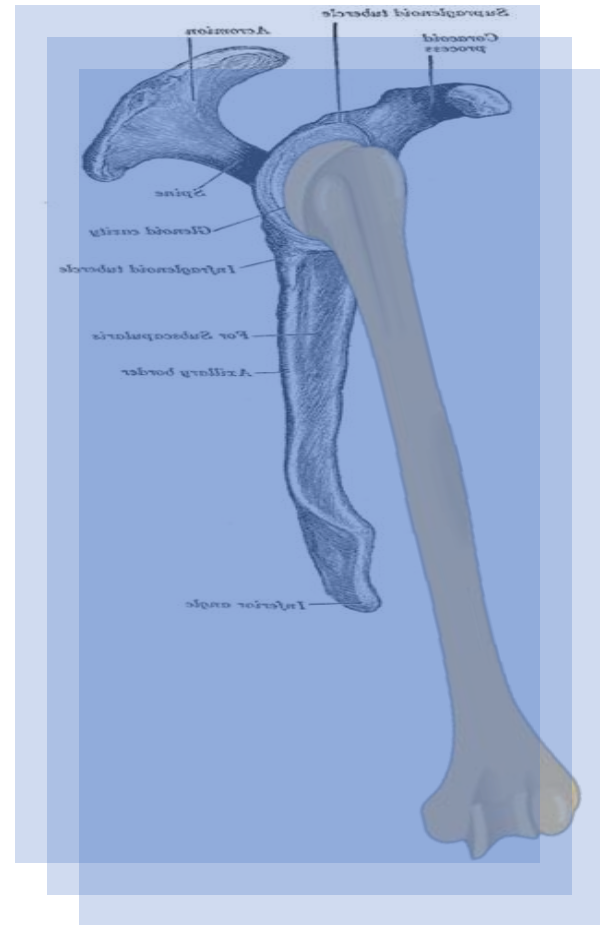
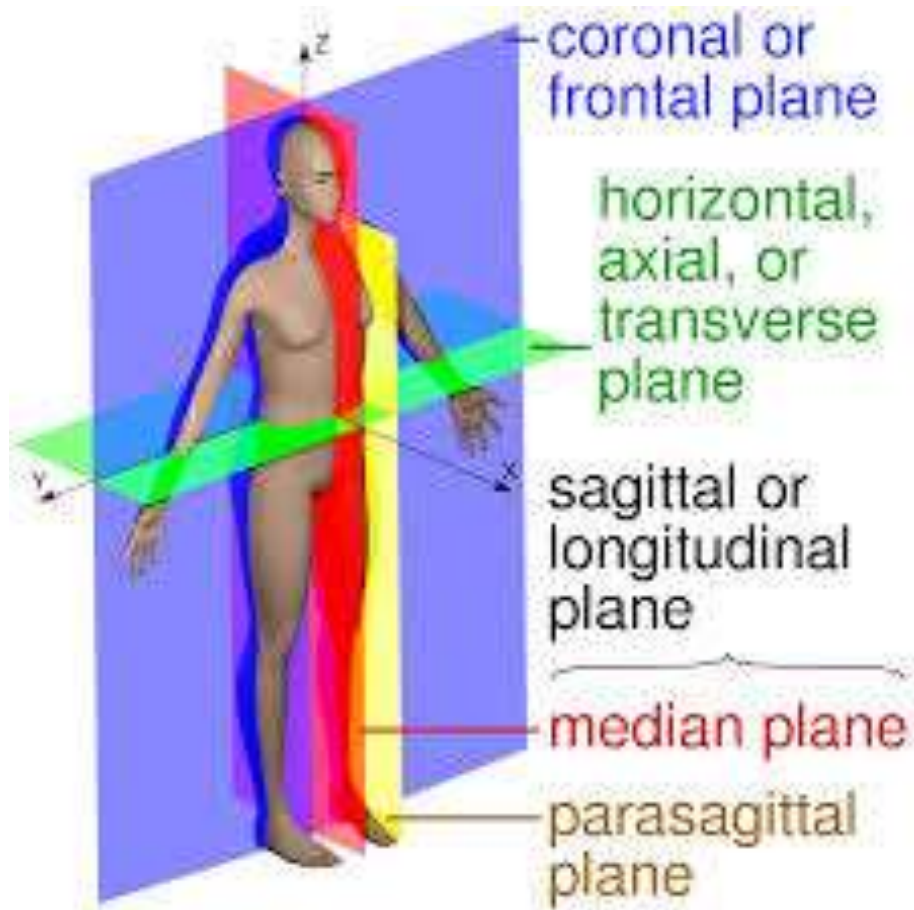
MRI

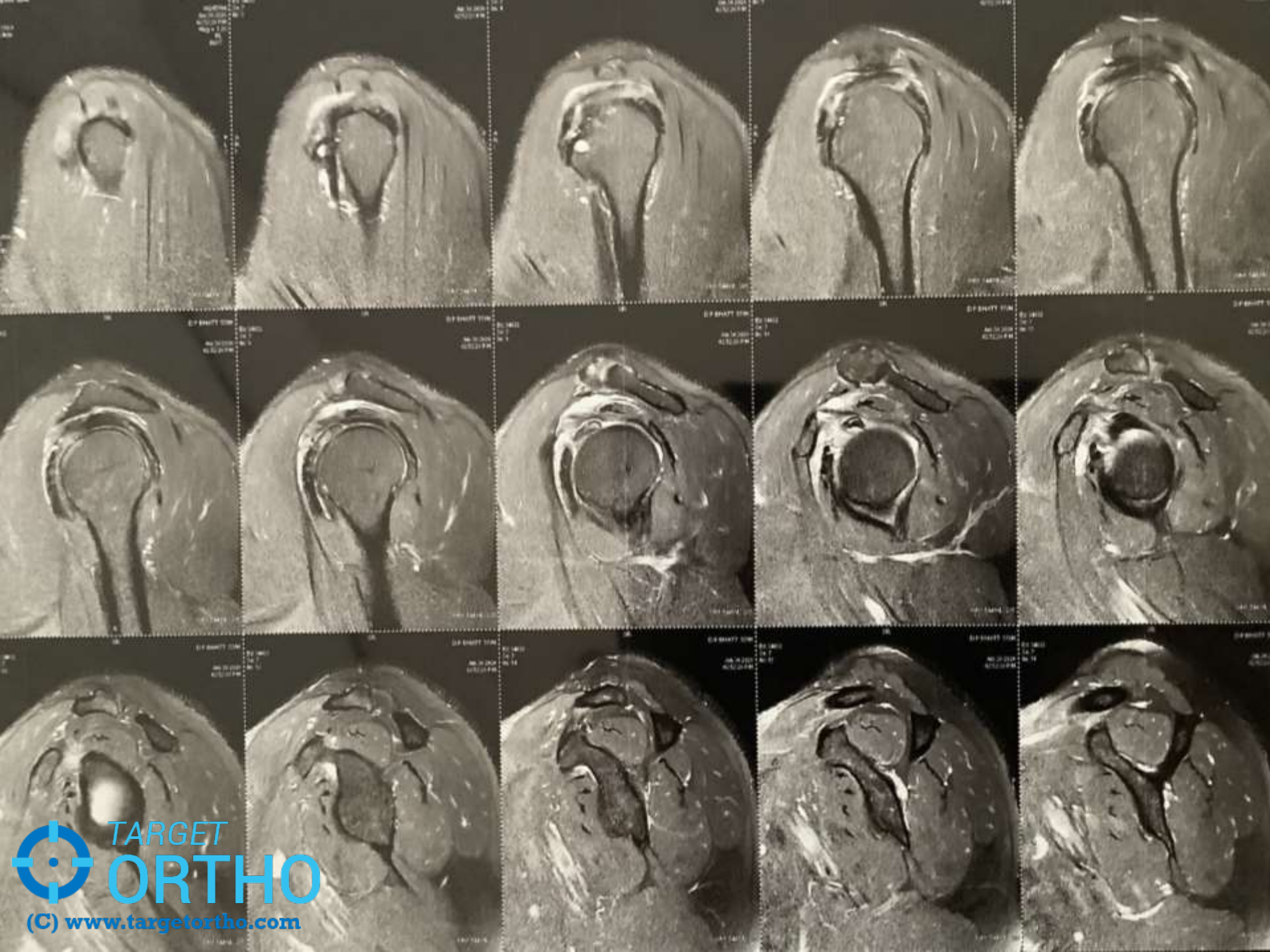


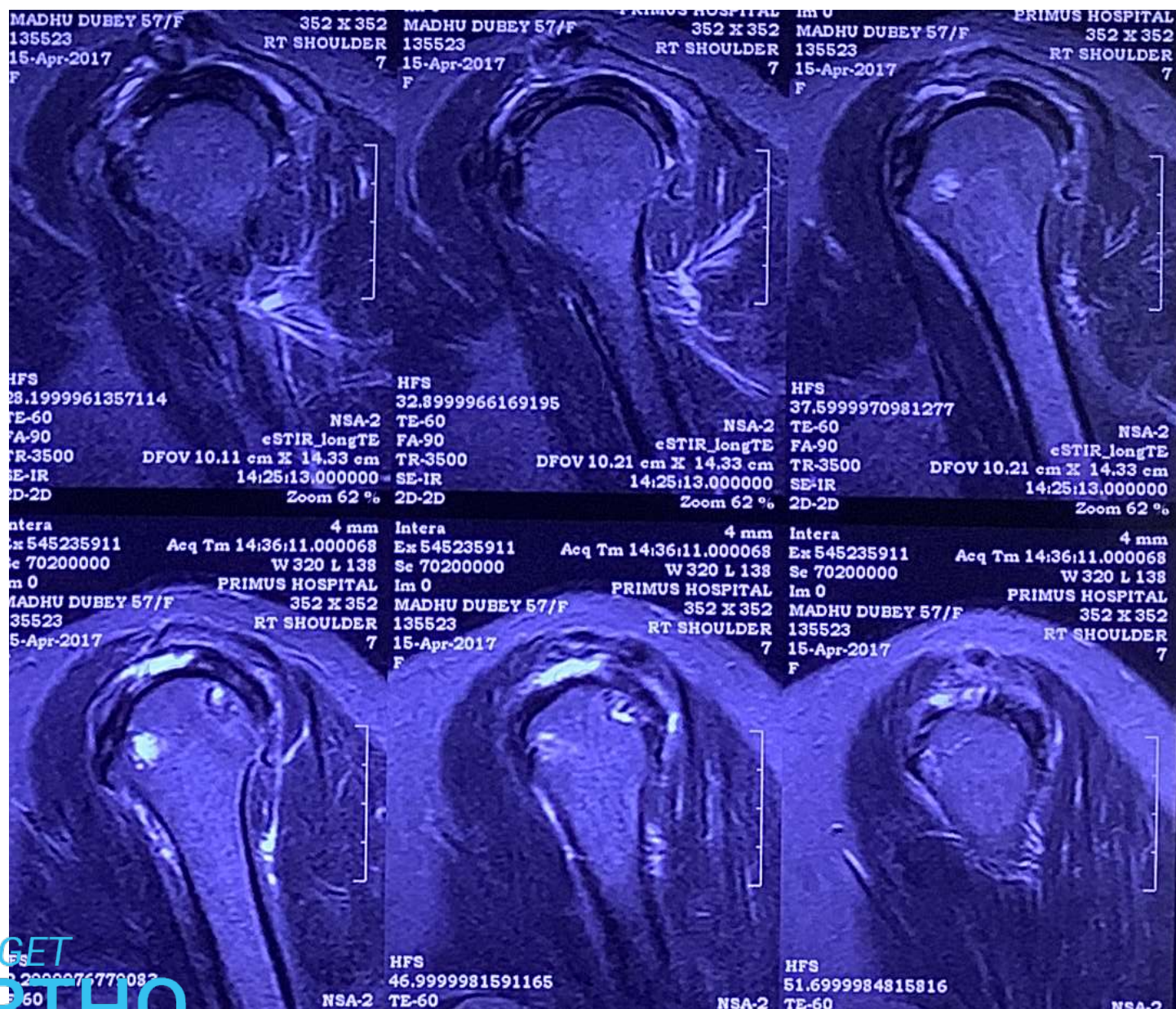












[CLASSIFICATIONS]

A blue starburst shape with the letters 'MRI' in bold, dark blue font in the center.

MRI

Patte's classification

Tendon retraction is evaluated on coronal images

- Grade 1, without retraction
- Grade 2, retracted to the humeral head
- Grade 3, retracted to the glenoid

Gouttallier's classification

- I– Absent or minimal fatty infiltration
- II– Moderate fatty infiltration
- III– Fat more than muscle

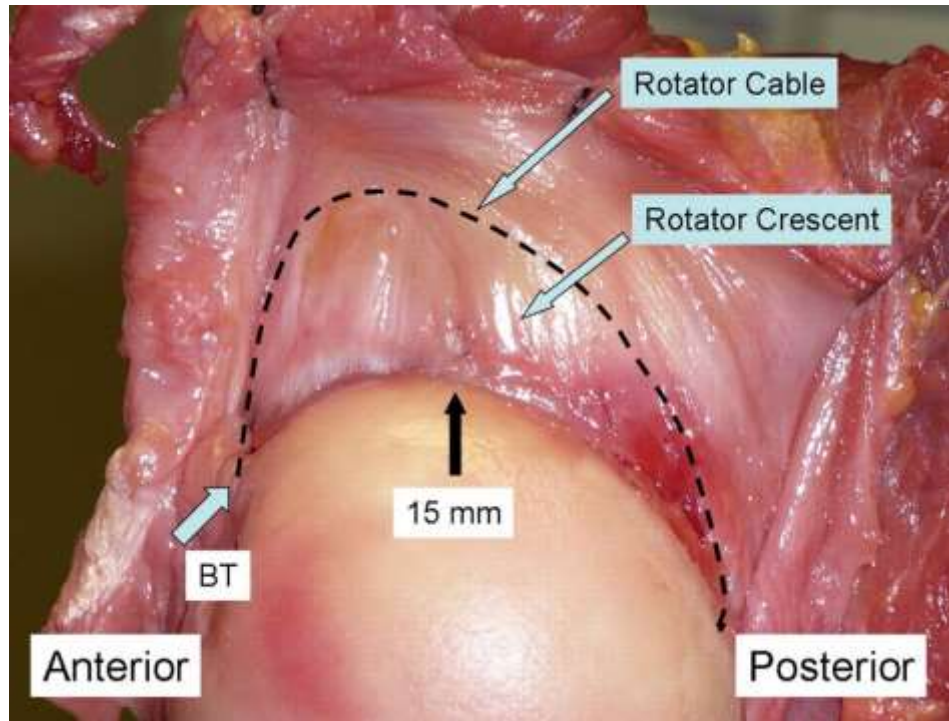
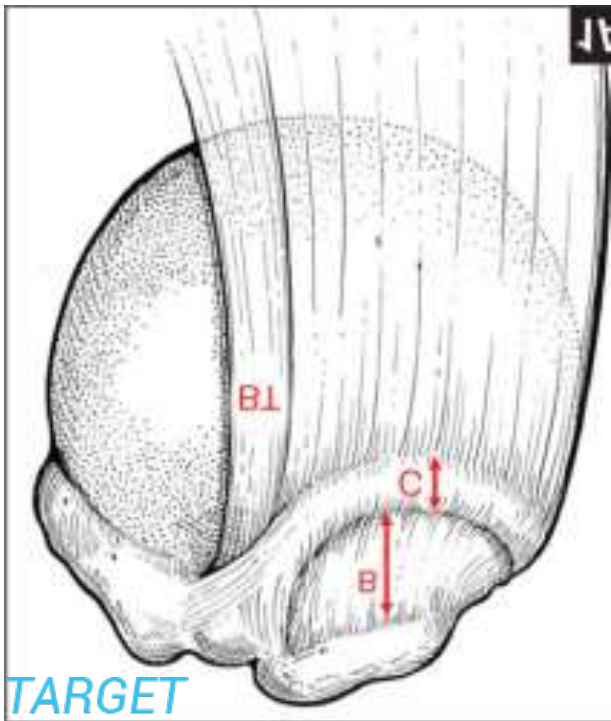
Rx



Rx

**NON OPERATIVE
MANAGEMENT REMAINS THE
STANDARD INITIAL CARE!**





ORTHO
 Purkhart SS, Esch JC, Jolson RS. The rotator crescent and rotator cable: an anatomic description of the shoulder's "suspension bridge". Arthroscopy. 1993;9:611.

SURGERY

Partial thickness tears

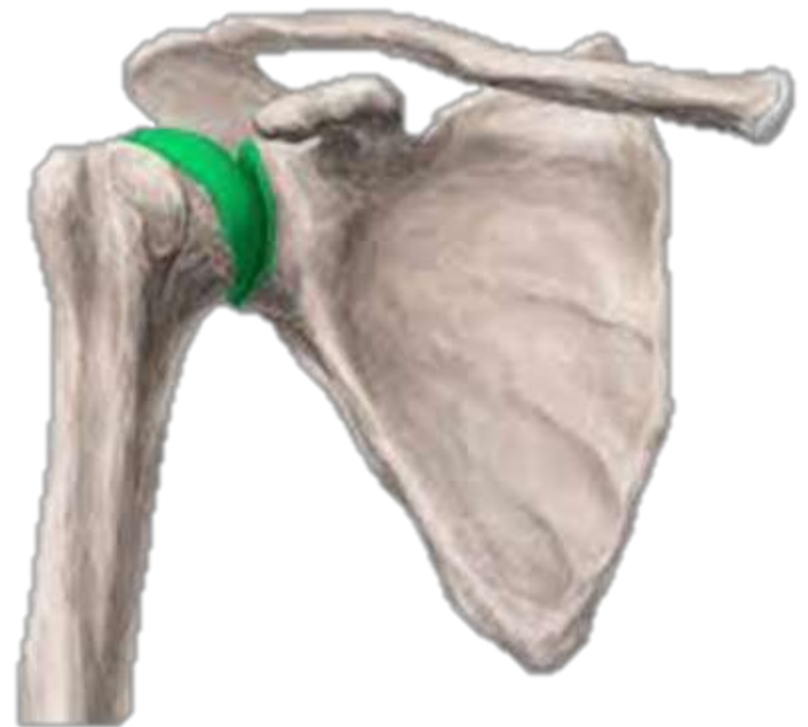
Full thickness tear

< 50% of foot
print

> 50% of foot
print

*Complete
the tear*





SURGERY

Partial thickness tears

< 50% of foot
print

Debridement

> 50% of foot
print

*TRANS-
TENDINOUS
REPAIR*

*Complete
the tear*

Full thickness tear

TRANS-OSSEOUS REPAIR
OR

SUTURE ANCHOR REPAIR

Single Row

Double Row

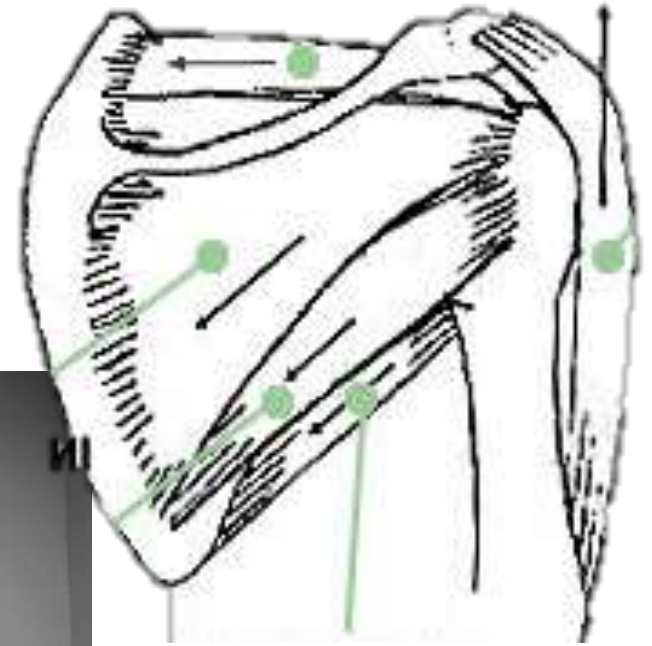
Massive cuff tear

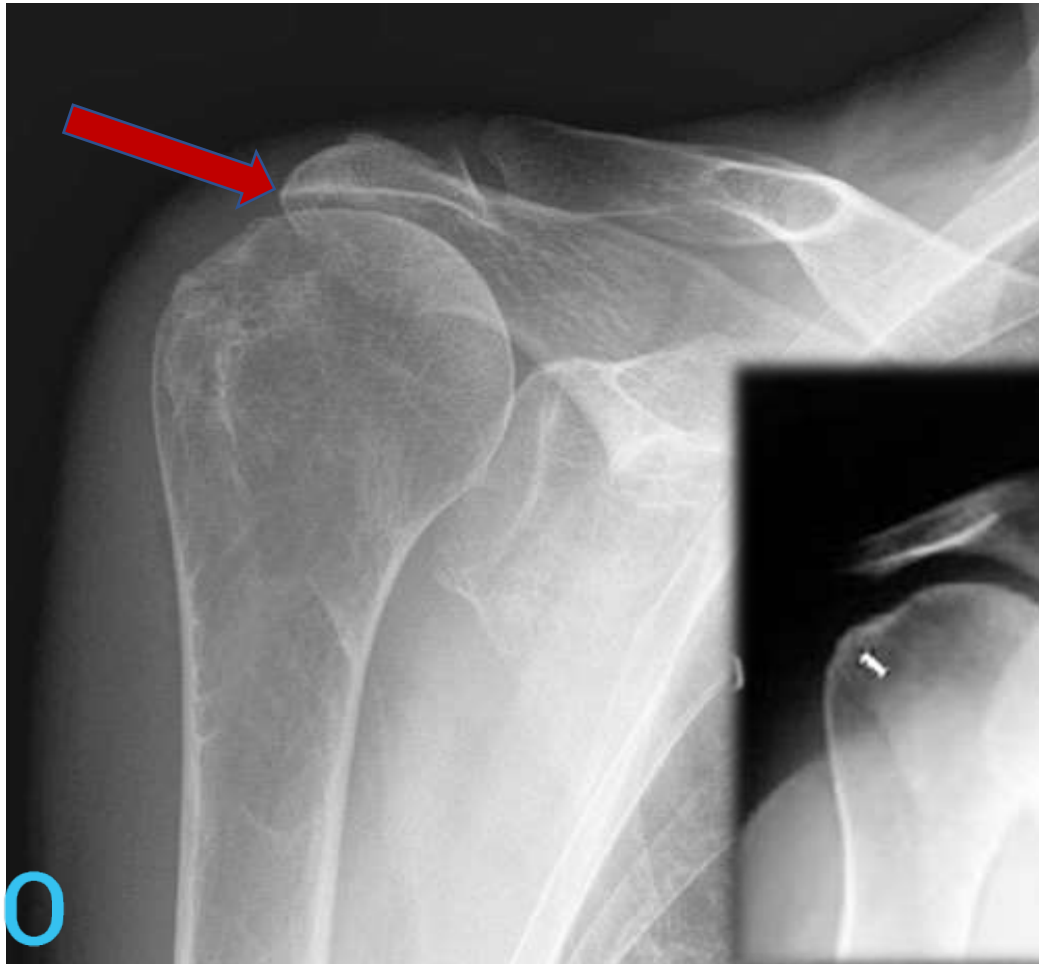
COFIELD

the length of the greatest diameter of the tear

- small (less than 1 cm)
- medium (1–3 cm)
- large (3–5 cm)
- **massive (greater than 5 cm)**

Massive cuff tears are tears with a width of >5 cm or a tear in which there is complete detachment of two or more tendons!





Signs of irreparability of cuff tears

Static superior migration of the humeral head with a narrowed (<5 mm) acromio-humeral interval, retraction to the level of glenoid and fatty infiltration more than 50 % of the rotator cuff musculature with an involvement of at least two or more tendons!

Young patient

TENDON TRANSFERS

Old patient

**REVERSE SHOULDER
ARTHROPLASTY**

OR

**TARGET
SUPERIOR CAPSULAR
RECONSTRUCTION**

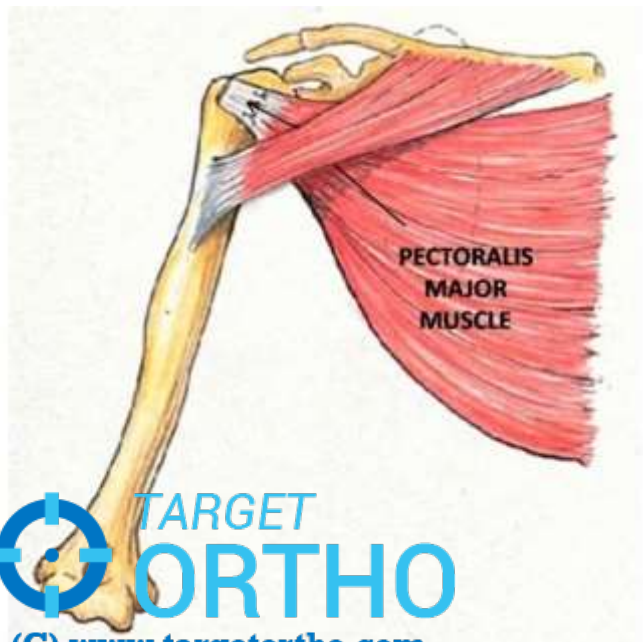


TENDON TRANSFERS

ANTERO SUPERIOR
CUFF TEAR



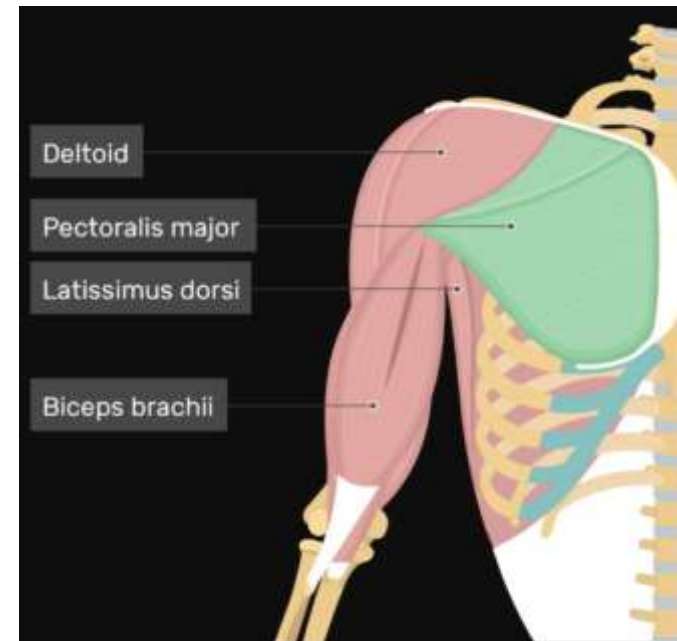
Pectoralis Major
transfer



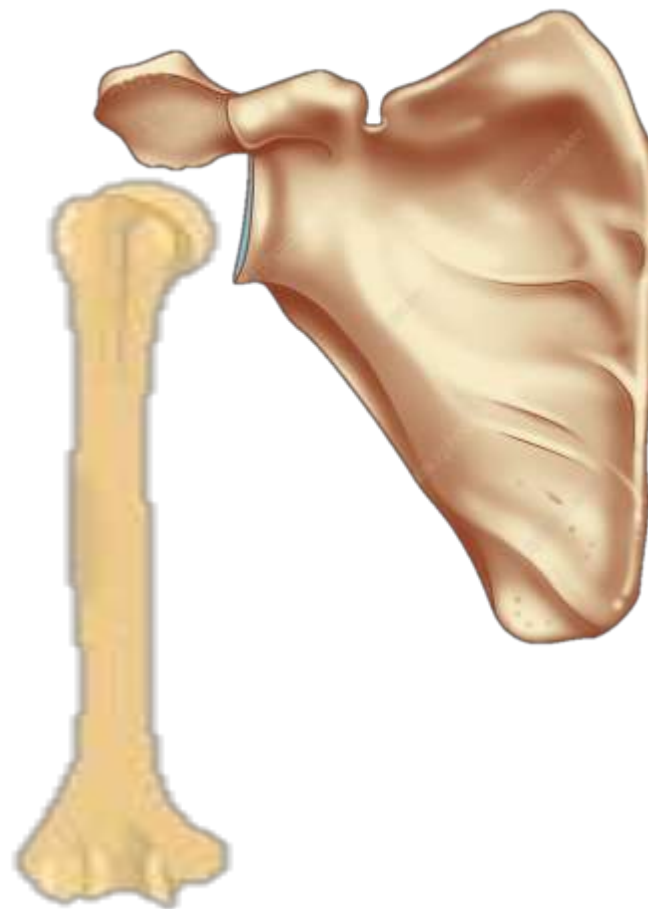
POSTERO SUPERIOR
CUFF TEAR



Latissimus Dorsi
transfer



REVERSE SHOULDER ARTHROPLASTY



DEVELOPMENTS IN ROTATOR CUFF SURGERY

In 1834 - Smith gave first description of Rotator cuff tendon rupture

In 1911- Codman mentioned first successful repair

In 2020 - Fully arthroscopic trans-osseous equivalent suture anchor repairs and managing irreparable tears

Codman EA. Complete rupture of the supraspinatus tendon. Operative treatment with report of two successful cases. Boston Med Surg J. 1911;164:708-10.



SURFACE ANATOMY





ORIENTATION



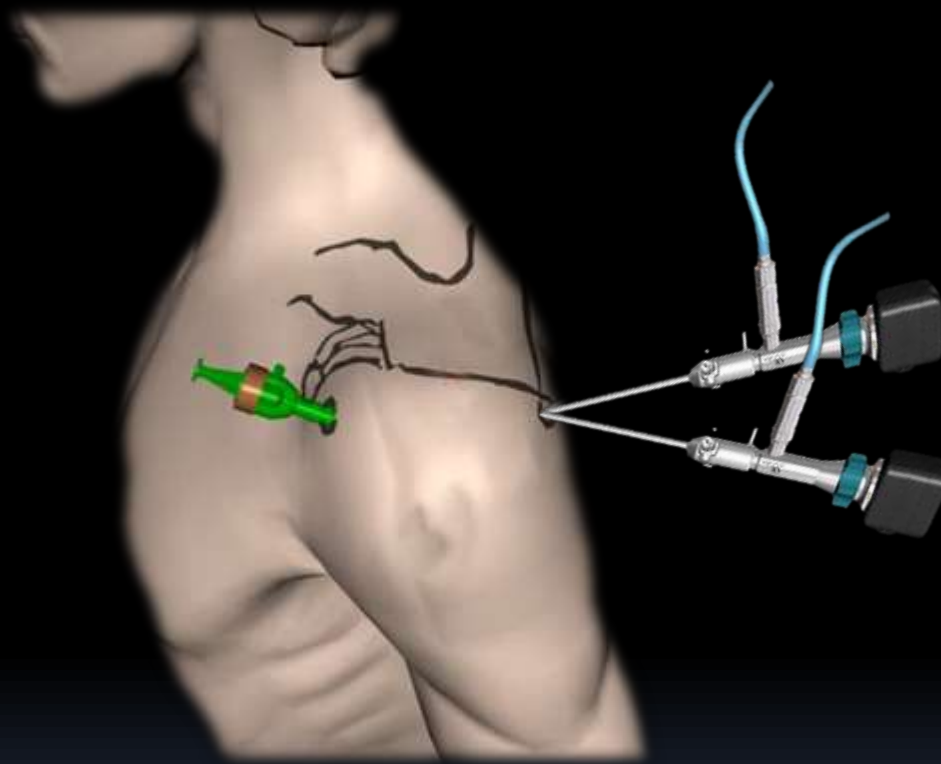
Patent
ME

Anterior Portal



OUTSIDE IN METHOD





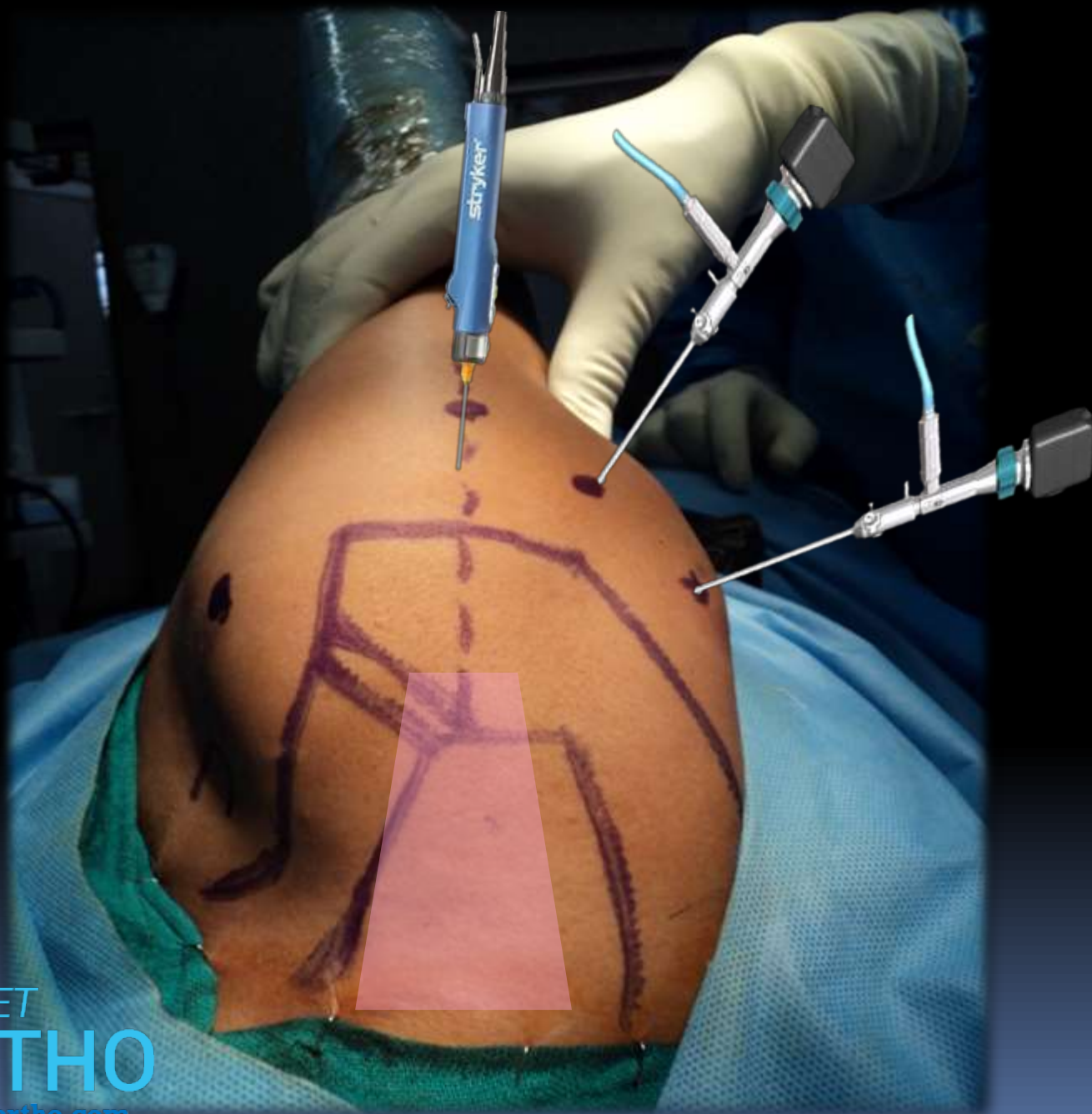


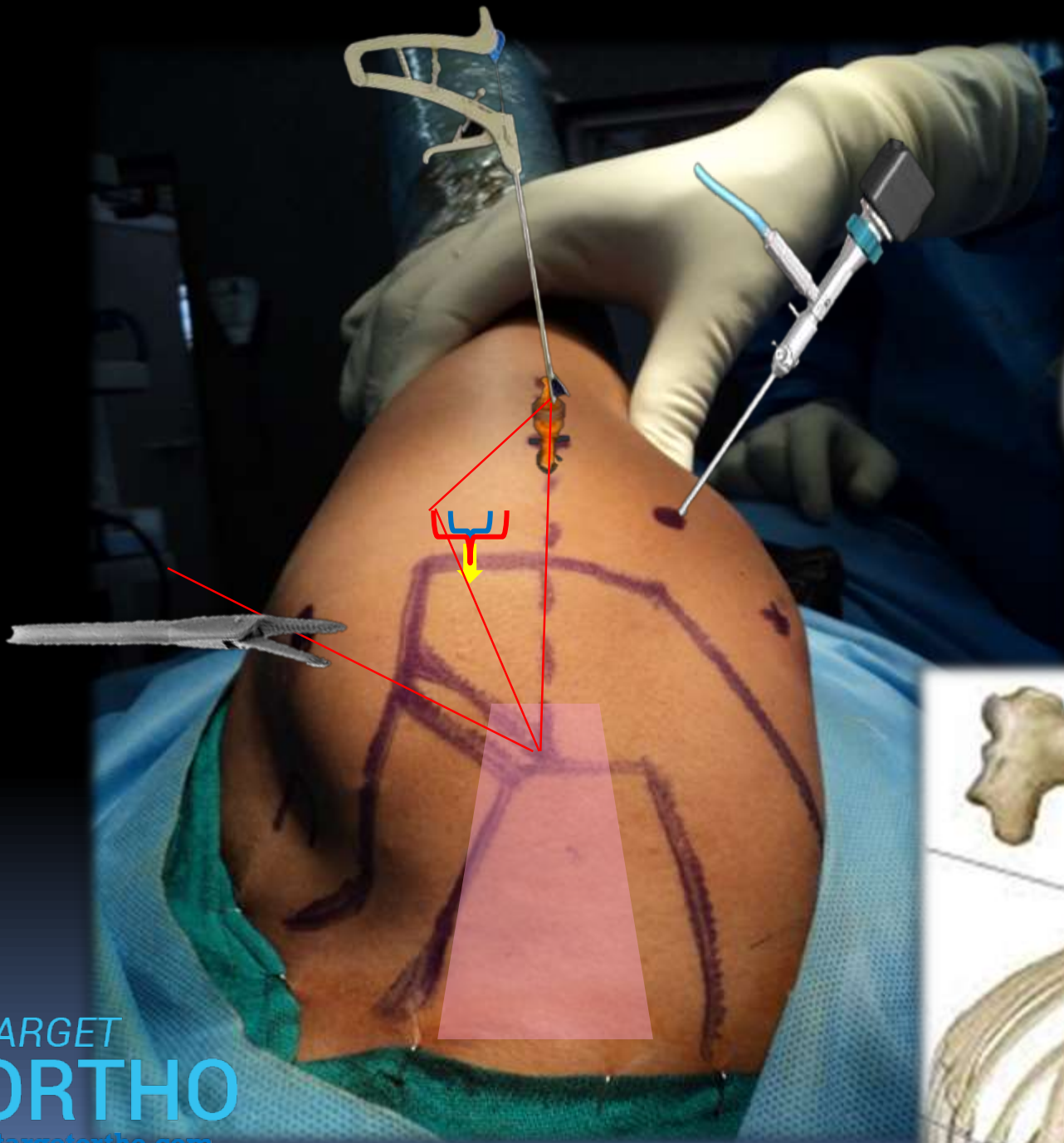


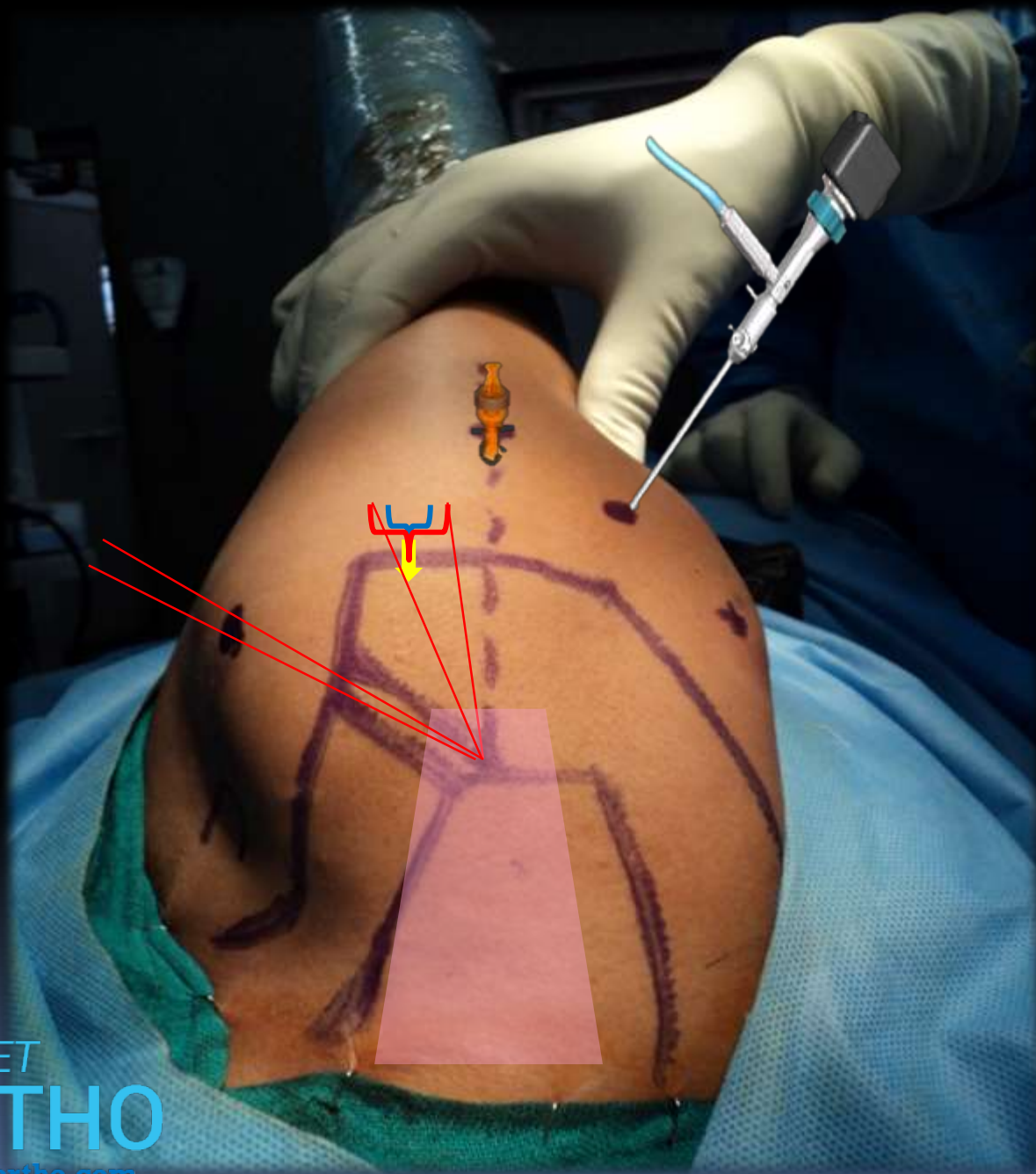
Same viewing portal, but try keeping it low

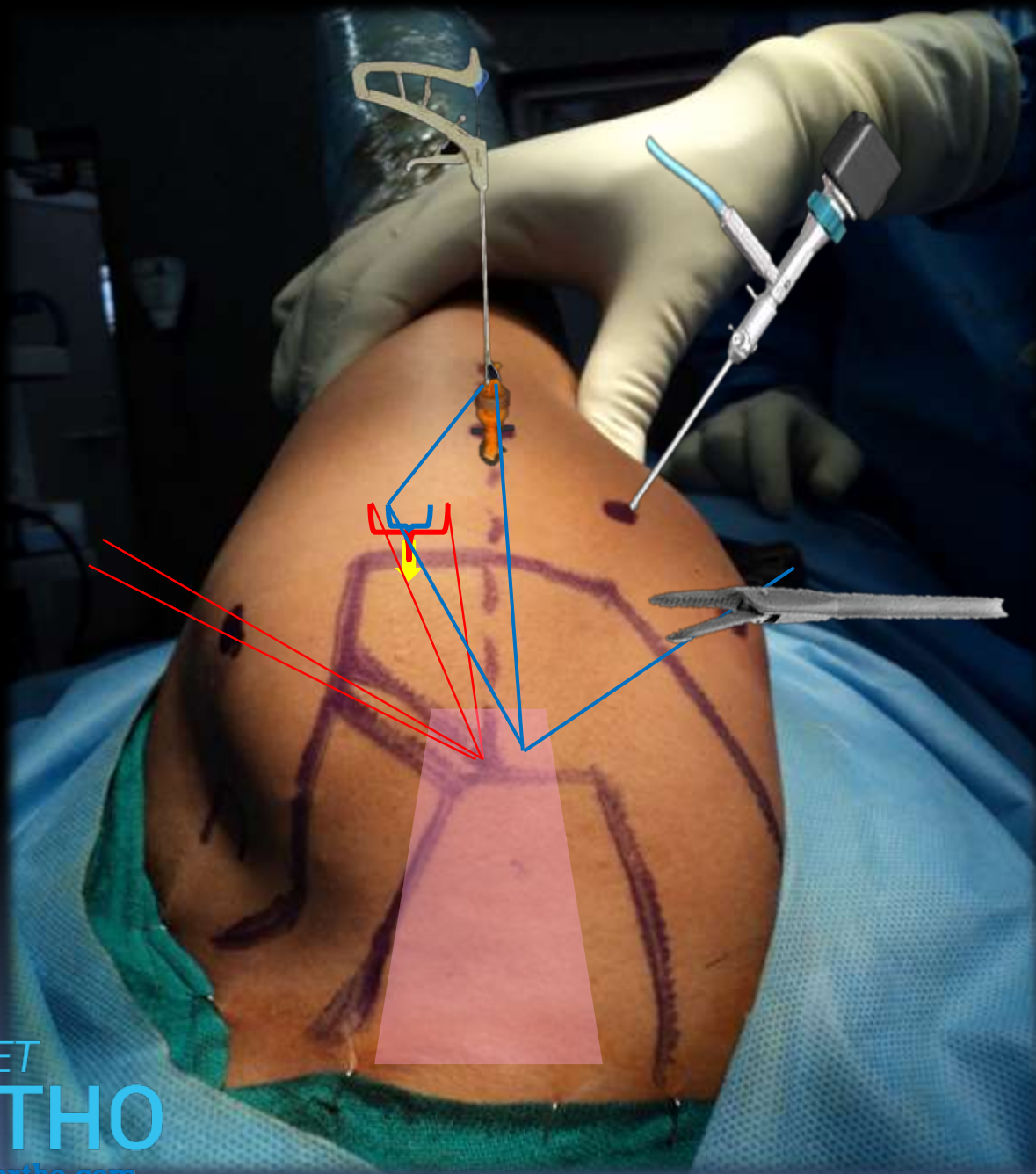
Angle superiorly while placing

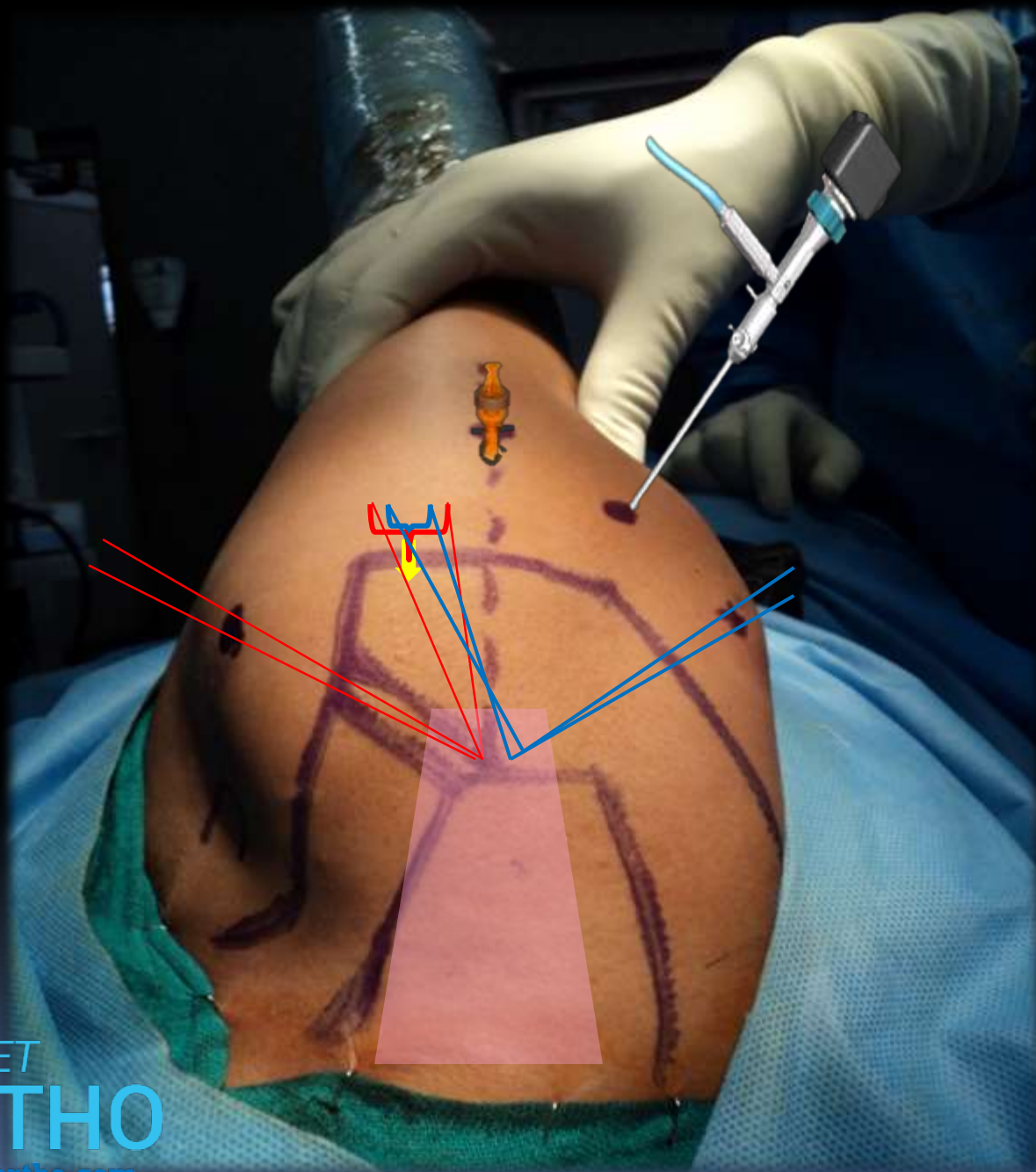
Tend to be medial and anterior





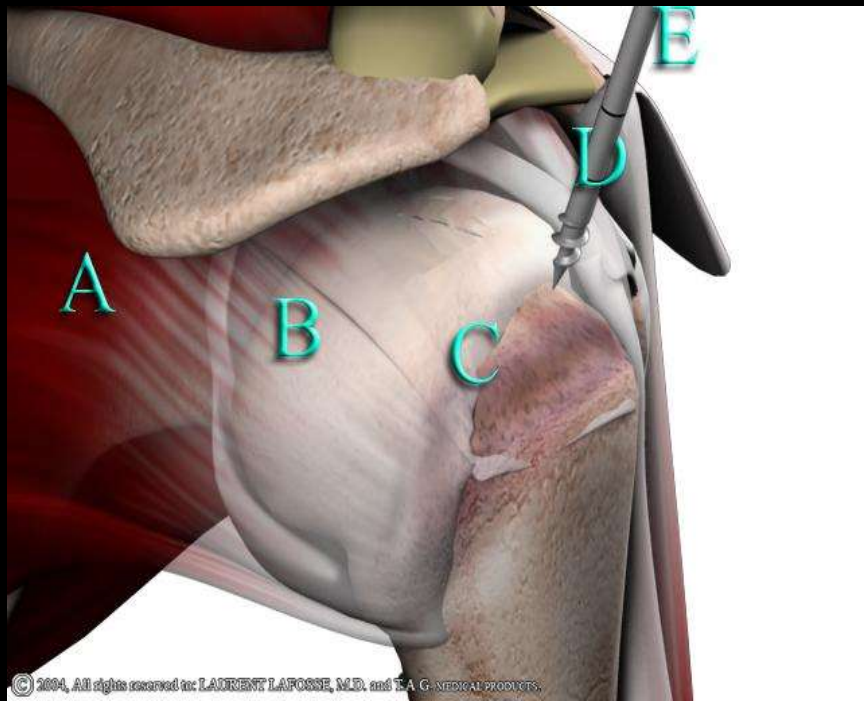




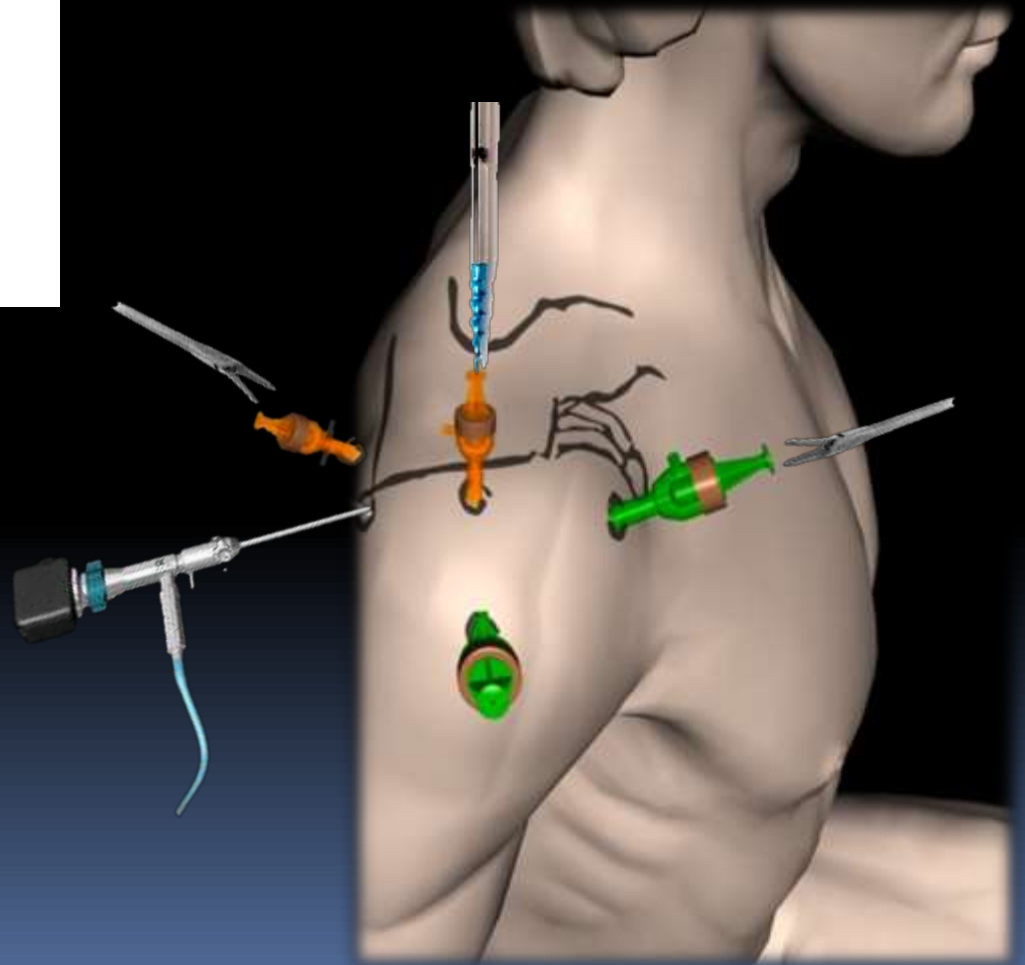




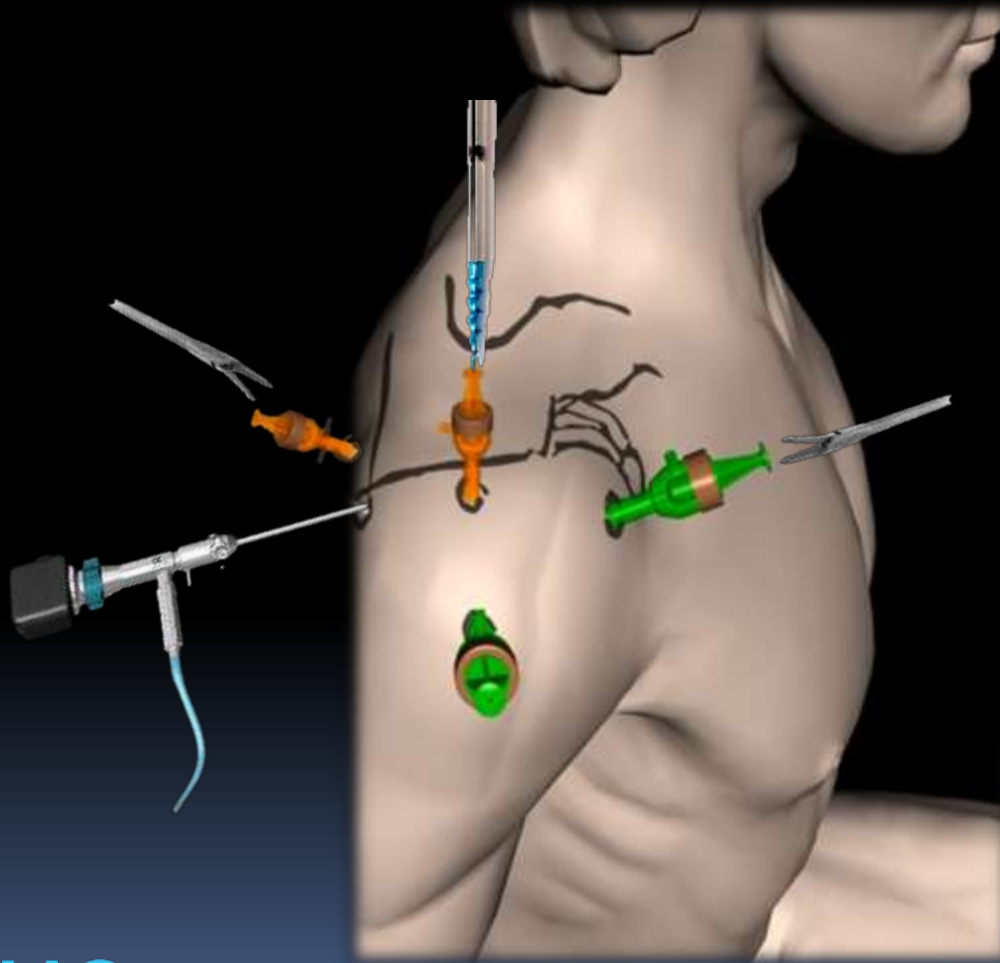
SUMMARY



ROTATOR CUFF REPAIR



ARTHROSCOPIC KNOTTYING



Handbook of Fracture Classifications



Mukul Mohindra | Anish Agarwalla

 CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.



Fundamentals of ORTHOPEDICS



 **TARGET
ORTHO**
Mohindra • Jain
(C) www.targetortho.com



THANK YOU