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Return to Work and Sport after Rotator Cuff Repair



Symptoms of Rotator Cuff Repair

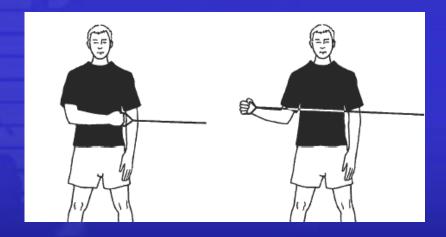
- Shoulder pain
- Difficulty Sleeping
- With or without injury
- Weakness
- Difficulty with overhead use





Treatment of Rotator Cuff Tear

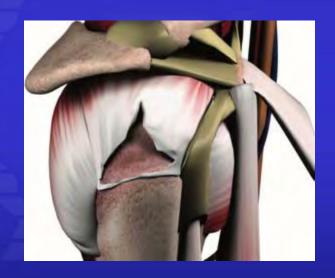
- Physio
 - Partial rotator cuff tears
 - Chronic full thickness tears
 - Elderly, less active





Treatment of Rotator Cuff Tears

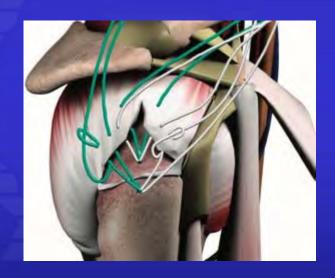
- Surgical Treatment
 - Fail non-operative treatment
 - Acute full thickness rotator cuff tears
 - Younger, active patients
- Full thickness tear
 - Complete detachment of tendon/muscle





Surgical Treatment

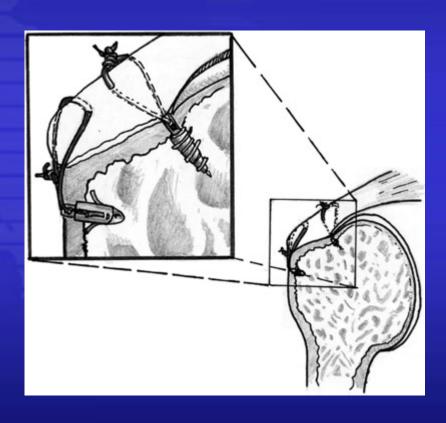
- Shoulder arthroscopy
- Preparation of the greater tuberosity
- Anchors in bone
- Unbreakable sutures
- Suturing of the rotator cuff





Goals of Rotator Cuff Repair

- Initial strength of the repair
- Keep Rotator cuff apposed to bone
- Eventual biological healing of tendon to bone
- Restoration of strength and function





How do we optimize environment to improve outcomes?

- Early On
 - Mechanical Strength
 - Strong anchors
 - Strong sutures
 - Prevent pull-out of rotator cuff tissue
 - LIMIT ACTIVE MOTION
 - EVEN LIMIT PASSIVE MOTION

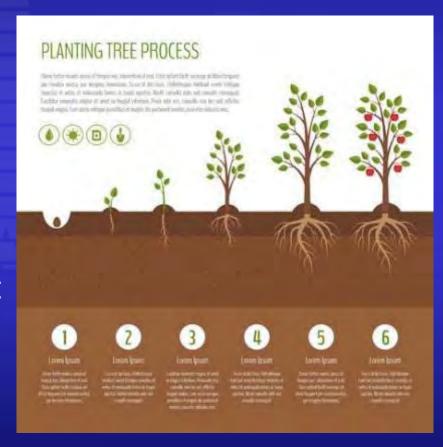




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Rely on Biological Healing to improve strength

- Time Zero
 - No biological healing
- Must allow time for healing of rotator cuff attachment
- Growth of attachment leads to strength
- Like mature roots in soil.



Rotator Cuff Healing

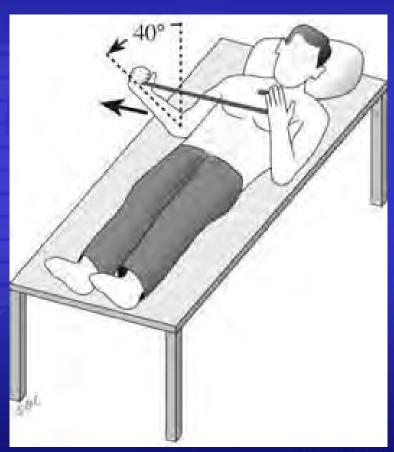
- Sonnabend et al. JBJS
 2010
 - Studied healing of rotator cuff repair in baboon
 - Sharpeys fiber's develop at 12-15 weeks, maturation
 - Limit strengthening until this time.





Limted Rehab Protocol

- 0-6 weeks- Sling only,
 Passive ER, no FF
- 6-12 weeks- full passive ROM, no strength, active to shoulder
- 12 weeks begin strength, therabands
- 6 months- full activity



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Does this plan work?

- Re-tears occur after rotator cuff repairs
- 10%-94% re-tears
- Interestingly good outcomes achieved
- Evidence of weakness in re-tear group.

- Robinson, Lam, JSES,2017.
- Galatz, Ball. JBJS (A)
 2004.
- Kim, Shin. JBJS 2012.



Re-tears

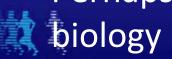
- Revision rotator cuff repairs, 2 year follow up.
- 52% re-tear rate
- Related to patient age and size of original tear
- Retears had poorer outcomes and reduced strength.

 Keener, Wei, Galatz, JBJS 2010.

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Conclusions

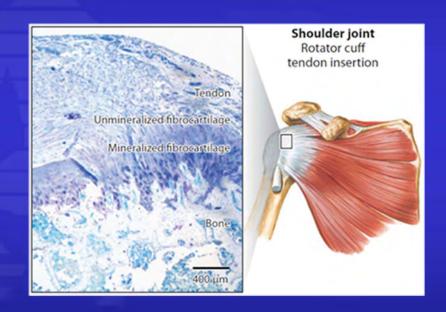
- We are still getting significant re-tears of the rotator cuff with current techniques
- Re-tears lead to weakness and potentially poorer outcomes
- Perhaps improve





Tendon Bone Healing

- Normal layers of enthesis
 - Tendon
 - Unmineralised fibrocartilage
 - Mineralised fibrocartilage
 - Bone

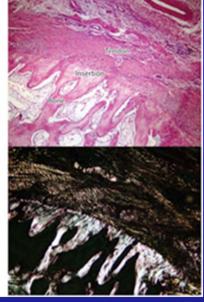




Rotator cuff healing

- Healing tendon to bone is NOT like original.
- Mechanically inferior.
- Can we improve the biology of the attachment?

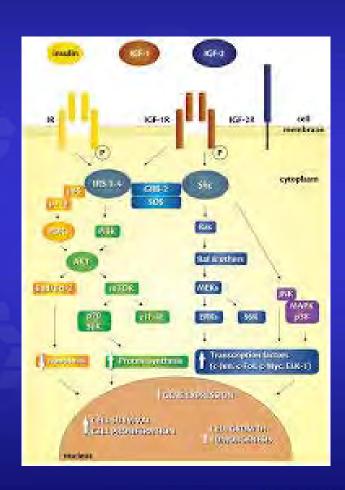






Biological enhancers

- Insuling Growth Factor
- Fibroblast Growth Factor
- Mesenchymal stem cells
- Involved in healing process of tendons
- Cell differentiation
- Hopefully improve cellular integrity





Current studies to enhance Biology- enhance integrity

- Recent studies are done on rats
- Assess repair integrity biologically
- Results with FGF, IGF-1, mesenchymal stem cells, bone marrow stimulation all promising





PRP injections- No Benefit

- Prospective RCT trials
- Humans
- No differences in MRI structural integrity, and NO differences in functional scores
- Did NOT improve early tendon-bone healing.





Patient Population

- Broad Range Activity Levels
 - Sedentary Work
 - Athletes
 - Workers Comp
- Differences:
 - Goals
 - Expectations
- May lead to different
 outcomes

Athletes have higher demands



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Pat Rafter

- No 1 ranking in 1999
- US Open titles 1997 and 1998
- Runner up Wimbledon
 2000 and 2001
- Claim to Fame??
- Only player undefeated againstRoger Federer 3-0



Pat Rafter

- Rotator cuff tear in 1999
- Underwent surgery
- Retired from tennis2001
- Unable to return to level of play



Baggage Handlers

- Routine lifting 23 to 32 kilograms
- Pushing
- Pulling
- Bending
- Stooping



What is different about return to sport and Work?

- Higher Expectations
 - Strenuous activity
 - Explosive movements
 - Maintain strength and ability to lift
 - Use arms overhead work
 - Repetitive movements



Athlete and Worker Time Pressure

- Desire to return to pre-injury level as soon as possible
- We must respect healing rates of tendon to bone
- Optimize reattachment
- Maximise chances

Ayoid re-tears

Can athletes return to SPORT after rotator cuff repair?

- Under 70 years old
- Sling 4 weeks,
 strength at 3 months
- Tennis, swimming, golf
- 86% returned to sport
- Mean time 6 months
- Stabilisation 11

months

 Antoni and Klouche, et al. Ortho and Traumatology, 2016.

Return to Sport

- 80% return at equal or higher level compared to before surgery
- 20% returned at an inferior level of play.
- Antoni and Klouche,
 et al. Ortho and
 Traumatology, 2016.



Return to Sport

- Metanalysis
- 26 studies reviewed,
 860 patients, mean
 3.5 yr follow up.
- Return to sport 85%
- 66% equivalent level
- 4 to 17 months
- Only 50% incompetitive athletes

 Klouche, Lefevre, Am Journal Sports Med, 2016.

Return to sport

- 51 tennis players, 4 yr follow up
- 80% able to return to tennis
- Average 10 months after surgery

Sonnery-Cottet,Edwards. Am JournalSporst Med 2002



Summary

- About 80% return to sport
- 6 months to return
- Up to 17 months to stabilize
- Harder challenge for competitive athletes (50%)



Return to WORK after rotator cuff repair

- 254 patients
- 60% return to work
- Type of work did NOT affect return, just time away from work
- AGE >55 big factor
 - Retirement
- Outcome, symptomsprevented return to

Nove-Josserand,
 Liotard. Ortho and
 Traumatology, 2011

WC patients did worse than non WC?

- Looked at WC vs. non WC.
- WC had lower recovery in all outcomes
- When factored in that WC were smokers and larger tears, outcomes were more equal

Balyk, Luciak-Corea.
 Clin Ortho Rel
 Research, 2008.



WC do worse because WC?

- Took into account age,
 Henn, Kang, JBJS 2008 sex, smoking, work demands, tear size, education levels.
- Even when accounting for all of these factors WC patients did worse overall.
- Supports WC do



Return to Work- Compliance

- WC patients
 demonstrated high
 non-compliance 52%
 compared to nonWC
 (4%)
- When WC patients were compliant, far better outcomes

 Cuff, Pupello. J Shoulder Elbow
 Surgery 2012



Summary

- WC patients generally to worse than non-WC patients
- NOT due to increase activity level
- Other issues around WC – compliance? biopsychosocial?
- Type of work did not affect return to work

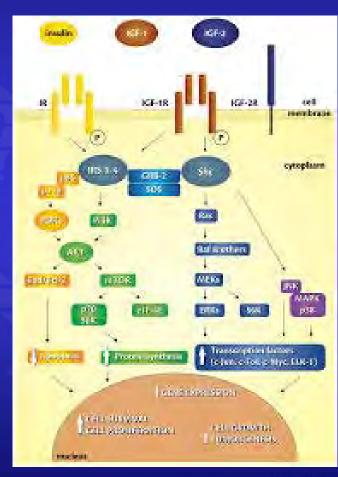
What can we do to help return to level of work and sport?

- Respect the rehabilitation process
- Better compliance
- Better communication with employers
- Time to healing
- Prevent re-tears



Future

- Biological enhancement of rotator cuff repair
- Prevent re-tears
- Improve overall strength





Thank you





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