INSTABILITY SURGERY which operation is best

Dr Jerome Goldberg



DISCLOSURE

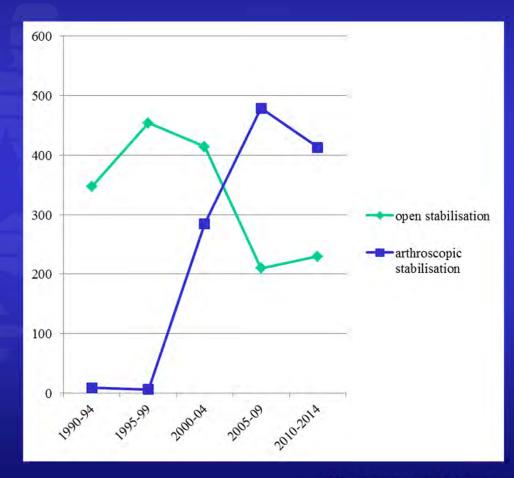
- Arthrex fund POW Shoulder fellowship
- Co Director of POW Orthopaedic Research Laboratory
- MAC of Device Technologies
- Chairman AusBio
- Board member of International Board of Shoulder Surgery



NUMBERS BETWEEN 1990 - 2014

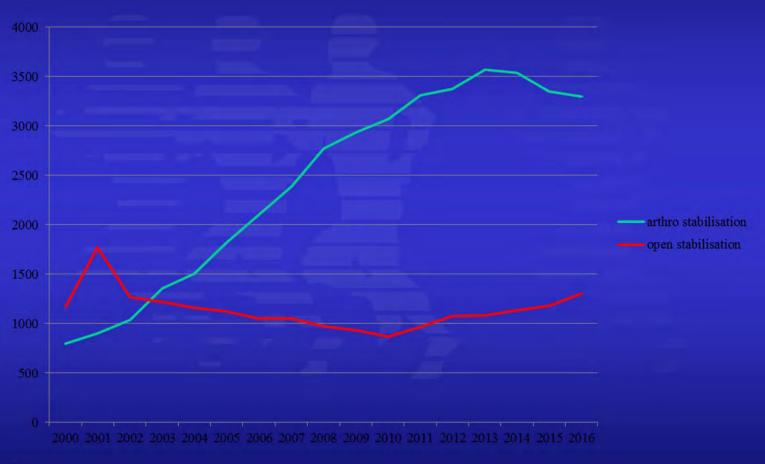
OPEN STAB 1655

ARTHROSCOPIC STAB 1652





MEDICARE NUMBERS 2000- 2016





What Ops are available

ARTHROSCOPIC

- Labral repair
- Capsular plication
- Remplisage
- combinations

OPEN

- Labral repair
- Capsular shift
- Bony procedure -Latarjet





What do we know

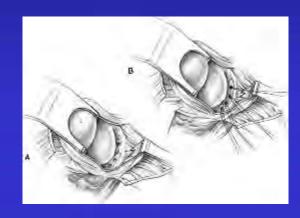
- Athroscopic and open surgery generally give good results
- Open surgery is more reliable in contact athletes
- Arthroscopic surgery gives poor results when there is bone

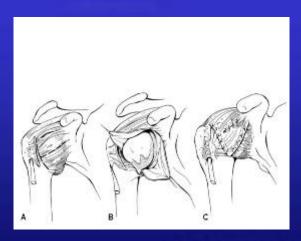
- Rehabilitation time is similar for both types of surgery
- Repairing HAGL lesions arthroscopically is risky to axillary nerve



OPEN STABILISATION 1990 - 2000

- Labral repair with anchors
- Capsular shift
- Failure rate approx 15%
- Failure occurred at labral repair
- Did not recognise importance of bony pathology







TRANSOSSEOUS REPAIR

- Anchor repair "spot weld healing"
- Transosseous repair
 - More surface area
 - More pressure
 - Higher load to failure
 - Less gap formation
 - ? Better healing



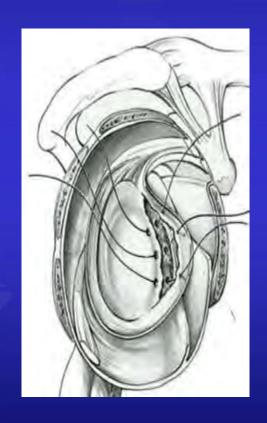
Knee Surgery, Sports traumatology, Arthroscopy, 19:9 2011



OPEN STABILISATION 2000 - 2014

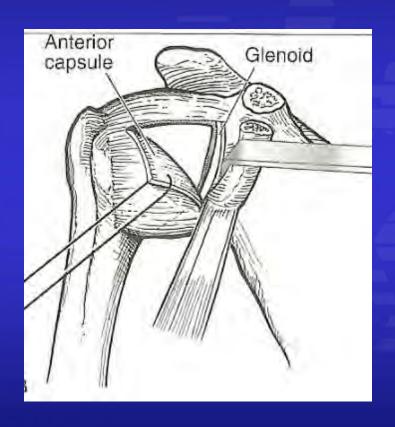
- Transosseous labral repair
- Capsular plication
- Recognised significance of bony pathology

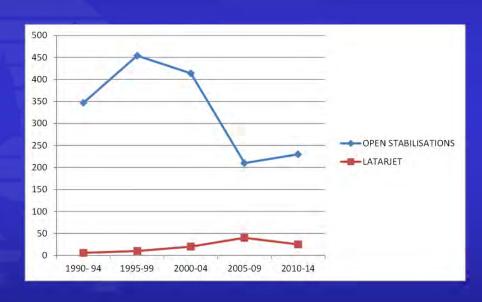






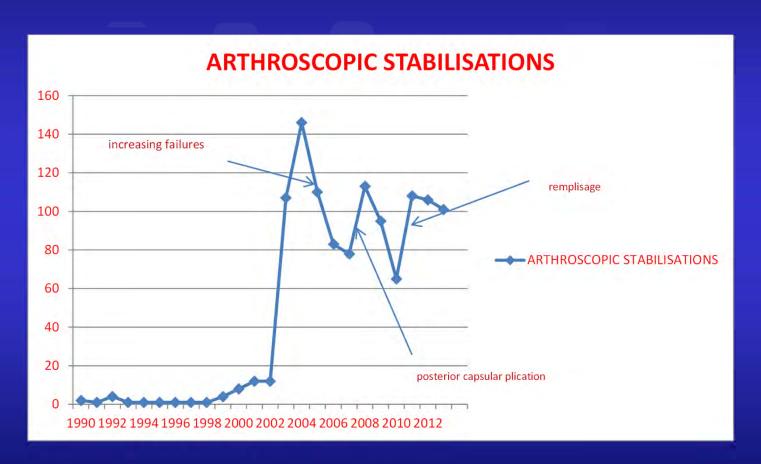
OPEN STABILISATION 2000 - 2014







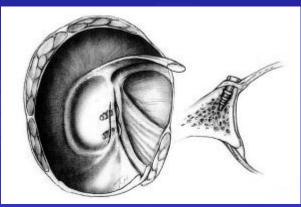
ARTHROSCOPIC STABILISATION





ARTHROSCOPIC STABILISATION 2000 - 2003

- Initiated by market forces
- Suture taks
- Labral repairs with knotless anchors
- Unacceptable failure rate especially in contact athletes







ARTHROSCOPIC STABILISATION 2000 - 2010

- Labral repair with anchors & knots – allowed for capsular plication as well
- Posterior capsular plication with anchor
- RI closure in selected patients







ARTHROSCOPIC STABILISATION 2004 - 2010

Failure with

- Contact athletes
- ALPSA lesions
- Bony bankhart
- Hill Sachs





ARTHROSCOPIC STABILISATION 2010 - 2014

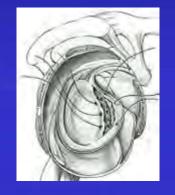
- More selective
- More likely to do remplisage or posterior capsular plication

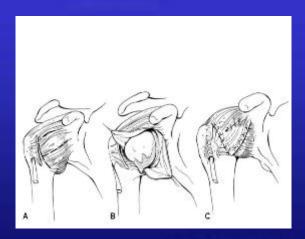




WHY IS AN OPEN REPAIR LIKELY TO GIVE BETTER OUTCOMES??

- Transosseous labral repair likely to be stronger
- Open capsular
 plication tightens
 capsule more than
 arthroscopic plication
 (50% vs 23% Cohen





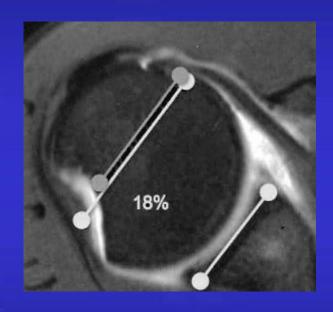












FLATOW METHOD

 $<\!20\%$ - insignificant 20% - 40% - variable significance – esp if associated with glenoid bone loss $>\!40\%$ - very significant



DIVISIONS

- Labral tear only –NC
- Labral tear only C
- SLAP lesion alone
- Capsular stretch (+/labral tear) no bone damage
- Mild bone damage
- Significant bone damage

Contact & Active include

- Rugby
- AFL
- Waterskiing
- Snow skiing/snowboarding
- Soccer goalie
- Basketball
- Heavy weights/bodybuilding
- Heavy manual workers
- Overhead workers
- Rockclimbing
- Moderate weights



anterior labral tear only - non contact

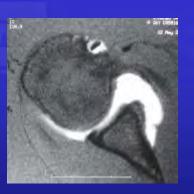
ARTHROSCOPIC

- First time dislocators
- Recurrent dislocations

 (plus posterior
 capsular plication)

OPEN

Associated with HAGL







anterior labral tear only – contact

ARTHROSCOPIC

- In season instability
 (plus posterior
 plication + RI closure)
- Posterior labral tear only

OPEN

All others





MY PARADIGM SLAP lesion

ARTHROSCOPIC

- All
- If contact athlete combine with capsular plication





MY PARADIGM Capsular stretch/MDI (+/- labral tear)-no bone damage

ARTHROSCOPIC

Non contact



OPEN

- Contact athletes
- Very active
- Associated with HAGL



MY PARADIGM mild bony damage

ARTHROSCOPIC

 Non contact/inactive (remplisage if needed)

OPEN

Contact/active





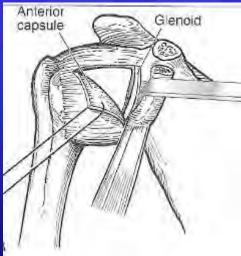


Less than 20% glenoid bone loss Less than 20% HS

MY PARADIGM significant bony damage

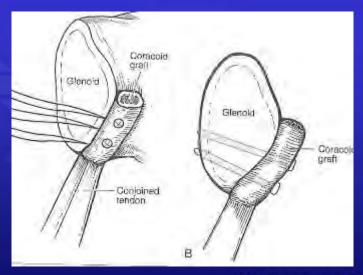
ARTHROSCOPIC

No place



OPEN

- Latarjet
- Graft extracapsular





SUMMARY

	NON CONTACT	CONTACT
LABRAL TEAR or ALPSA ONLY	Arthroscopic	Open (except in season)
HAGL	Open	Open
CAPSULAR STRETCH ONLY (+/- labral tear) – no bone damage	Arthroscopic	Open
SLAP	Arthroscopic	Arthroscopic plus plication
MILD BONE DAMAGE	Arthroscopic with remplisage	Open
SIGNIFICANT BONE DAMAGE	Latarjet	Latarjet



SUMMARY

Greater trend to open surgery especially if

- Contact athlete
- Very active
- Even mild/moderate bony pathology
- Consider transosseous labral repair in open surgery

A latarjet procedure is not a benign operation and is not the only open procedure available

Arthroscopic surgery should include if indicated

- Posterior capsular plication
- remplisage

Age at time of surgery (yr)		
=20	2	
>20	C C	
Degree of sport participation (preoperative)	1723	
Competitiva	2	
Recreational or none	0	
Type of sport (preoperative)		
Contact or forced overhead	1	
Other	0	
Shoulder hyperlaxity		
Shoulder hyperlaxity (anterior or inferior)	1	
Normal laxity	0	
Hill-Sachs on anteroposterior (AP) radiograph in	2.0	
external rotation		
Visible	2	
Not visible	0	
Glenoid contour on AP radiograph		
Loss of contour	2	
No loss of contour	0	
Score >3: Risk of recurrence 10%.		
Score >6: Risk of recurrence 70%.		

Contact sport – 3
Age bracket to 25
3 points < 25 yrs



THANK YOU



