# THE ROTATOR CUFF the science behind the disease

Jerome Goldberg

www.orthosports.com.au

29-31 Dora Street, Hurstville 160 Belmore Road, Randwick



#### What do we know

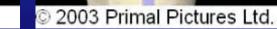
- Many older people have RC tears
- Many people with RC tears have no pain and full or near full function
- Non operative management gives good outcome in many
- Risk of developing arthritis small

- Surgery fails to repair the RC in up to 40% of cases yet many of those have no pain and good function
- Larger tears will get bigger with time



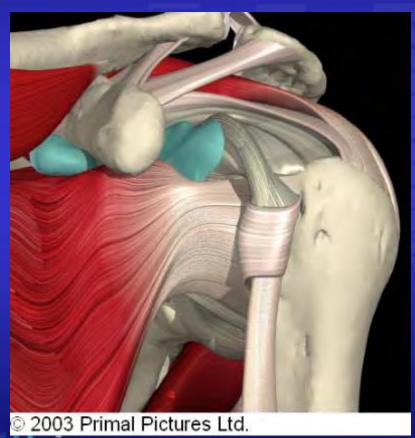
## **ANATOMY**

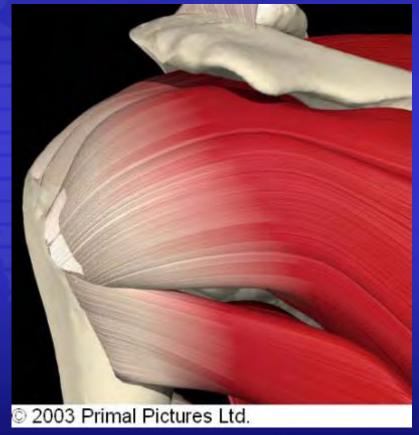






## **ANATOMY**



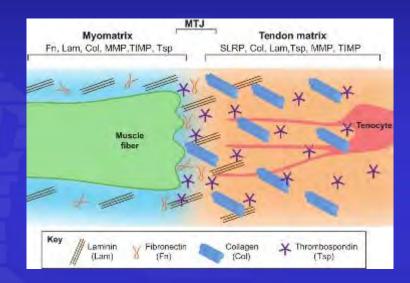


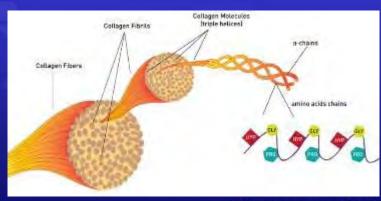


## TENDON ULTRASTRUCTURE

#### 2 components

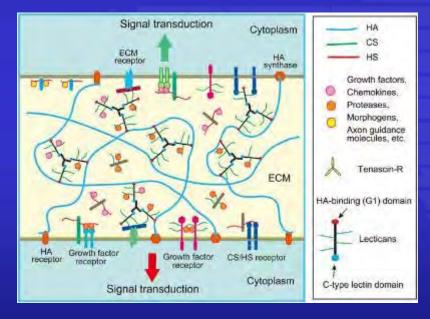
- Cells
  - Tenocytes
  - Tenoblasts
- ECM
  - Collagen (70%) mainly T1
  - Elastin
  - Proteoglycans
  - GAGs
  - water







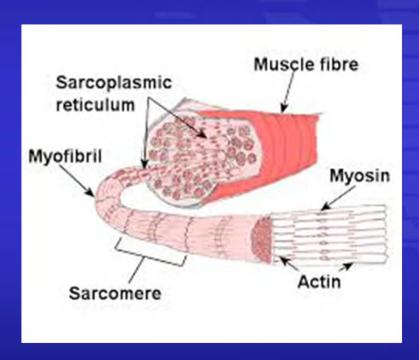
## TENDON ULTRASTUCTURE



#### Bone Tendon/Ligament Junction Fibroblast Zone 1 Collagen fibril-Tendon/Ligament Fibrochondrocyte Zone 2 Unmineralized Progressive Fibrocartilage mineralization. Zone 3 Mineralized Mineralized fibrocartilage -Fibrocartilage (Sharpey's fibers) Zone 4 Bone Bone



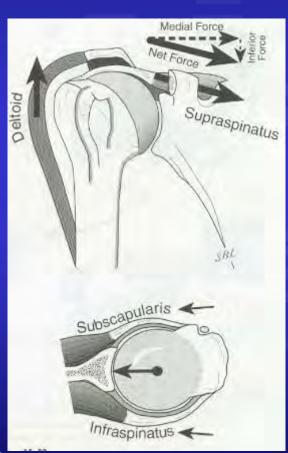
## MUSCLE ULTRASTUCTURE

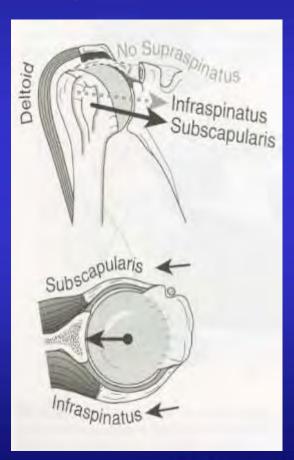






# BIOMECHANICS balance force couples





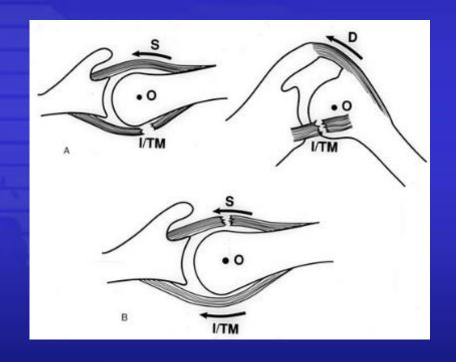


## CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

Normal function will occur with unrepaired R.C. tears when

Force couples intact
 (humeral head can be kept adjacent to glenoid)

if pain relief can be achieved





#### INCIDENCE OF RC TEARS

- 10% to 40% of 60 year olds have R.C. tears
- 50% to 75% of 70 year olds have RC tears MOST ARE ASYMPTOMATIC.

AUTHOR	NUMBER OF SHOULDERS	MALES FEMALES	AGE (YEARS)	FULL-THICKNESS RUPTURES (%)	AGE OF YOUNGEST WITH FULL-THICKNESS RUPTURES
Codman and Ackerson® (1934)	200	72/28	46 to over 80	16.5	_
Skinner41 (1937)	100		) <del>= =</del> )	6	55
Grant and Smith® (1948)	190	85/10	17-86	19	47
DePalma <sup>47</sup> (1950)	96	36/14	18-74	9	40-50
Olsson <sup>56</sup> (1953)	106	28/25	25-88	8	57
Petersson <sup>53</sup> (1983)	250	69-57	18-93	14.5	60
Fukuda <sup>52</sup> (1986)	249		-	7	
Neer (unpublished) (1965, 1973)	212	Second	40-85	7	40-50
Satterlee and Dalsey <sup>59</sup>	62	_	_	9	_

#### **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

#### Minagawa (J Orthop 2013)

full thickness tears in single village

- 0% under 50 yrs
- 11% 50 yrs to 59 yrs
- 15% 60 yrs to 69yrs
- 27% 70 yrs to 79yrs
- 37% 80 yrs to 89 yrs
- 35% symptomatic
- 65% asymptomatic





### **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

#### Yamamoto (JSES 2015)

- Observed 464 people without RC tears for 3.5 yrs
- In 3.5 yrs 30 (6%) developed
   F/T RC tears





### **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

#### **Risk Factors**

- Smoking (dose & time dependent)
- Diabetes
- Cholesterol
- Alcohol intake
- ? NSAIDs



"I'll have to do some x-rays to be sure, but I'm guessing you dislocated your shoulder."

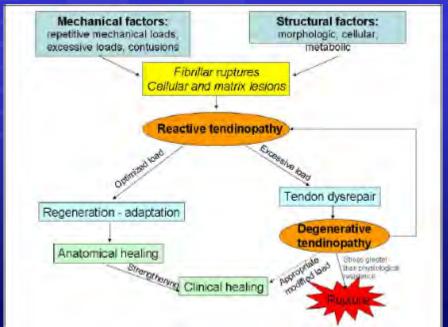


#### **MECHANICAL**

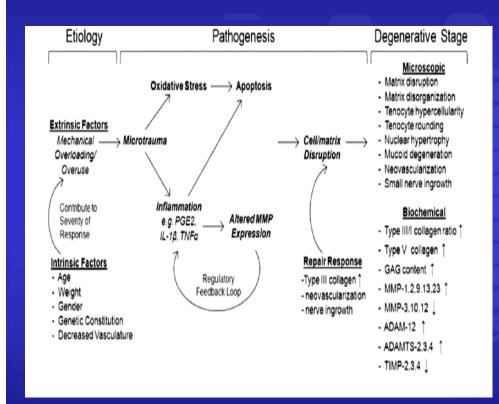
- Acromial shape
- Distal clavicular hook
- MECHANICAL OVERLOAD
- trauma

#### **BIOLOGICAL**

- complex
- Tendon inflammation
- Tendon/muscle degeneration

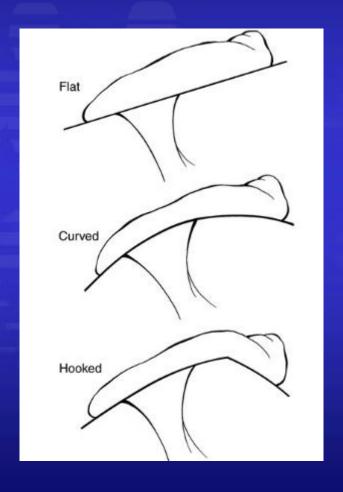






- Loading & age → ↑T3 collagen
   via gene expression
- Tenocyte apoptosis
- Loss of blood supply
- Matrix metalloproteases ratio changes (control ECM) + other enzyme/protein changes→ degradation of ECM
- Rupture RC
- Muscle retraction → atrophy → fatty infiltration

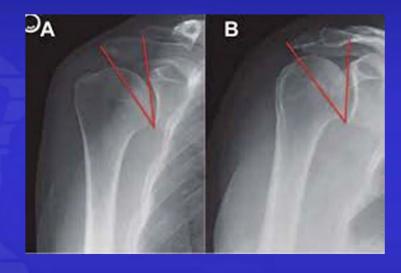






#### **CRITICAL SHOULDER ANGLE**

- > 35 ° RC tear
  - − ↑ superior shear force to RC
  - Requires 44% more SS muscle activity
  - Causes SS overload
- < 20° OA



CSA > 38° 15X higher risk of retear after RC repair ? Lateral acromionectomy



## **SYMPTOMS**

- Pain with movement
- Pain at night
- Loss of movement
- Loss of power





## **SIGNS**

- wasting
- RC tenderness
- Loss of movement
- Loss of power
- + impingment sign







**Shoulder Surgery** 



# RADIOLOGY

- Xray
- Ultrasound
- MRA









#### TREATMENT OPTIONS

#### **NON OPERATIVE**

- Cortisone injections
- PRP injections
- NSAIDs
- Physio
- Activity modification

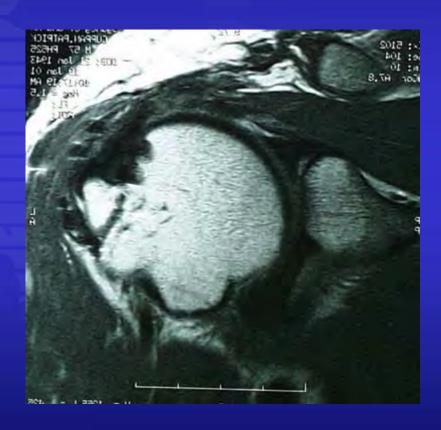
#### **OPERATIVE**

- Arthroscopic surgery
- Open/miniopen surgery
- Grafts
- Superior capsular reconstruction
- RTSR



## WHO NEEDS SURGERY

- Young patients
- Active patients
- Poor ROM
- Significant power loss

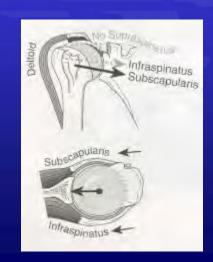




# WHO NEEDS NONOPERATIVE TREATMENT

- Older patients
- Low demand patients
- Balanced force couples









# RESULTS OF NON OP TREATMENT

• ITOI (clin orthop 275;165, 1992)

83% good or excellent

• BROWN (JBJS 31B; 423,1949)

87% good

• TAKAGISHI (J. jpn orth assn 52; 1978)
44% good

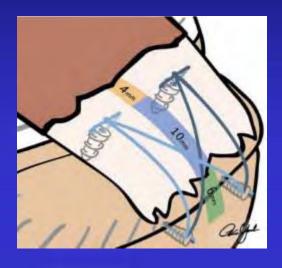
HAWKINS (clin orthop 321;178,1995)58% satisfactory



**Conclusion – the smaller the tear the better the outcome** 

## **ARTHROSCOPIC SURGERY**

- Single row
- Double row
- + acromioplasty
- + biceps surgery



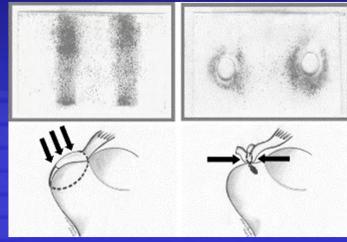




# ARTHROSCOPIC ISSUES

- Single row vs double row
- Vascular issues







### RESULTS

- ~ 60 % heal
- ~ 90% have good/excellent results
- Shoulders are NEVER normal

#### Poor results

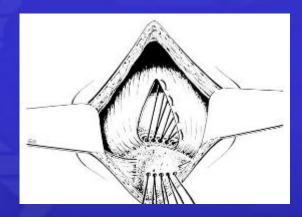
- Smokers
- Diabetics
- Larger tears
- Chronic tears
- Older patients



# RESULTS OF OPERATIVE TREATMENT

- SONNABEND (jses 3;201, 2002)
   710 open cases only, 88%
   patients satisfied
- BOILEAU (arth 23;4, 2007)
   597 arthroscopic cases only,
   94% excellent results, but only
   75% of cuffs repaired on
   arthrogram

Operative treatment fails because of failure of RC healing capacity – POOR BIOLOGY

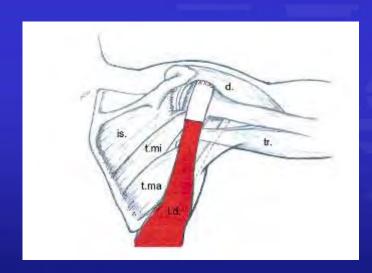


Conclusion – 80% to 90% patients happy but RC repair is intact in only 60% to 80% of cases with the smaller tears having good technical repairs and the larger tears more likely to fail



# OPEN/MINI OPEN SURGERY

- +/- graft
- LD transfer







# SUPERIOR CAPSULAR RECONSTRUCTION

- Younger patients
- Massive tear
- Recurrent tears





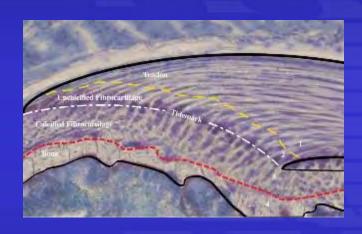
## **REVERSE TSR**

- Massive tears
- Older patients
- Significant pain and functional loss





### TENDON HEALING



Encourage mineralisation of calcified fibrocartilage layer

- Structural strength –
   50% normal
- Material quality –
   10% to 20% normal

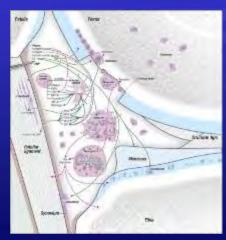
SHOULD
PATIENTS GO
BACK TO
HEAVY WORK
OR SPORTS???



#### THE FUTURE

#### **BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCE**

- PRP
- Growth factors (BMPs & other GFs)
  - Direct insertion
  - Gene therapy
- Stem cells



#### **DELIVERY METHOD**

- Inject SA space GF disappear too quickly
- Inject tendon can damage healing tendon
- Use scaffold technically difficult & FB reaction





Dr Jerome Goldberg Shoulder Surgery



## **THANK YOU**



