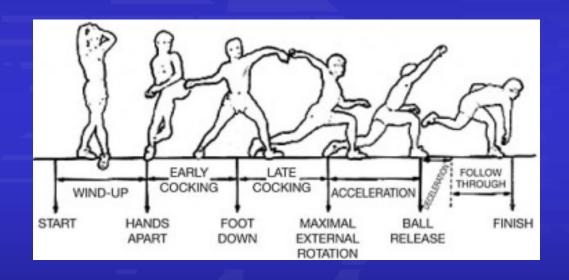
Current controversies in assessment and management of the overhead athlete



Jerome Goldberg



Thrower's shoulder



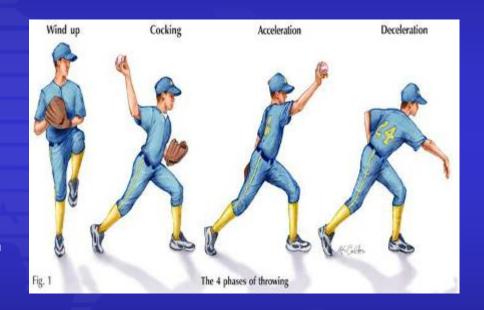
AKA – internal impingement or GIRD



The Kinetic Chain

Kinetic Chain

- Series of links & segments which link multiple body parts into a single functional segment
- Activated sequentially
- Coordinated fashion
- To generate & transmit forces to accomplish a specific function by
 - Providing a stable proximal base for distal arm mobility
 - Maximising force development of large CORE muscles





Throwing/serving in kinetic chain

Legs & trunk

- 51% of energy
- 54% of force

Scapula & GH joint

- Link in chain
- Segment in chain
- Increasing kinetic energy & force
- Conduit to transmit forces to hand
- Velocity of ball correlates with amount of ER in ABD during late cocking phase

(Kibler Arth 2013)











STAGE 1

- Weakness
- Fatigue
- Scapular dyskinesis

SCAPULA sits

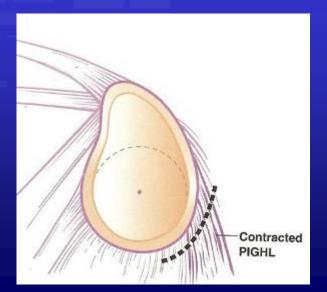
- High
- Protracted
- Prominent inferomedial border





STAGE 2 – POSTEROINFERIOR CAPSULAR CONTRACTION

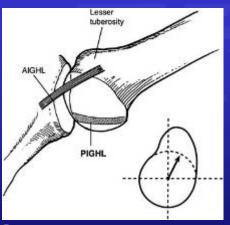
- At ball release GH distraction force is 1.5 x body Wt
- •Normally this distractive force is eliminated by contraction of scapula stabilisers (82%) & post RC (18%)
- •With scapula dyskinesis there is continued capsular distraction followed by a fibroblastic response of PIGHL

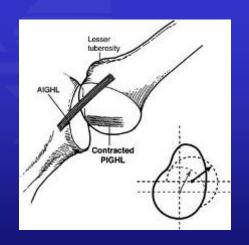




STAGE 3

- ABER drives humeral head posterosuperiorly
- Much worse when PGHL contracted
- Causes Type 2 SLAP lesion



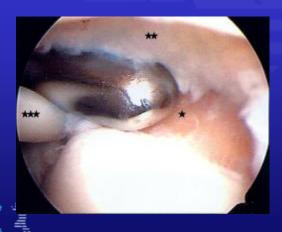


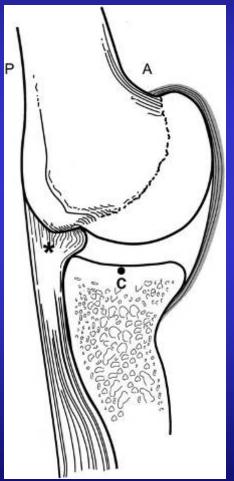




STAGE 4

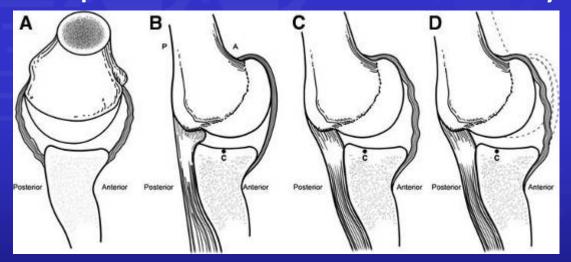
- Undersurface RC failure due to
 - Compressive loads of internal impingement
 - ER tensile overload of RC





STAGE 5

Anterior capsular failure and instability





SYMPTOMS

- Pain with ABER
- Inability to throw

 Symptoms in proximal kinetic chain







SIGNS

Scapula dyskinesis





GIRD (must stabilise scapula)

- •Measure IR from vertical
- •Measure ER from vertical
- •GIRD = IR (non throwing) –

 IR (throwing)
- •Total Motion Arc = IR + ER







SIGNS

Proximal Kinetic Chain

- Knees
- Hips
- Spine
- Abdomen

Found in 50% of patient (Kibler – Sports Med 2006)





SCAPULA DYSKINESIS







GIRD





RADIOLOGY





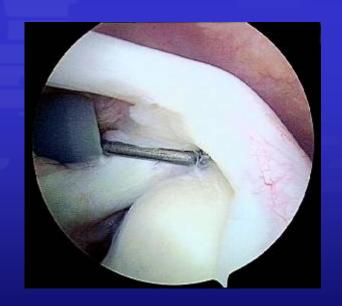


ARE THESE CHANGES ADAPTIVE & NORMAL FOR THROWERS???

MRI FINDING IN ASYMPTOMATIC THROWERS

•Connor (Am J Sp Med 2003)	40% PRCT	7.5% SLAP
•Jost (Curr Orth Practice 2005)	75% PRCT	67% SLAP
•Miniaci (Am J Sp Med 2002)	95% PRCT	45% SLAP

DO ANY PATIENTS NEED SURGERY?





NONOPERATIVE MANAGMENT

Prevention

- Sleeper stretches in training
- Ration throwing drills and game time





Established condition (Works well when GIRD < 20 degrees)

- Scapular rehabilitation
- Kinetic chain rehab
- Sleeper stretches
- Activity modification





Dr Jerome Goldberg Shoulder Surgery

Core based functional rehabilitation

- Core stabilisation –
 Pilates
- Postural alignment
- Kinetic chain –
 ??proximal stability
 must be regained
 before distal stability





Posture/posture/

Scapular positioning

- Proper retraction/depression very important
- "find scapula" early
- Biofeedback to inhibit upper Trap & L.D. & activate lower Trap
- Bracing/taping helpful to provide biofeedback but do not hold scapula in position



- Range of Motion gentle stretches
- Reduce pain NSAIDs
 & H/C injections



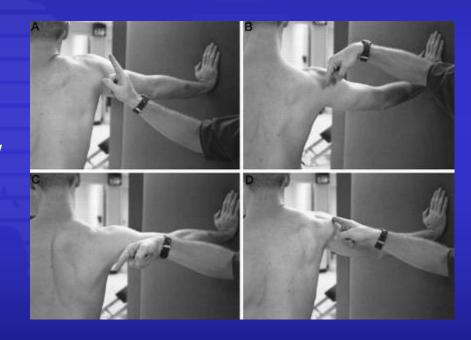


Strengthening

Closed chain - increased joint compression with decreased shear, translational & distractive forces on GH joint & RC

Initially should be eccentric - allow muscle fibres to lengthen

Open chain – these concentric exercises should be done late and only **after** tissue healing



QUALITY BETTER THAN QUANTITY



OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

EUA & SCOPE

PIGHL RELEASE









OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

SLAP REPAIR

RC REPAIR +/- ACROMIOPLASTY







POST OP

EARLY MOBILISATION CRITICAL

- Sling 1 week passive exercises including ER to 45 degrees and IR to max.
- Passive gentle stretches plus theraband strengthening 1 week to 12 weeks
- Throwing drills at 12 weeks
- Push abduction/ER at 12 weeks
- Return to competition approx 6 months





RESULTS AFTER SLAP REPAIR

•	Brockmeier (JBJS Am 2009)	71% returned to preinjury level
•	Cerynik (Clin J Sports Med 2008)	69%
•	Cohen (Arth 2006)	45%
•	Cohen (Sports Health 2011)	32%
•	Friel (JSES 2010)	54%
•	Ide (Am J Sp Med 2005)	60%
•	Kim (JBJS Am 2002)	22%
•	Neri (Am J Sp Med 2011)	57%
•	Neuman (Am J Sp Med 2011)	80%
•	Paletta (ASES 2010)	87%
•	Richetti (Int J Sp Med 2010)	73%



RESULTS AFTER SLAP & RC REPAIR

Ide (Am J Sp Med 2005)

• Reynolds (CORR 2008)

• Riand (Rev Chir Orth 2002)

33% returned to preinjury level

55%

16%





RESULTS

Difficult to restore the delicate balance of

- Power
- Flexibility
- Stability





- 70% of recreational athletes
 return to throwing
- 50% of competitive throwers regain their preinjury functional levels
- Results far worse when labral repair combined with RC repair

FAIR RESULTS ONLY



ICSES JAPAN 2013 - seminar

Poor results in general

Probably related to SLAP repair causing limited ABD/ER



- Posterior capsular release
- •Repair RC
- •Leave SLAP alone/ debridement









Dr Jerome Goldberg Shoulder Surgery

SUMMARY

- Throwers shoulder is an overuse type injury centred around scapula dysfunction
- Excess ADB/ER is important in achieving improved throwing velocity
- SLAP tear may be an adaptive process to improve the throw
- Assess whole kinetic chain
- Prevention is important
- Conservative management is usually successful if GIRD < 20 degrees

- Surgical management gives ordinary results in the elite throwers
- Perhaps we should avoid a SLAP repair





THANK YOU



