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Rotator Cuff Tears

Tears of the rotator cuff either following trauma or due to degenerative changes in the cuff. They may be associated with an impingement syndrome.

GP Assessment

- 1) Confirm the diagnosis. Ensure that there is no neurological deficit and that the symptoms are not arising from the neck.
- 2) Differential diagnosis for frozen shoulder i.e. decreased active range of movements but possible passive range of movements.
- 3) Weakness of flexion and extension rotation.
- 4) X-ray of shoulder to exclude other pathology.
- 5) Conservative treatment.
- i) Physiotherapy
- ii) Analgesia or NSAID

When to refer

Main indication is weakness and pain:

- 1) Failed conservative treatment.
- 2) Night pains.
- 3) Restricted activity.
- 4) Restricted movements and function.
- 5) Refer early if suspected acute rupture.

When not to refer

- 1) Painless low demand shoulders
- 2) Chronic sepsis.

Aim of treatment

Reduce pain and restore power range of motion to previous level of activity.

Ultra-sound assessment or MRI and had Anaesthetic tests are essential in pre-operative assessment of the rotator cuff. This is followed by either shoulder arthroscopy and repair.

Advice to patient

Patient should be advised that following the repair, the arm is immobilised for 4-6 weeks.

Peri-operative procedure

- 1) Patient will be assessed in pre-admission ward
- 2) Admission on day of surgery.
- 3) Inpatient for 48 hours.

Risks

- 1) Anaesthetic risk
- 2) Failure of repair / unrepairable.
- 3) Loss of full range of movement.
- 4) Infection.
- 6) Nerve injury.
- 7) Vessels injury.

If you are interested in making an appointment to discuss a treatment, please click here to contact us, or telephone 01215807406

