Inestabilidad Posterior ¿Cómo debo clasificarla? Selección del paciente para la reparación labral

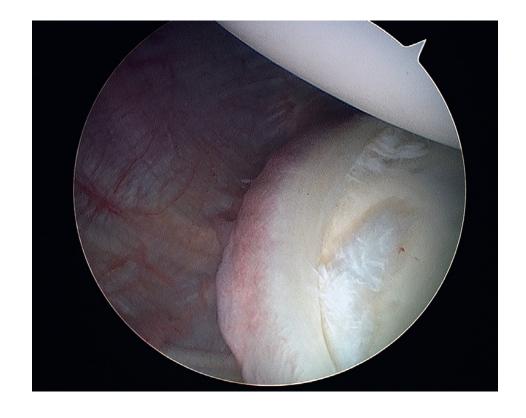
Dr. Albert Ferrando





Introducción

- Poco frecuente (5-24%*)
- Difícil diagnóstico
- Varios sistemas de clasificación



J Shoulder Elbow Surg. 2015 Feb;24(2):186-90. doi: 10.1016/j.jse.2014.06.053. Epub 2014 Sep 11.

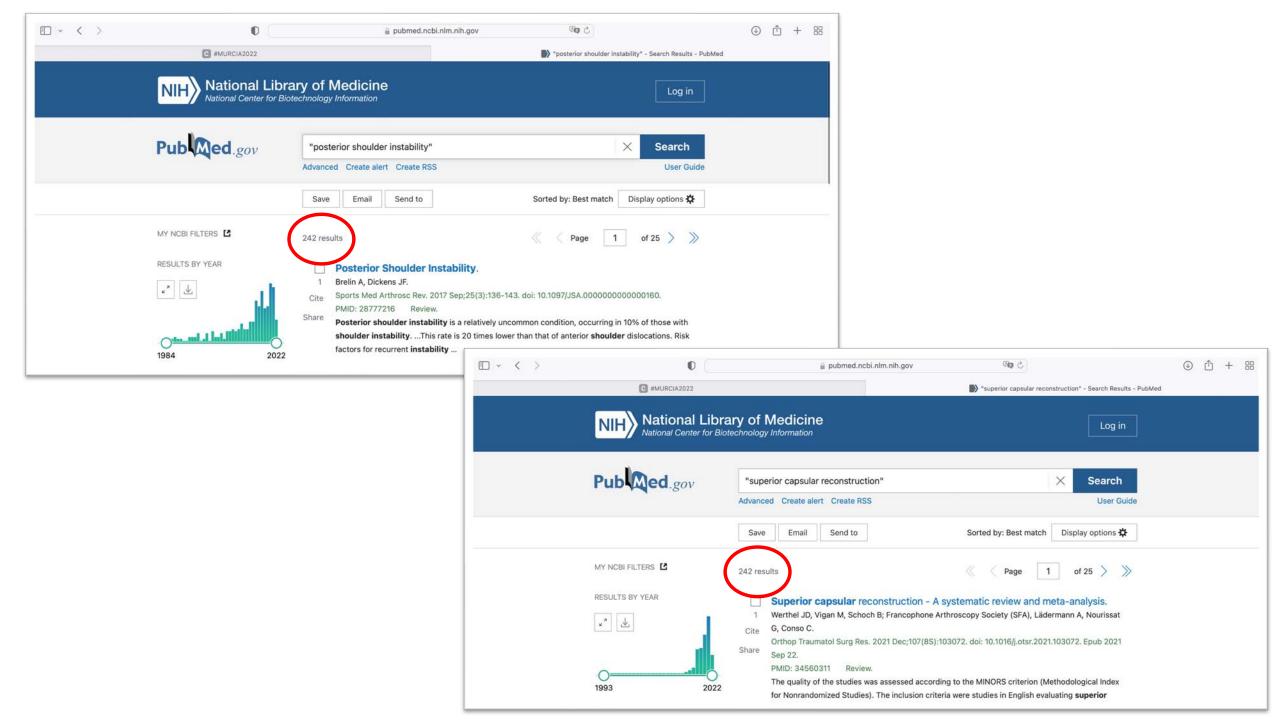
High frequency of posterior and combined shoulder instability in young active patients.

Song DJ¹, Cook JB², Krul KP², Bottoni CR², Rowles DJ², Shaha SH³, Tokish JM⁴.

Incidence of Posterior Shoulder Instability in the United States Military

Demographic Considerations From a High-Risk Population

Steven L. Bokshan,* MD, Halle M. Kotchman,† BS, Lambert T. Li,* BA, Steven F. DeFroda,* MD, ME, Kenneth L. Cameron,† PhD, and Brett D. Owens,* MD Investigation performed at Brown University, Warren Alpert School of Medicine, Psychological MCA



















Sistemas de clasificación

International Delphi Study

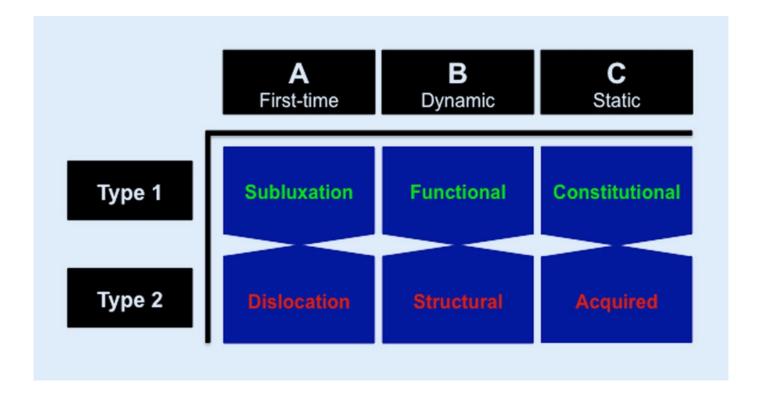
- A. Traumática
- B. Microtraumática
- C. Atraumática

Posterior Shoulder Instability Classification, Assessment and Management: An International Delphi Study

lackie Sadi PT MSc¹, Erik Torchia PT MClSc¹, Kenneth J. Faber MD MHPE FRCSC ^{1,2}, Joy MacDermid PT PhD ^{1,2}, Corinne Lalonde PT MClSc¹, Lyn Watson PT DProf ³, Marjorie Weber PT MClSc¹, Nan Wu PT MClSc¹

Sistema de clasificación ABC

Moroder y Scheibel



Grupo A

Risk of Engagement of Bipolar Bone Defects in Posterior Shoulder Instability

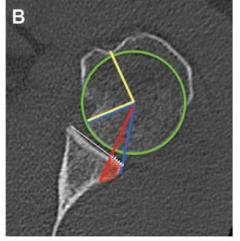
Philipp Moroder,*† MD, Fabian Plachel,†† MD, Mark Tauber,§ MD, Peter Habermeyer,§ MD, Andreas Imhoff, MD, Dennis Liem,¶ MD, Helmut Lill, MD, Herbert Resch,† MD, Christian Gerhardt,† MD, and Markus Scheibel,† MD Investigation performed by the German Society for Shoulder and Elbow Surgery (DVSE)

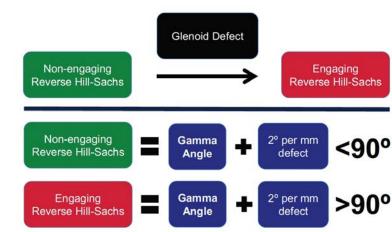
A1. Subluxación

A2. Luxación

• Rx, TAC, RMN

A





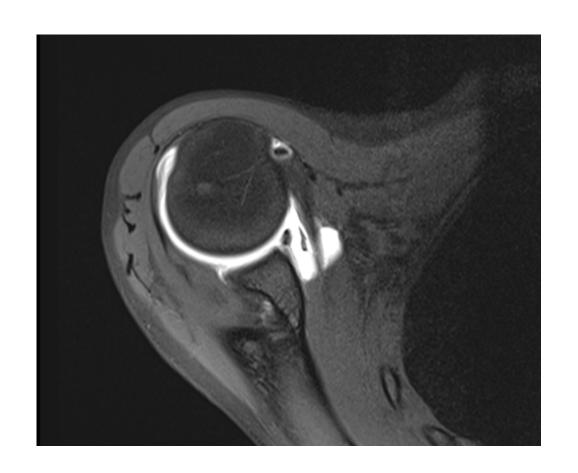
Tto:

- Individualizado
- Conservador en pacientes con cabeza humeral centrada, Gamma angle <90º, sin lesión osea glenoidea y edad >40 años

Grupo B

Inestabilidad posterior dinámica

- Anamnesis
 - Molestias z. posterior \pm presencia de clicks
 - Dolor> inestabilidad
 - Fatiga
- Pruebas de imagen ayudan a diferenciar los dos subtipos



B1

Characteristics of functional shoulder instability

Philipp Moroder, MD^a,*,¹, Victor Danzinger^{a,1}, Nina Maziak, MD^a, Fabian Plachel, MD^a, Stephan Pauly, MD^a, Markus Scheibel, MD^b, Marvin Minkus, MD^a

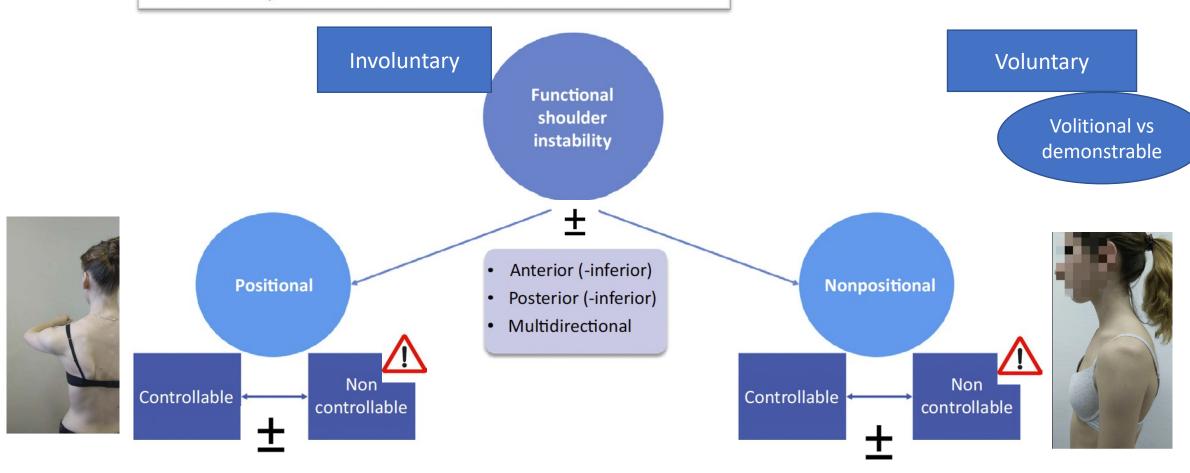
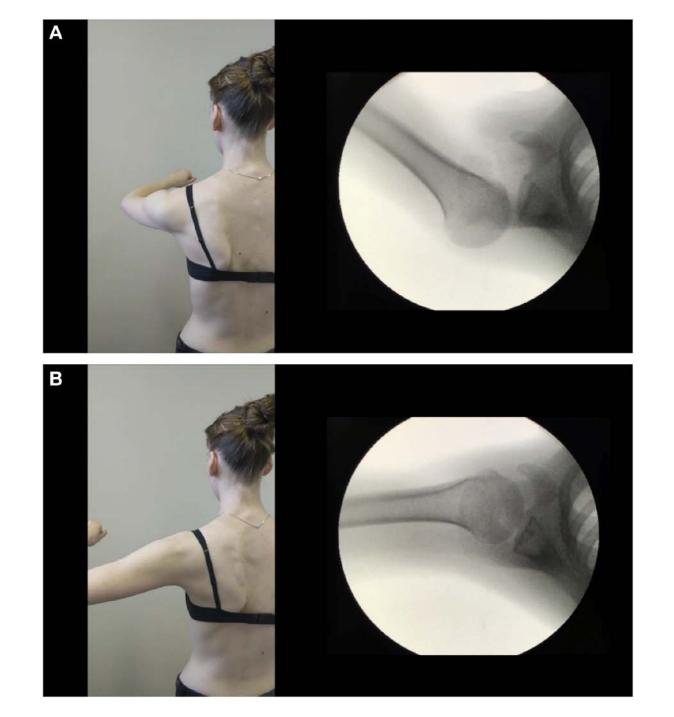


Table I Structural deficiencies and defects observed on MRI scans of patients with functional shoulder instability

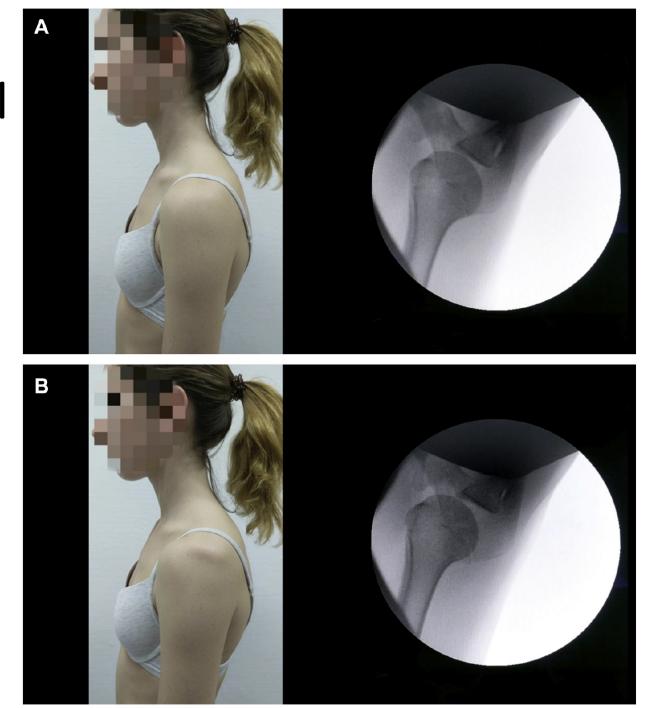
Structural deficiency or defect	n (%)
Rotator cuff lesions: muscle	0 (0)
atrophy or fatty degeneration	
Biceps tendon lesions	0 (0)
Cartilage lesions	0 (0)
Labral damage	4 (16)
Bony glenoid defect	0 (0)
(Reverse) Hill-Sachs lesion	3 (12)
Shape of articular surface	
Concave	20 (80)
Flat	3 (12)
Convex	2 (8)
Glenoid dysplasia	
With soft tissue compensation	6 (24)
No compensation	0 (0)
Decentered humeral head	2 (8)
MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.	

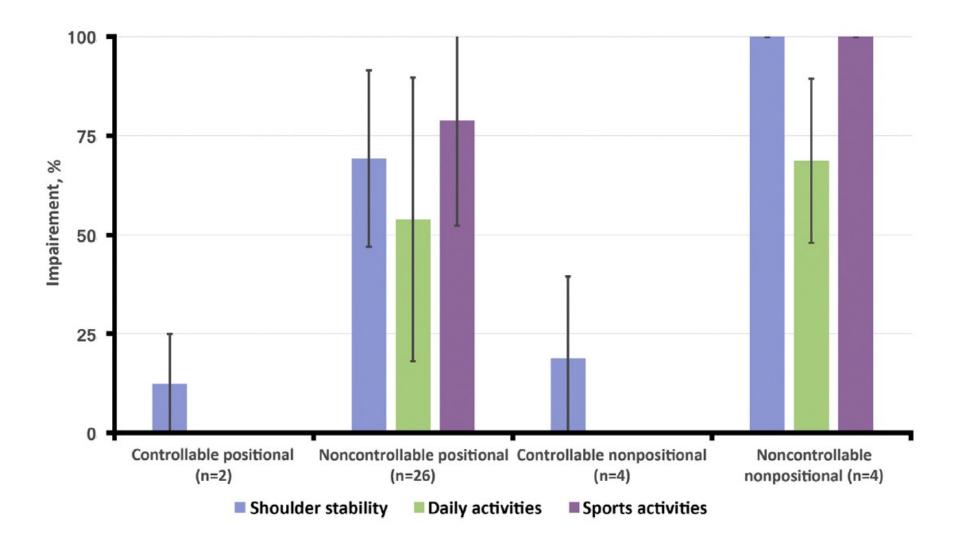


Posicional



No posicional

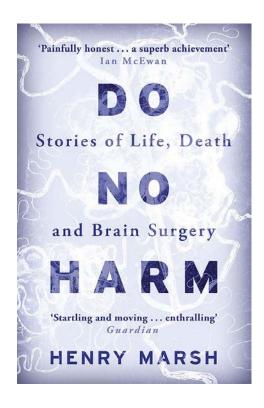


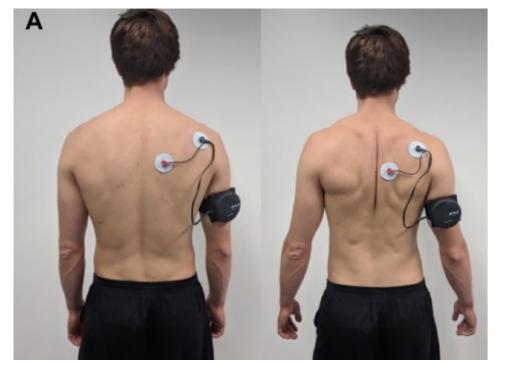


Tratamiento B1

- No operar!
- No hacer nada vs Rehabilitación dirigida vs Skillful neglect



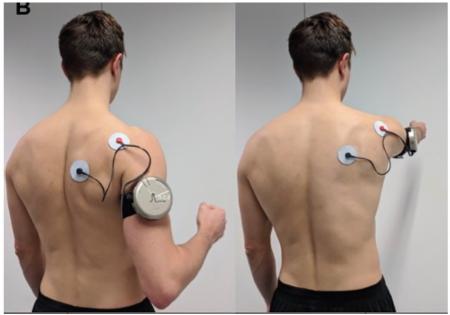


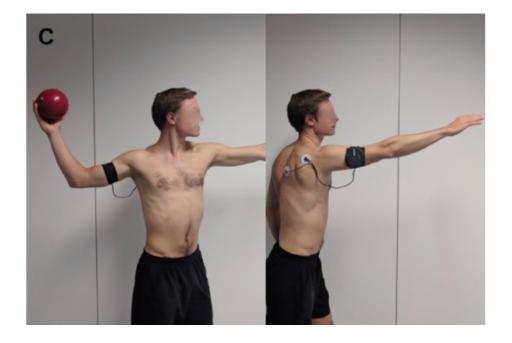


Shoulder-Pacemaker Treatment Concept for Posterior Positional Functional Shoulder Instability

A Prospective Clinical Trial

Philipp Moroder,*† MD, Fabian Plachel,† MD, Heiko Van-Vliet,‡ BSc, Christiane Adamczewski,§ MSc, and Victor Danzinger,† MD Investigation performed at the Department for Shoulder and Elbow Surgery, Center for Musculoskeletal Surgery, Campus Virchow, Charité-Universitaetsmedizin Berlin Berlin, Germany





B2 Inestabilidad posterior dinámica estructural

Causa: microtrauma repetitivo que causa daño estructural o accidente traumático (A)

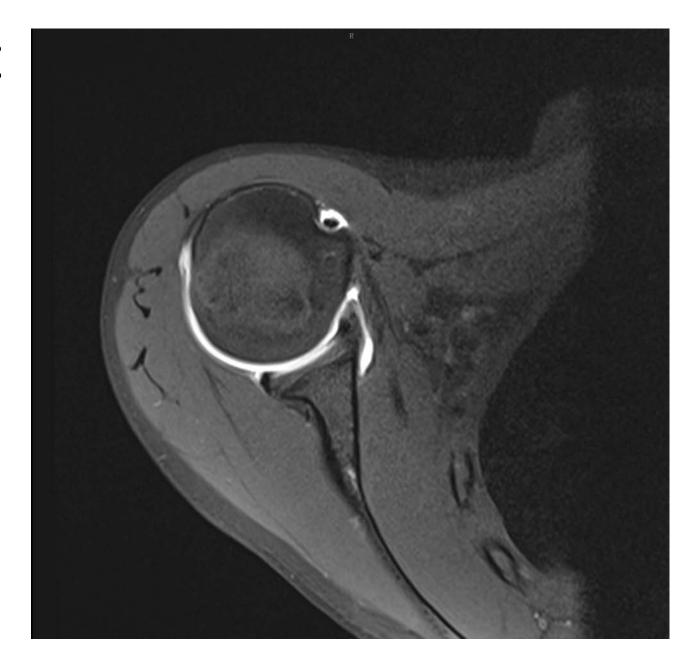
Clínica: subluxaciones recurrentes durante los movimientos de flexión y RI con carga axial

- 20-30a
- Trabajador manual/ deportistas
- Dolor o debilidad o clicks
- Jerk test +, Kim test +, O'Brien's+



artroRMN/ artroTAC

- rBankart
- Lesión Bennet
- POLPSA
- Lesión Kim
- rGLAD
- rGAGL
- rHAGL
- Morfología glenoidea



Índice CWI

The Cartilage Wear Index: a new evaluation method to improve patient selection in surgical treatment of recurrent posterior glenohumeral instability

Albert Ferrando, MD, PhD^{a,*}, Juan Aguilar, MD^b, Maria Valencia, MD, PhD^b, Ulrike Novo, MD^c, Emilio Calvo, MD, PhD^b



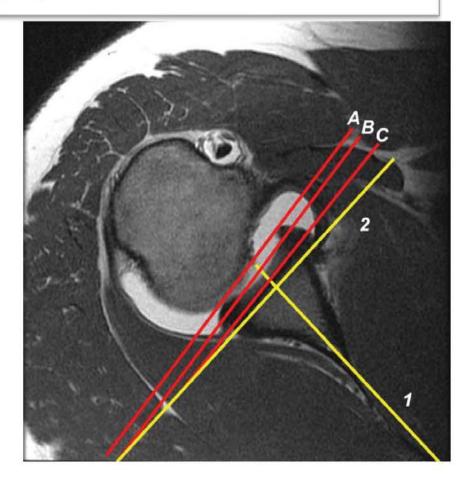


CW index=0,91

CW index= 2.37

Effect of Glenoid Version and Width on Outcomes of Arthroscopic Posterior Shoulder Stabilization

Craig S. Mauro,*† MD, Michael P. McClincy,† MD, and James P. Bradley,† MD Investigation performed at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA





Anchura labral <32mm probabilidad de fracaso del 15% vs anchura labral >32mm tasa de fracaso del 4%

Risk Factors and Outcomes of Revision Arthroscopic Posterior Shoulder Capsulolabral Repair

James P. Bradley,*† MD, Justin W. Arner,‡ MD, Sachidhanand Jayakumar,§ BS, and Dharmesh Vyas,^{||} MD, PhD Investigation performed at University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

- Factores de riesgo de fracaso que precisaron cirugía de revisión:
 - Sexo femenino
 - Lado dominante
 - Lesión del manguito concomitante
 - < 3 anclajes
 - Anchura glenoidea pero no anchura labral ni versión glenoidea

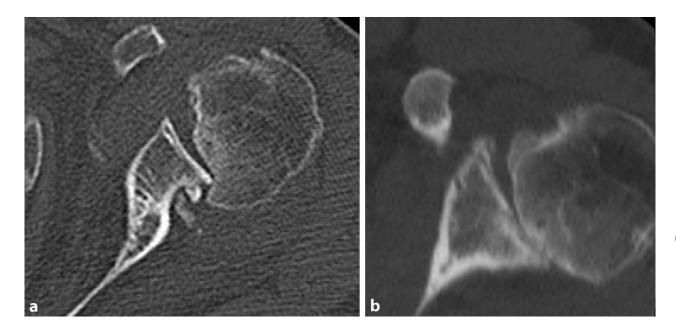
C. Inestabilidad posterior crónica/estática

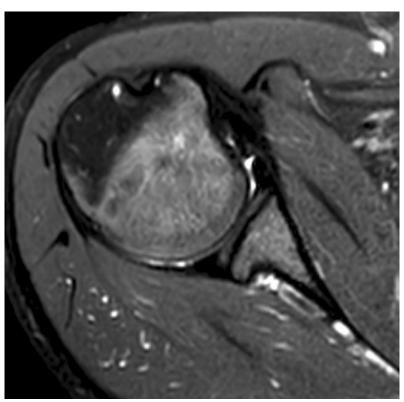
- C1. Constitucional
- C2. Adquirida

Walch BO glenoid: pre-osteoarthritic posterior subluxation of the humeral head

Peter Domos, MD, FRCS^{a,*}, Caio Santos Checchia, MD^b, Gilles Walch, MD^c

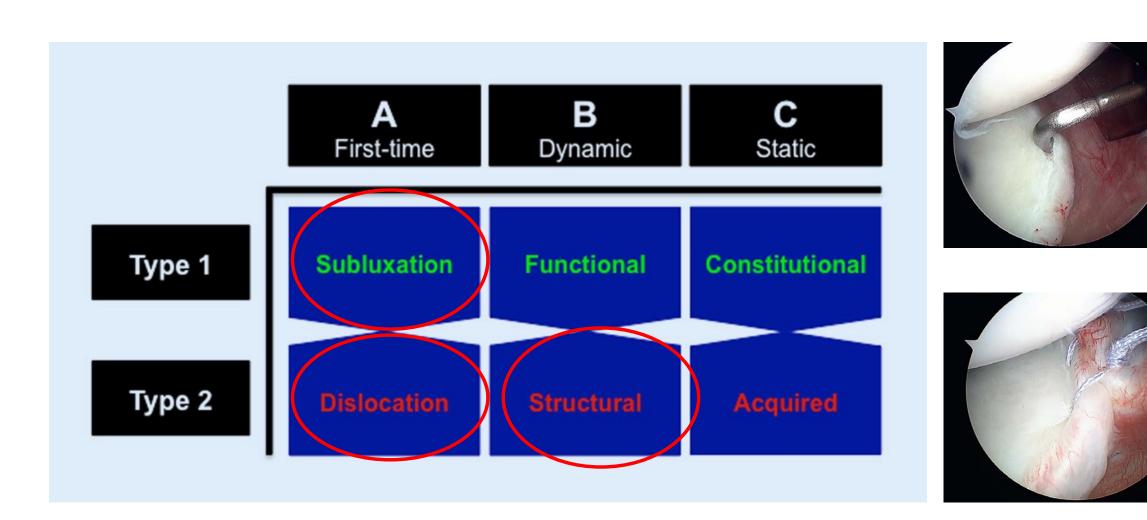
"Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, The Northern General Hospital, Sheffield, UK Santa Casa Hospitals and School of Medicine, São Paulo, Brazil 'Centre Orthopédique Santy, Lyon, France





CWI > 2

¿A quienes realizaremos una reparación labral?



Conclusiones

• Importante identificar los pacientes con inestabilidad posterior

Utilizar el sistema clasificación ABC/ selección y tratamiento

Conocer los factores de mal pronóstico (Indice CWI, morf/anchura G)

Gracias

Dr. Albert Ferrando

albert.ferrando@salutsantjoan.cat



