Shoulder Pain:
How to Make the Diagnosis

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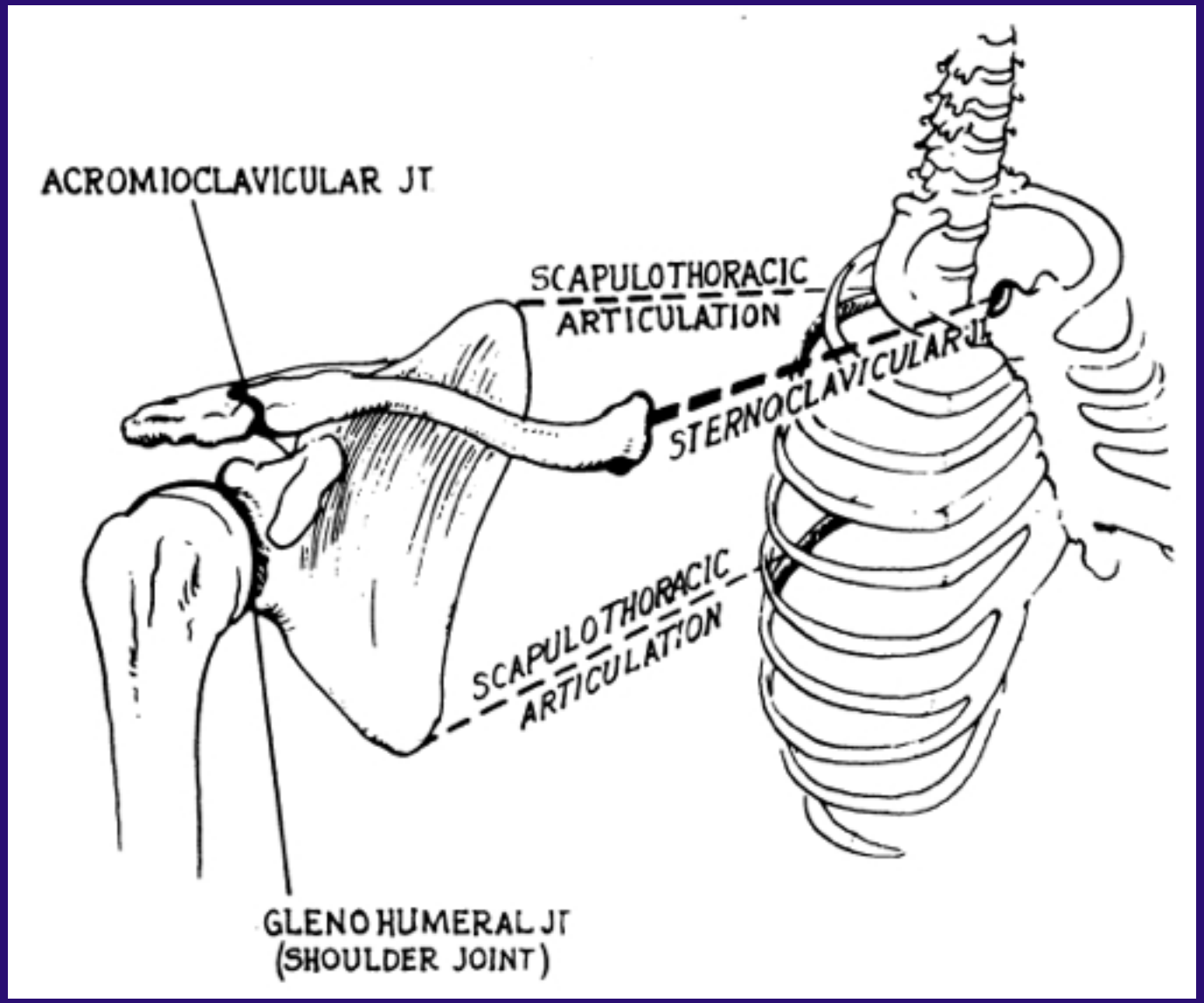
Objectives

- Develop concepts of correlation anatomy, injury mechanism, PE and imaging to make correct diagnosis
- Show case-based examples of shoulder disorders
- Understand making the correct primary diagnosis will improve patient outcomes and management of shoulder pain patients

Differential Diagnosis

	Think Joint	Mechanism
Joints (3)	Glenohumeral SC AC	One Event
Spaces (2)	Subacromial Scapulothoracic	Repetitive
Referred	Neck Scapula Lung Ribs	Repetitive - No event

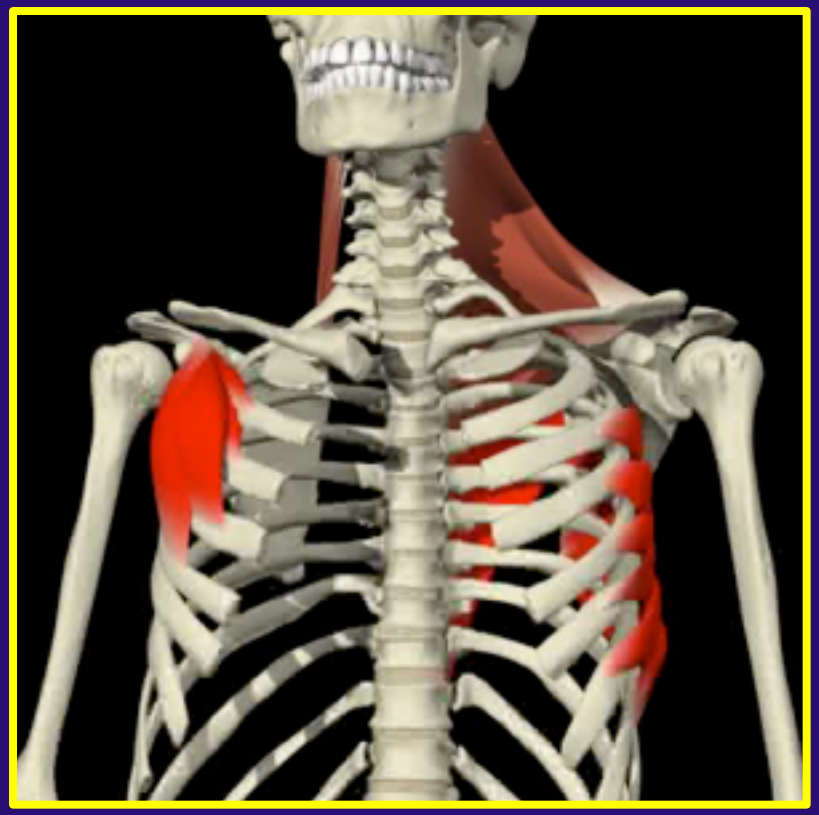
FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY: Joints

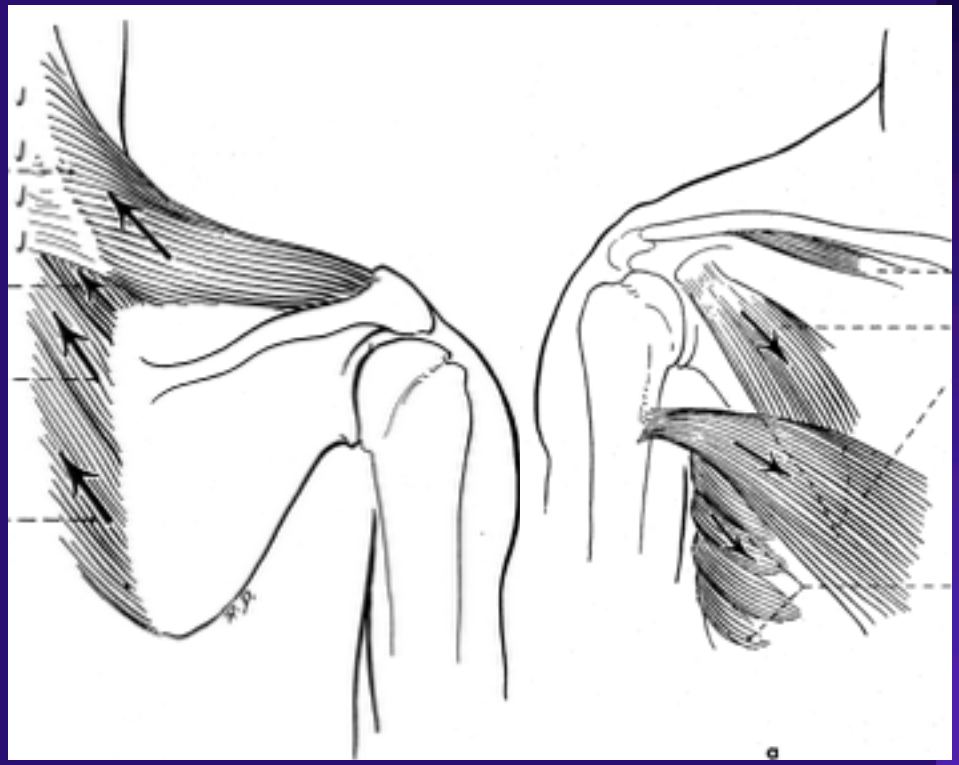


Primary Diagnosis

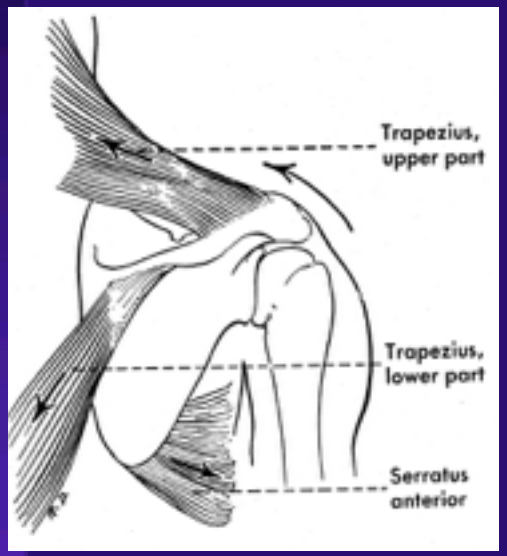
- Involved Structure
- Age Group
  - Younger Instability (<30 yrs)
  - Older Rotator cuff (>40 yrs)
- Diagnosis
  - Inflammation
  - Tear
  - Sprain
  - Instability

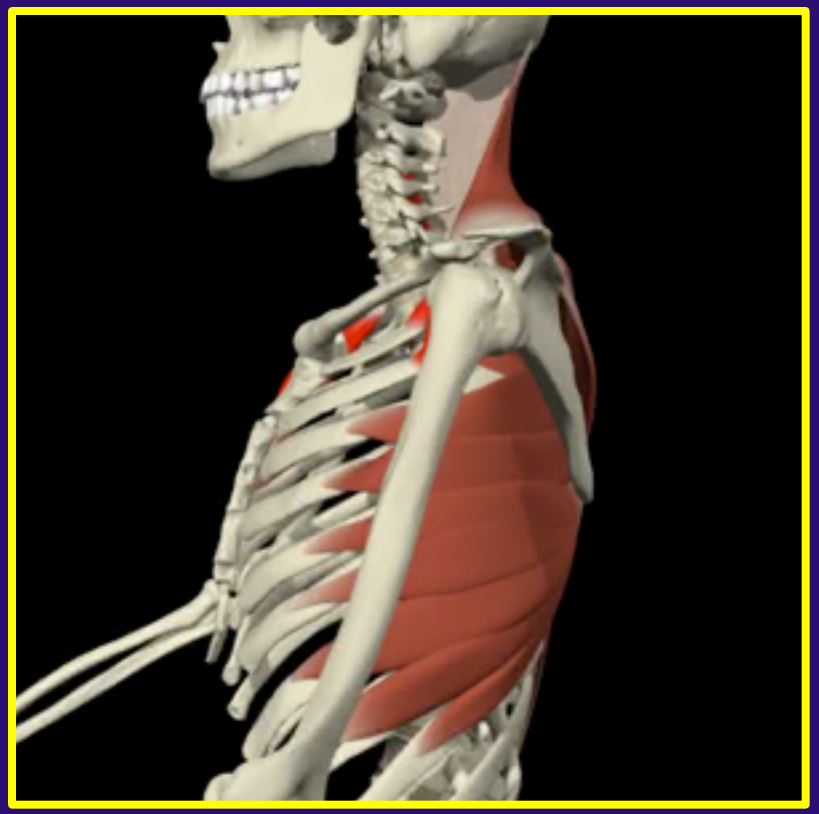
Elevation/Depression of the Scapula



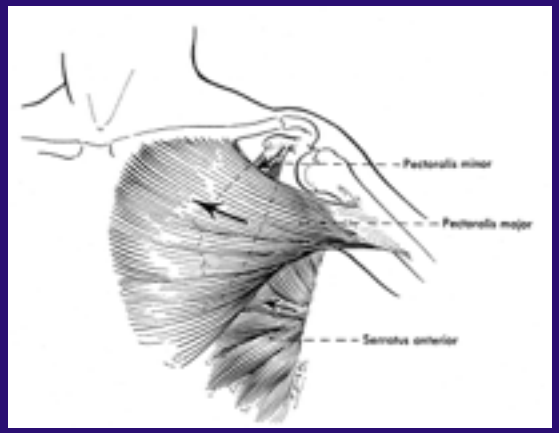


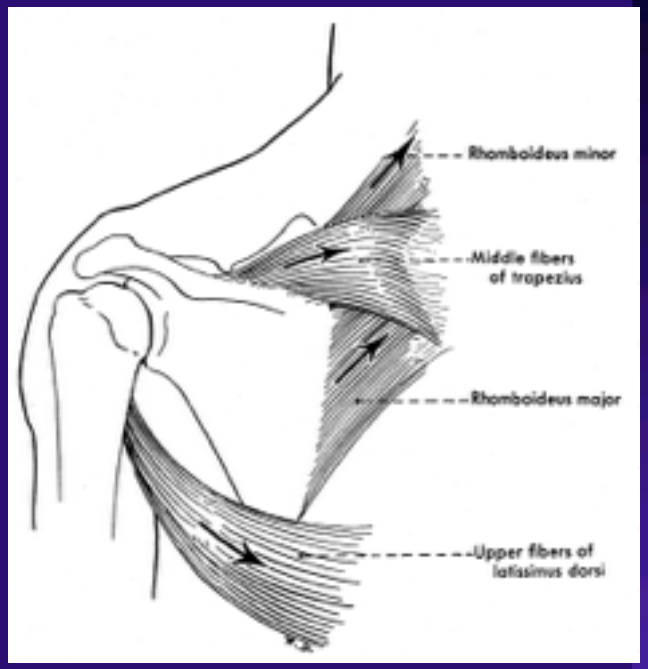
Upward/Downward Rotation of the Scapula





Musculature: Protractors and Retractors of the Scapula

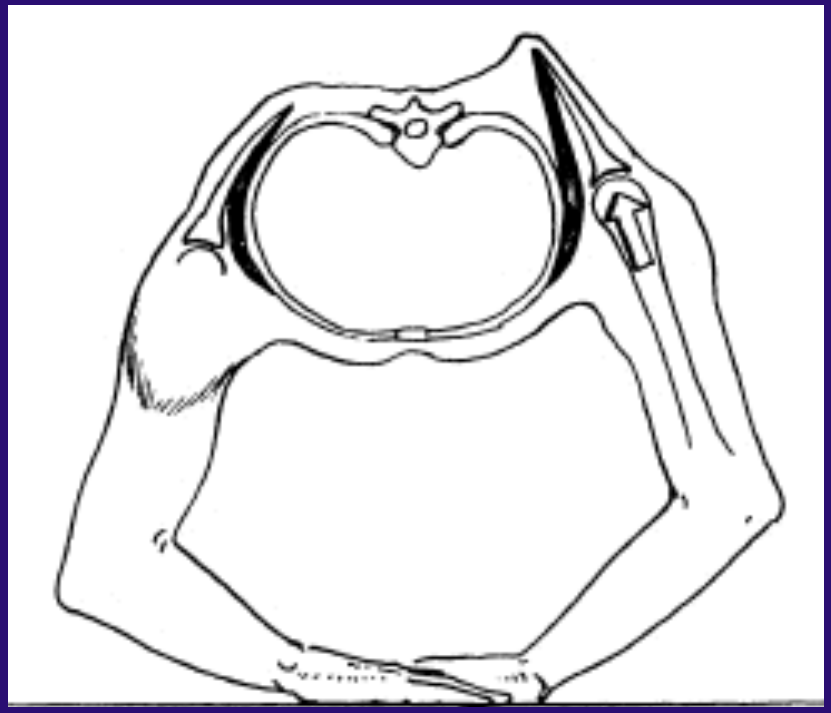




Abduction/Adduction of the Shoulder

Flexion/Extension of the Shoulder

Scapular Winging



Scapular winging indicates weakness of the serratus anterior muscle and is evident when the patient does a push-up or pushes agains the wall.

Remember to examine scapular position

- Have patient reproduce symptoms
- If scapula is unstable, shoulder problems will result
- An unstable scapula is similar to firing a cannon out of a canoe

Scapular Dysfunction

- If exists, shoulder function is like *firing a cannon out of a canoe!*
- Remember the scapula!
  - Tightness anterior
  - Forward head
  - Overdeveloped pectoralis
    - Scapular movements
  - Touch medial borders
  - Elbows to back pocket
  - Shrugs
  - Clockwise/counterclockwise

Is the pain referred?

- Neck
- Scapula
- Lung
- Ribs
- Tumor

Muscle Testing

Table 39-1. Shoulder Muscle Testing Chart

MUSCLE	INNERVATION	MYOTOMES	TECHNIQUE FOR TESTING
Trapezius	Spinal accessory	C2–C4	Patient shrugs shoulders against resistance.
Sternomastoid	Spinal accessory	C2–C4	Patient turns head to one side with resistance over opposite temporal area.
Serratus anterior	Long thoracic	C5–C7	Patient pushes against wall with outstretched arm. Scapular winging is observed.
Latissimus dorsi	Thoracodorsal	C7–C8	Downward backward pressure of arm against resistance. Muscle palpable at Inf. angle of scapula during cough.
Rhomboids Levator scapulae	Dorsal Scapular	(C4) C5[a]	Hands on hips pushing elbows backward against resistance.
Subclavius	Nerve to subclavius	C5–C6	None
Teres major	Subscapular (lower)	C5–C6	Similar to lat. dorsi; muscle palpable at lower border of scapula.
Deltoid	Axillary	C5–C6 (C7)	With arm abducted 90°, downward pressure is applied. Anterior and posterior fibers may be tested in slight flexion and extension.
Subscapularis	Subscapular (upper)	C5	Arm at side with elbow flexed to 90°. Examiner resists internal rotation.
Supraspinatus	Suprascapular	C5 (C6)	Arm abducted against resistance (not isolated). With arm pronated and elevated 90° in plane of scapula, downward pressure is applied.
Infraspinatus	Suprascapular	C5 (C6)	Arm at side with elbow flexed 90°. Examiner resists external rotation.
Teres minor	Axillary	C5–C6 (C7)	Same as for infraspinatus
Pectoralis major	Medial and lateral pectoral	C5–T1	With arm flexed 30° in front of body, patient, adducts against resistance.
Pectoralis minor	Medial pectoral	C8, T1	None
Coracobrachialis	Musculocutaneous	(C4) C5–C6 (C7)	None
Biceps brachii	Musculocutaneous	(C4) C5–C6 (C7)	Flexion of the supinated forearm against resistance.
Triceps	Radial	(C5) C6–C8	Resistance to extension of elbow from varying position of flexion.

[a]Numbers in parentheses indicate a variable but not rare contribution.
From Rockwood CA, Matsen FA III (eds): The Shoulder, Vol I. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1990, with permission.

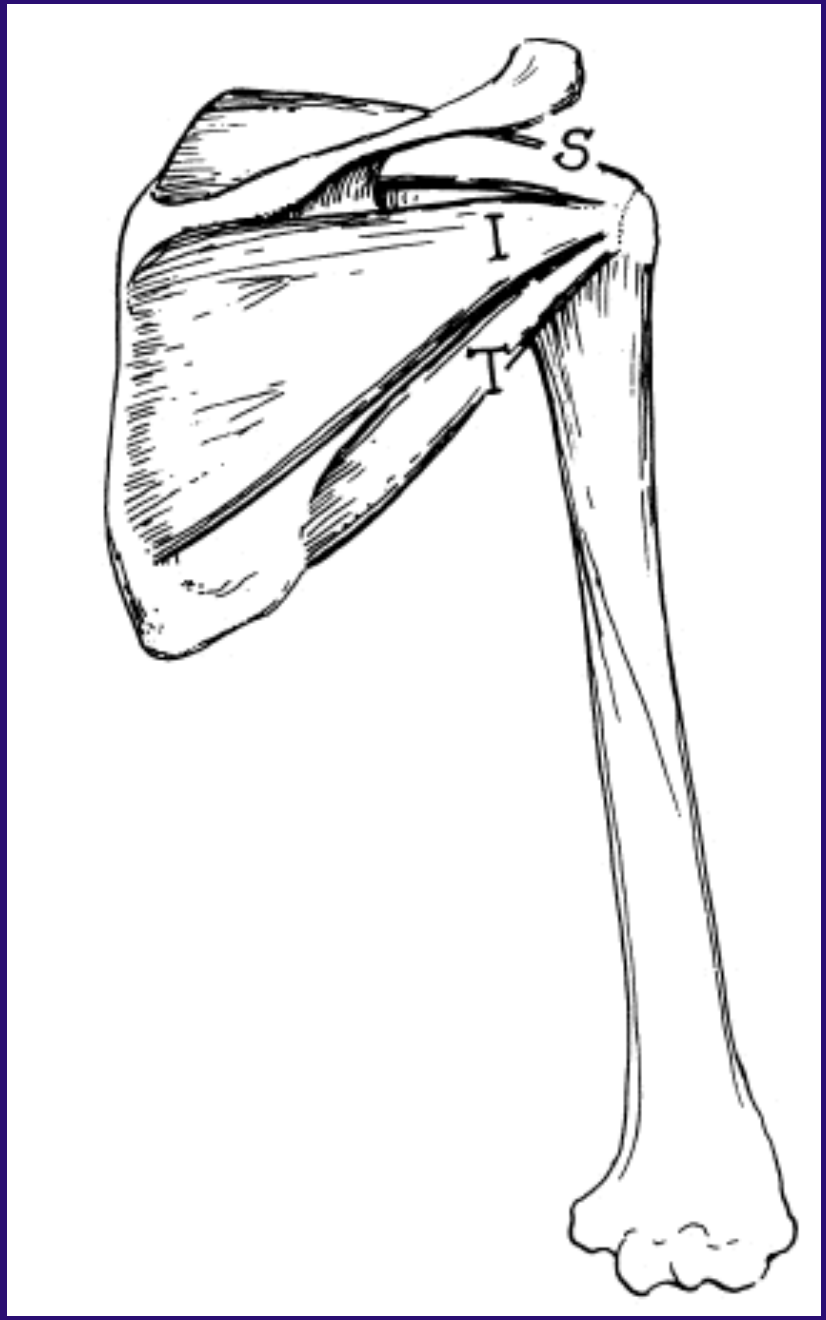
Abnormal Shoulder Differential Diagnosis

Table 39-4. Abnormal Shoulder Exam: Differential Diagnosis — Make the Primary Diagnosis

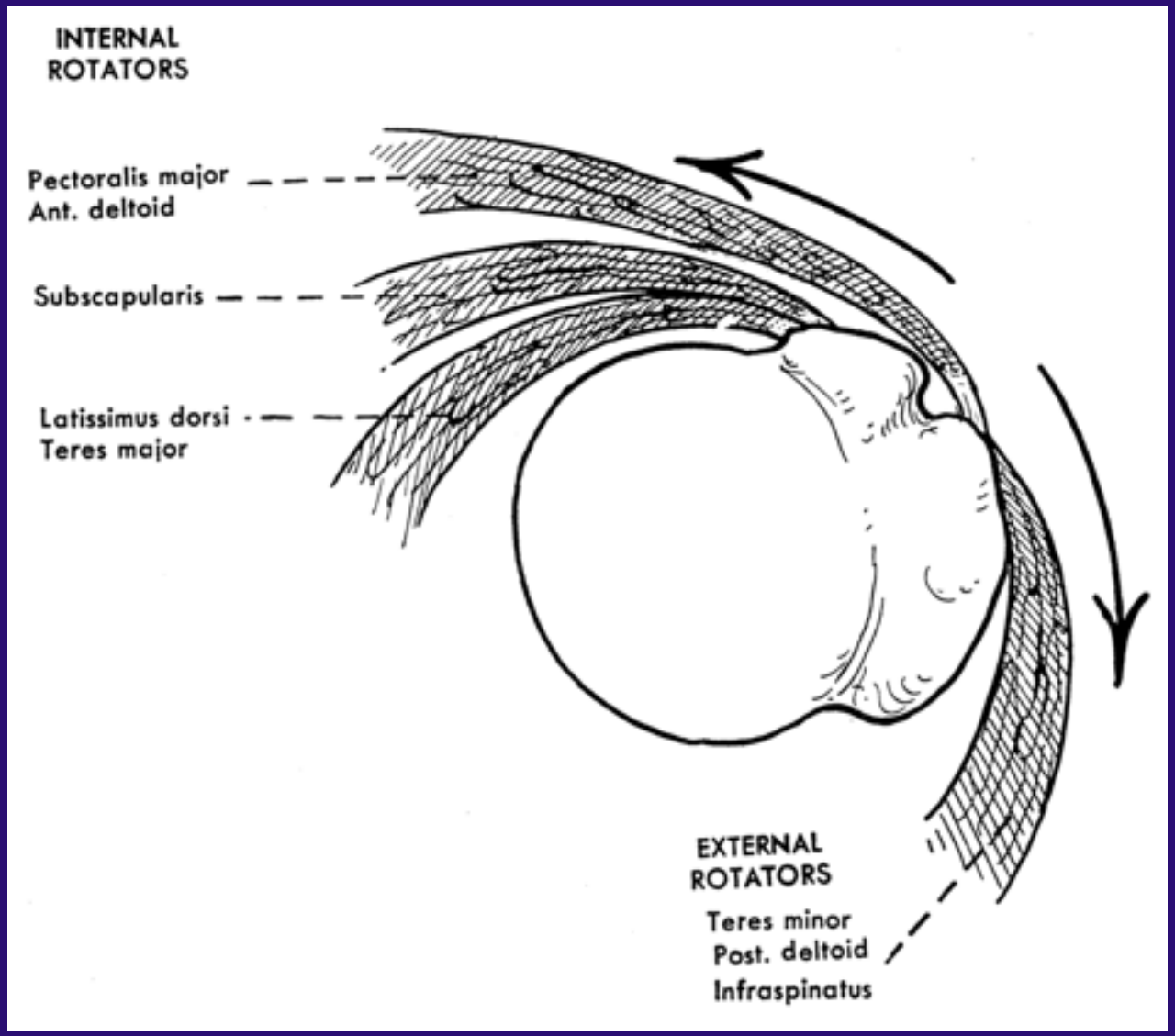
INVOLVED JOINT	DIAGNOSIS	PATHOMECHANICS	MOST COMMON SPORTS
Glenohumeral	Instability		Collision—Football, Gymnastics, cheerleading, swimming
	Direction	Contact Noncontact	
	Unidirectional Multidirectional		
	Labral tear	Distraction/compression	Throwing, weight lifting
	Articular side	Distraction	Throwing, baseball
	Rotator cuff tear		
Subacromial	Bursal-sided rotator	Microtraumatic	Tennis, golf
	Cuff involvement from bony impingement	Compression	
	Subacromial arch	Compression	Weight lifting
	AC Joint		Older age
	Arthrosis/osteolysis		
Acromioclavicular	Arthrosis	Macro and micro contact Loading	Weight lifting
	Instability, sprain	Macro contact	Rugby, ice hockey, equestrian
Scapulothoracic	Neurologic Long thoracic nerve involvement	Serratus anterior weakness	Baseball, archery
	Physiologic dysfunction	Underlying lack of strength	Swimming, tennis

ROTATOR CUFF

Supraspinatus
Infraspinatus



Internal and External Rotators



Rotator Cuff Testing

- Empty can position
- Weakness in external rotation

Be Specific:

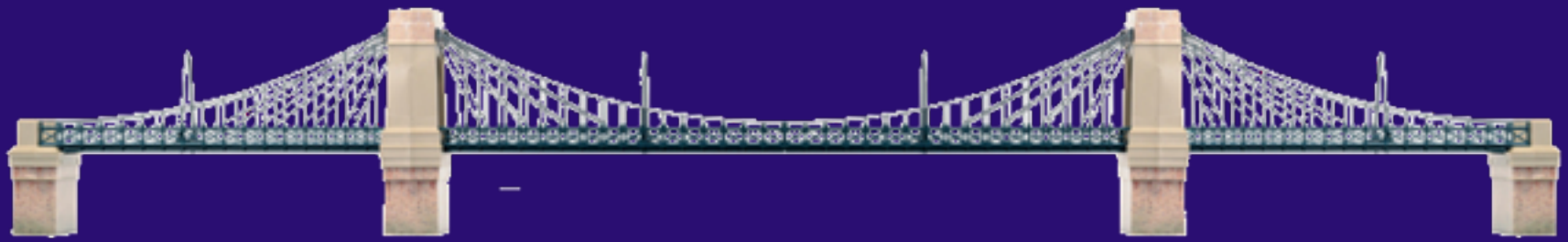
The diagnosis should define the structure that is injured and the condition

Diagnosis Rotator Cuff

- Inflammation
- Tear
  - Partial vs. Complete
  - Articular side vs. Bursal side

Complete Tear

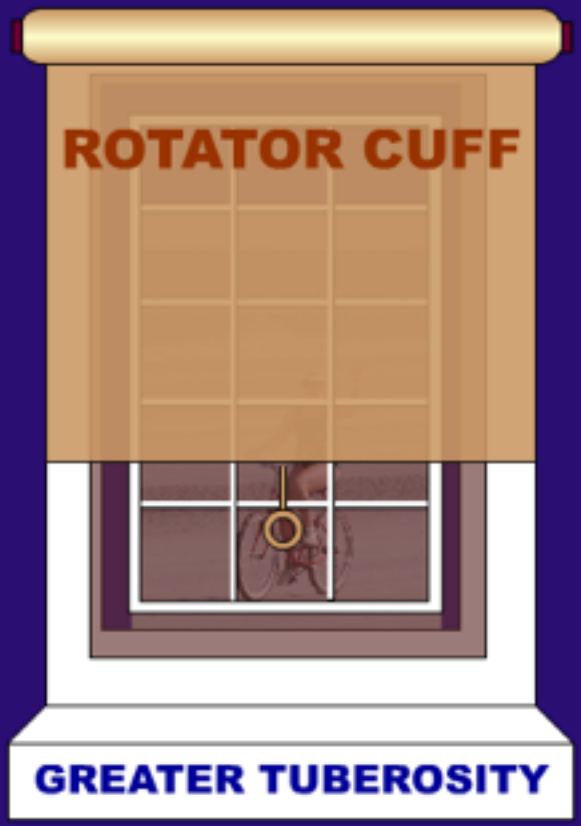
- Suspension bridge
  - Free side of tear (cable)
  - Attachments of tear
    or (supports at each end)



MRI

- Full Thickness supraspinatus tear

Window shade to sill
(cuff) (greater tuberosity)
Use this comparison for patient education



SMALL

SIZE of TEAR

There are many clinical tests named after someone. Instead of description by name:

- Think of the motion of joint and forces you apply:
  - Is it labral?
    - (Axial loading like McMurray's)
  - Is it the rotator cuff?
    - (compressing or impinging)
  - Is it instability?
    - (distraction of joint capsule subluxing the humeral head)

Named Tests vs. Movement Description

- Many tests for biceps tendon disorders
- Think about patient history, anatomy and move the arm, load the joint to reproduce patient's symptoms

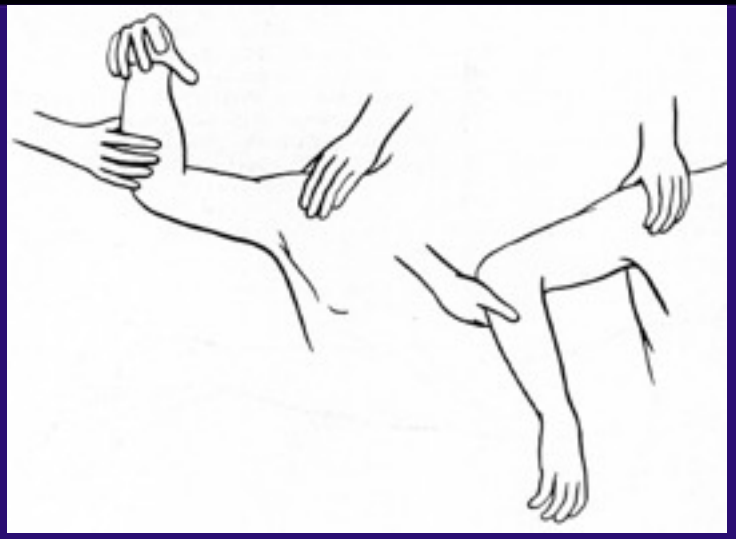
Do the most painful part of the exam LAST

Tests for proximal biceps tendon dysfunction – long head

- Ludington's
- Yergason's
- Abbott and Saunders'
- DeAnquin's
- Matsen's
- Speed's

Include these for complete exam
Rarely isolated biceps problem
Think associated tear subscap/labrum/RC

Abbott and Saunders' test



DeAnquin's test

Matsen's test

from - Burkhead WZ, Arcand MA, Zeman C, Habermeyer P, Walch G, *The Biceps Tendon,* In: The Shoulder, Rockwood CA, Matsen FA (Saunders, Philadelphia, 1998), 1036.

Speed's test

The biceps resistance test is performed with the patient flexing the shoulder against resistance, with the elbow extended and the forearm supinated.

Pain referred to the biceps tendon area constitutes a positive result.

from - Burkhead WZ, Arcand MA, Zeman C, Habermeyer P, Walch G, *The Biceps Tendon,* In: The Shoulder, Rockwood CA, Matsen FA (Saunders, Philadelphia, 1998), 1035.

Yergason's test

With the arm flexed, the patient is asked to forcefully supinate against resistance from the examiner's hand.

Pain referred to the anterior aspect of the shoulder in the region of the bicipital groove constitutes a positive result.

from - Burkhead WZ, Arcand MA, Zeman C, Habermeyer P, Walch G, *The Biceps Tendon,* In: The Shoulder, Rockwood CA, Matsen FA (Saunders, Philadelphia, 1998), 1036.

Ludington's test

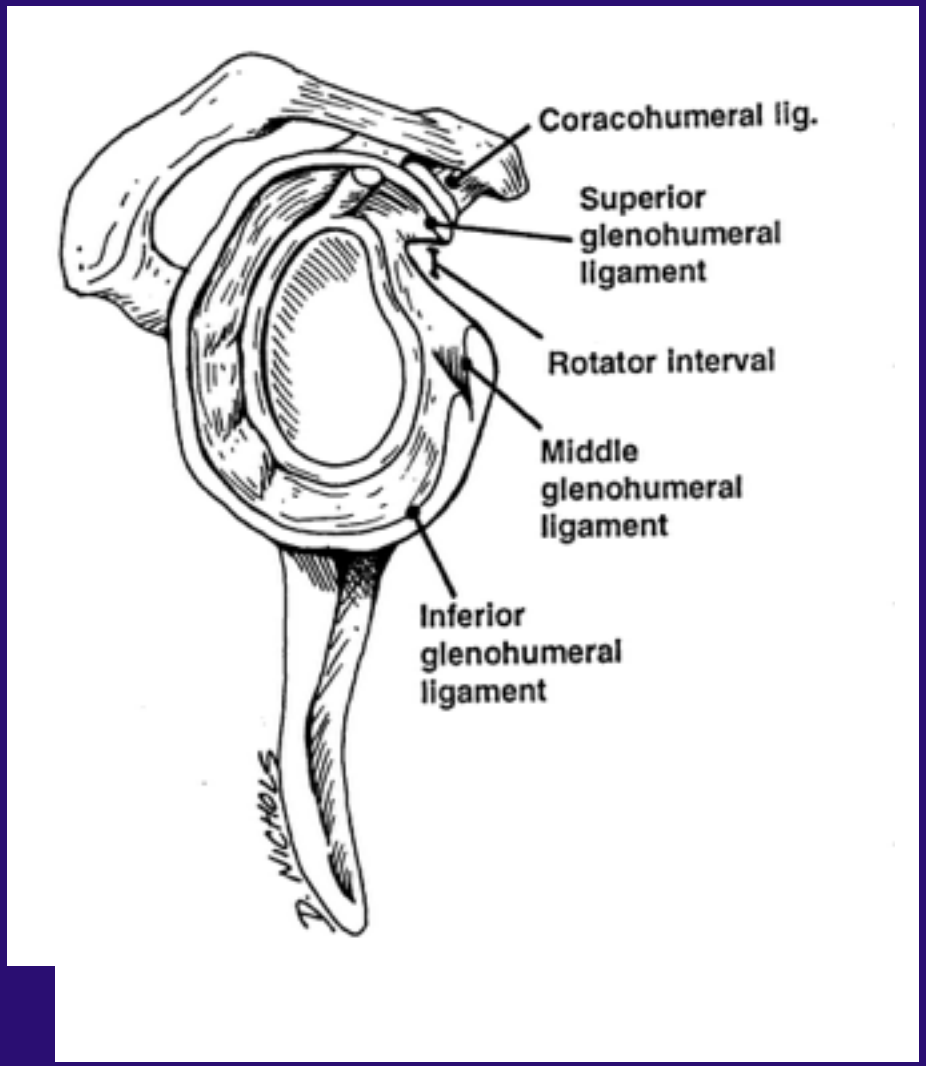
The patient is asked to put his or her hands behind the head and flex the biceps. The examiner's finger can be in the bicipital groove at the time of the test.

Subtle differences in the contour of the biceps are best noted with this maneuver. In this illustration the patient has a ruptured biceps at the left shoulder.

from - Burkhead WZ, Arcand MA, Zeman C, Habermeyer P, Walch G, *The Biceps Tendon,* In: The Shoulder, Rockwood CA, Matsen FA (Saunders, Philadelphia, 1998), 1037.

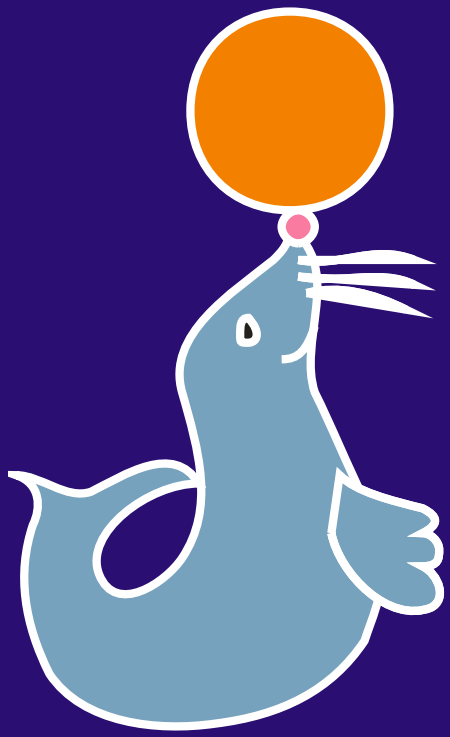
Labrum & Capsule

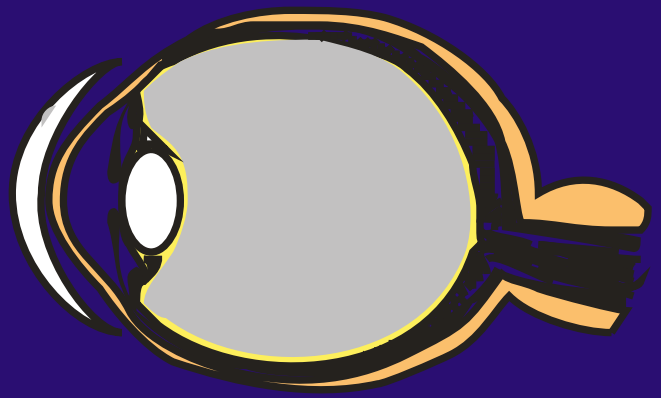
- Labral Function
- Stability
- Bumper
- Biceps attachment
- Shock absorber



Glenoid : Labrum

Tee : Golf Ball
Seal : Ball
Contact Lens : Eyeball





- Prospective study
- 61 shoulders, 62 patients
- Tests Used
  - Jobe relocation test
  - O'Brien test
  - Anterior apprehension test
  - Bicipital groove tenderness
  - Crank test
  - Speed test
  - Yergason test
- Only O'Brien and Jobe relocation test were statistically correlated with presence of labrum tear, including SLAP
  - Other five not found useful for labral tears
  - None of the tests or combinations statistically valid for SLAP lesion only

Guanche CA and Jones DC, "Clinical Testing for Tears of the Glenoid Labrum," in Arthroscopy: The Journal of Arthroscopic and Related Surgery, vol 19, no 5 (May-June 2003), 517-523.

O’Brien’s Test

Shoulder Palpation Crank Tests

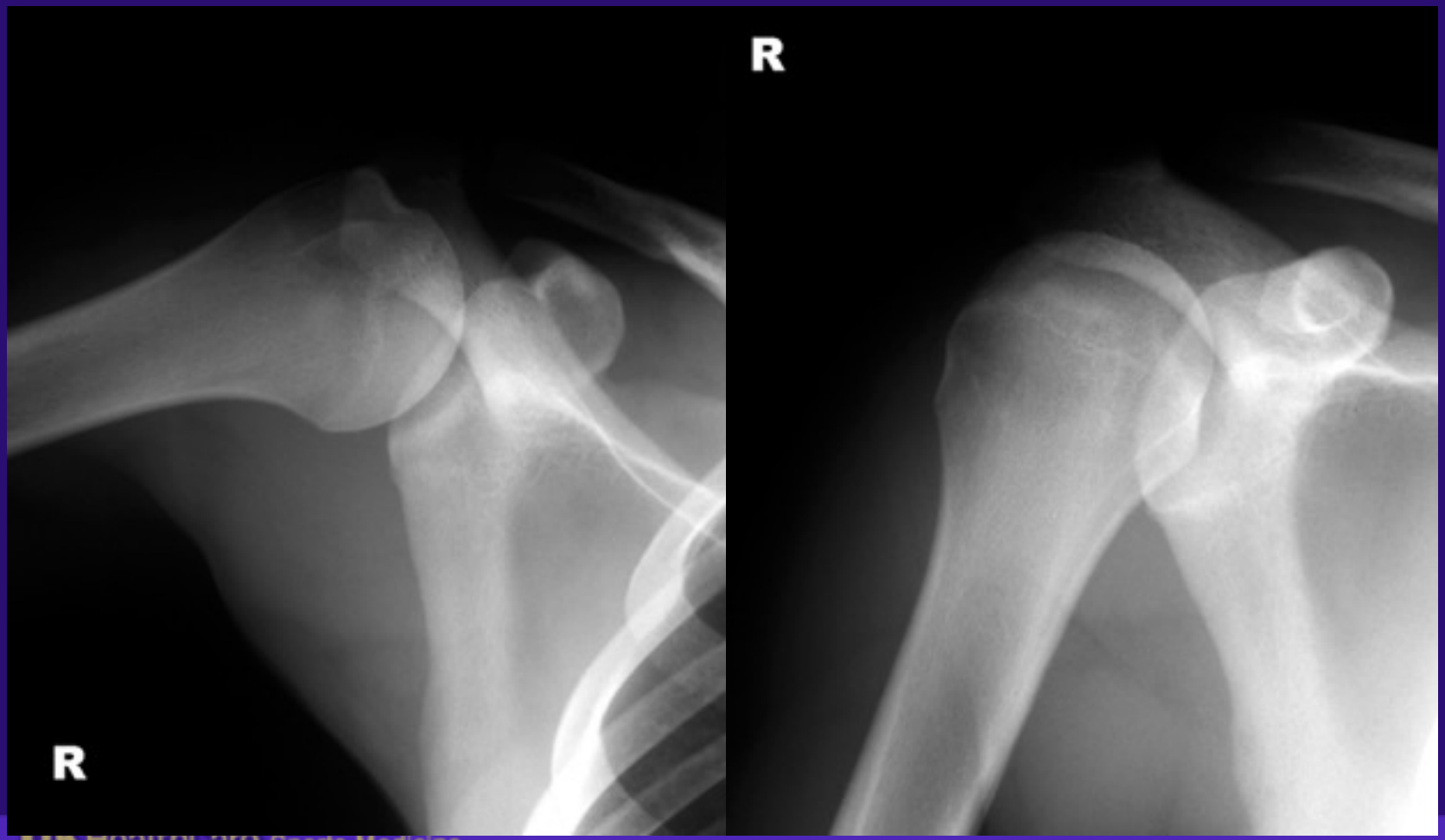
Shoulder Stability

18 YO Freshman Football Athlete

- 18 YO Freshman RB for EKU w/ dominant right shoulder injury
- Opening game, 8/31/2000
- No previous H/O injury
- Dead Arm Complaints
- Mechanism of Injury thought to be a lateral blow to the shoulder while being tackled

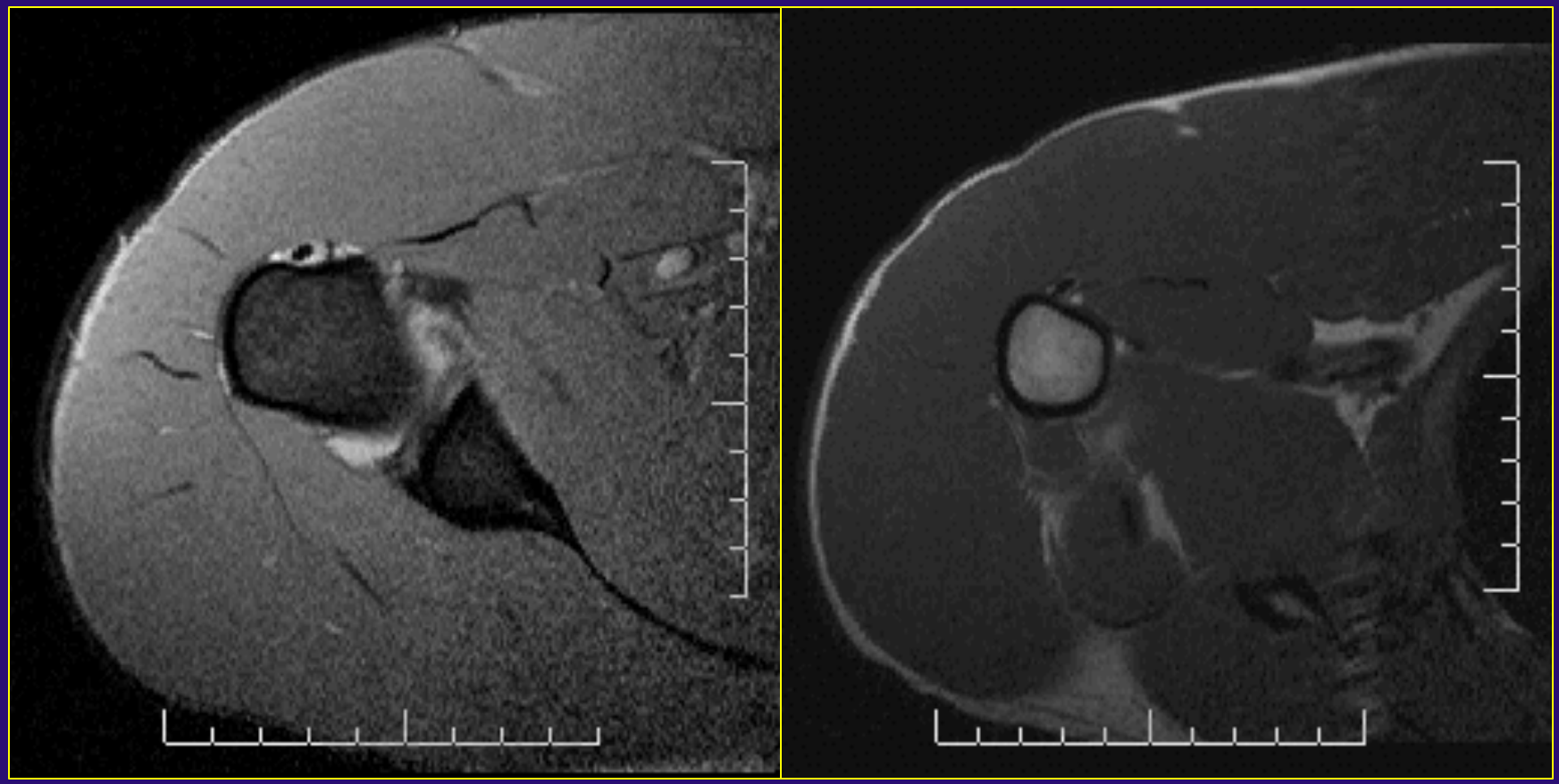
Clinic Radiographs

- Confirm humeral head radiolucency consistent with Hill-Sachs lesion



MRI

- Hill-Sachs lesion approx. 20%
- Anteroinferior Labral Detachment
- Anterosuperior Labral Detachment



Posterior Instability Test

Prone Posterior Instability Test

Vicious Cycle: Laxity to Instability

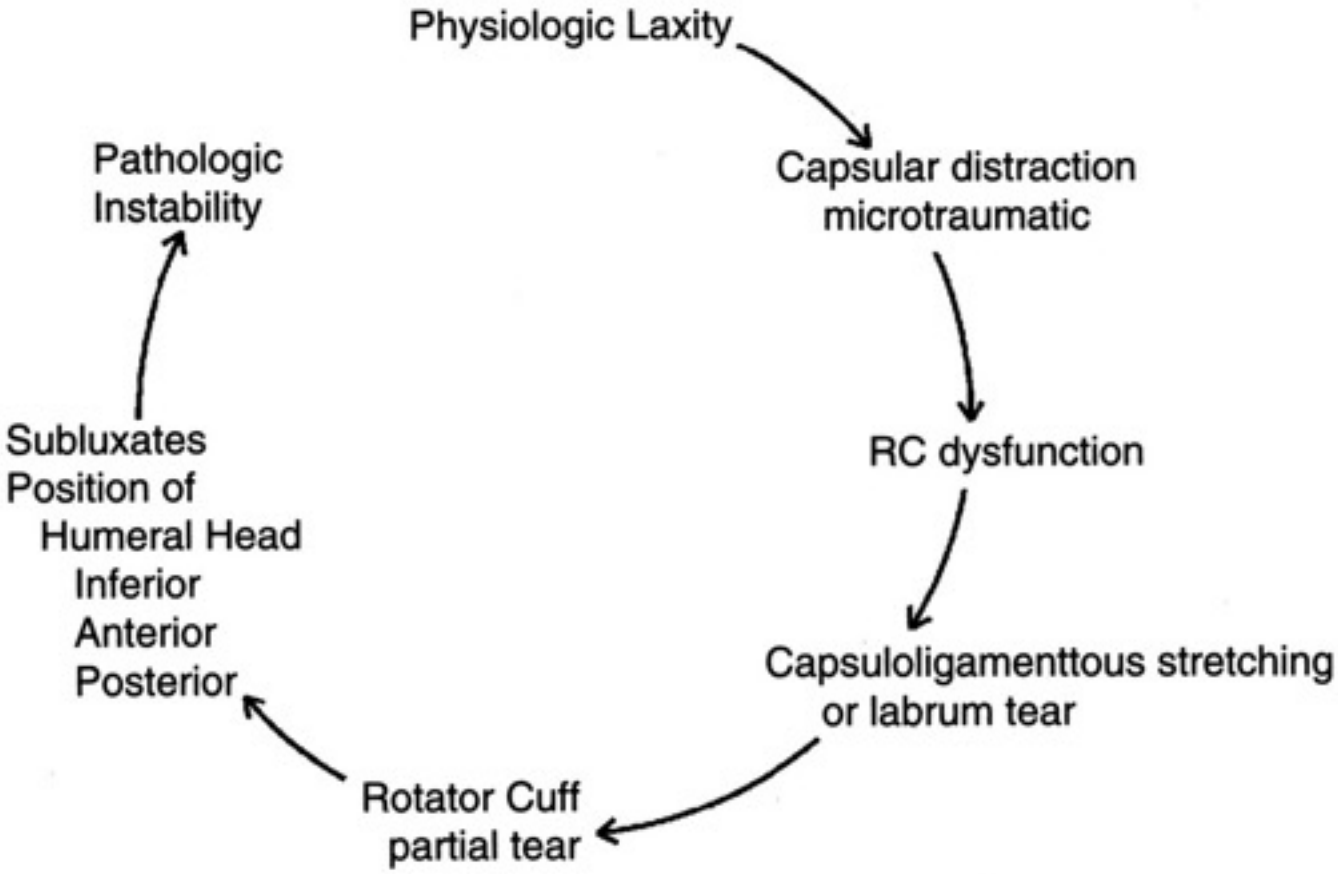


Figure 39-29. The vicious cycle in which physiologic laxity can lead to pathologic instability is shown schematically.

Multi-Directional Instability

- Voluntary posterior direction - symptomatic

S/P Open anterior shoulder reconstruction
Multi-Directional Instability, bilateral shoulders.

More symptomatic on operated right side.

18 YO Right-Hand-Dominant Discus Thrower

- Threw the discus
- Felt pop, pain,inability to move her arm
- Went to the emergency room

Posterior Dislocation

- X-rays showed humeral head posteriorly dislocated on axillary view
- This direction of dislocation still is missed in emergency rooms

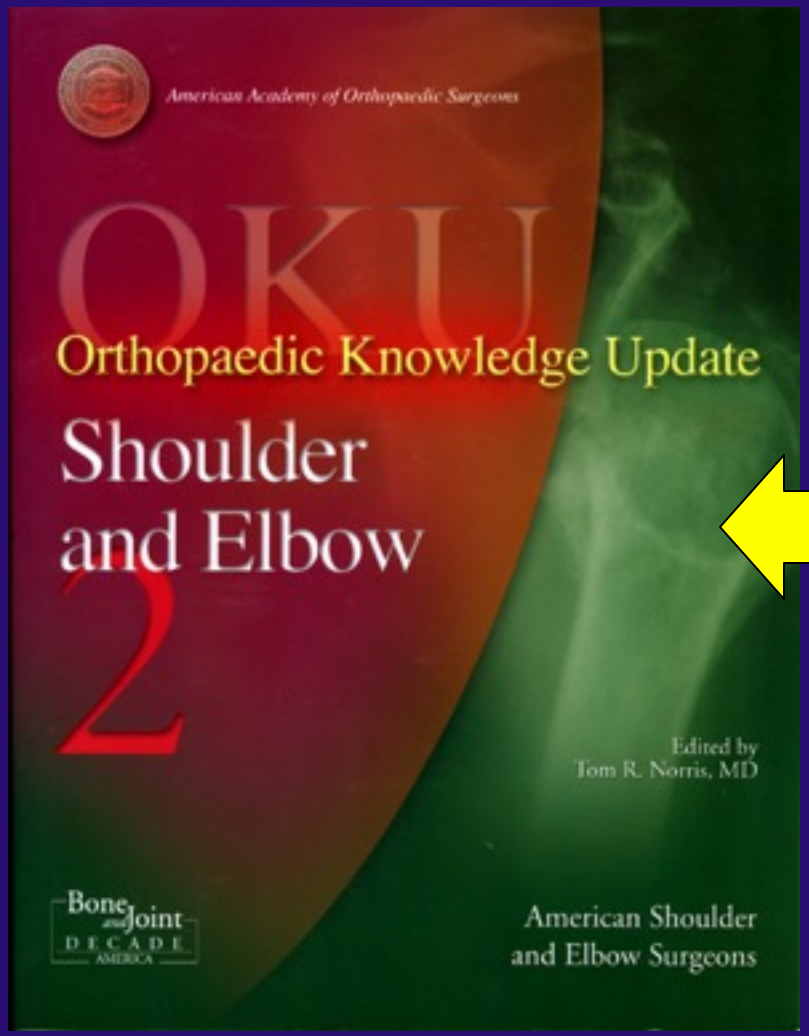
ER view
Axillary

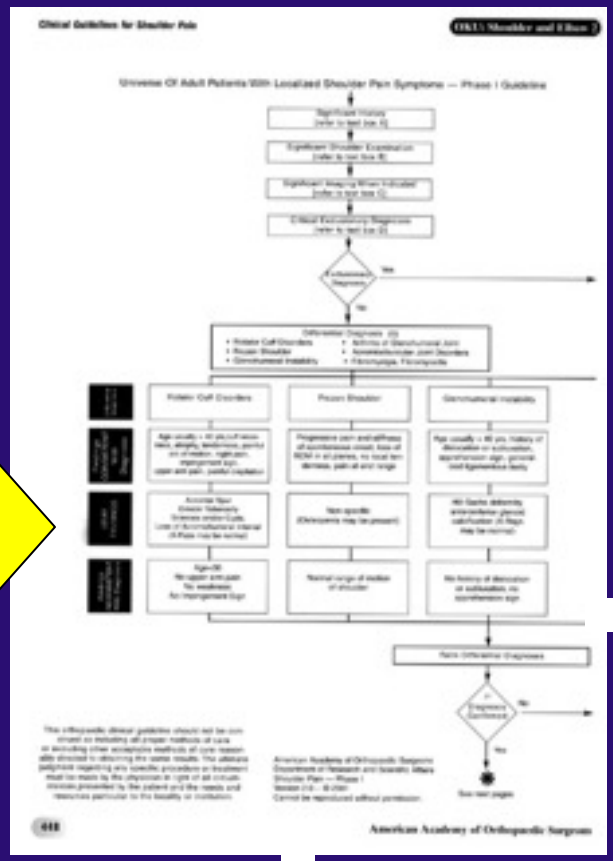
Posteriorly
Dislocated

Posteriorly dislocated

Stryker view

Shoulder Pain Algorithm: AAOS Clinical Guideline on Shoulder Pain, in *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Shoulder and Elbow 2* (AAOS, 2002), p. 448-455.





[more]

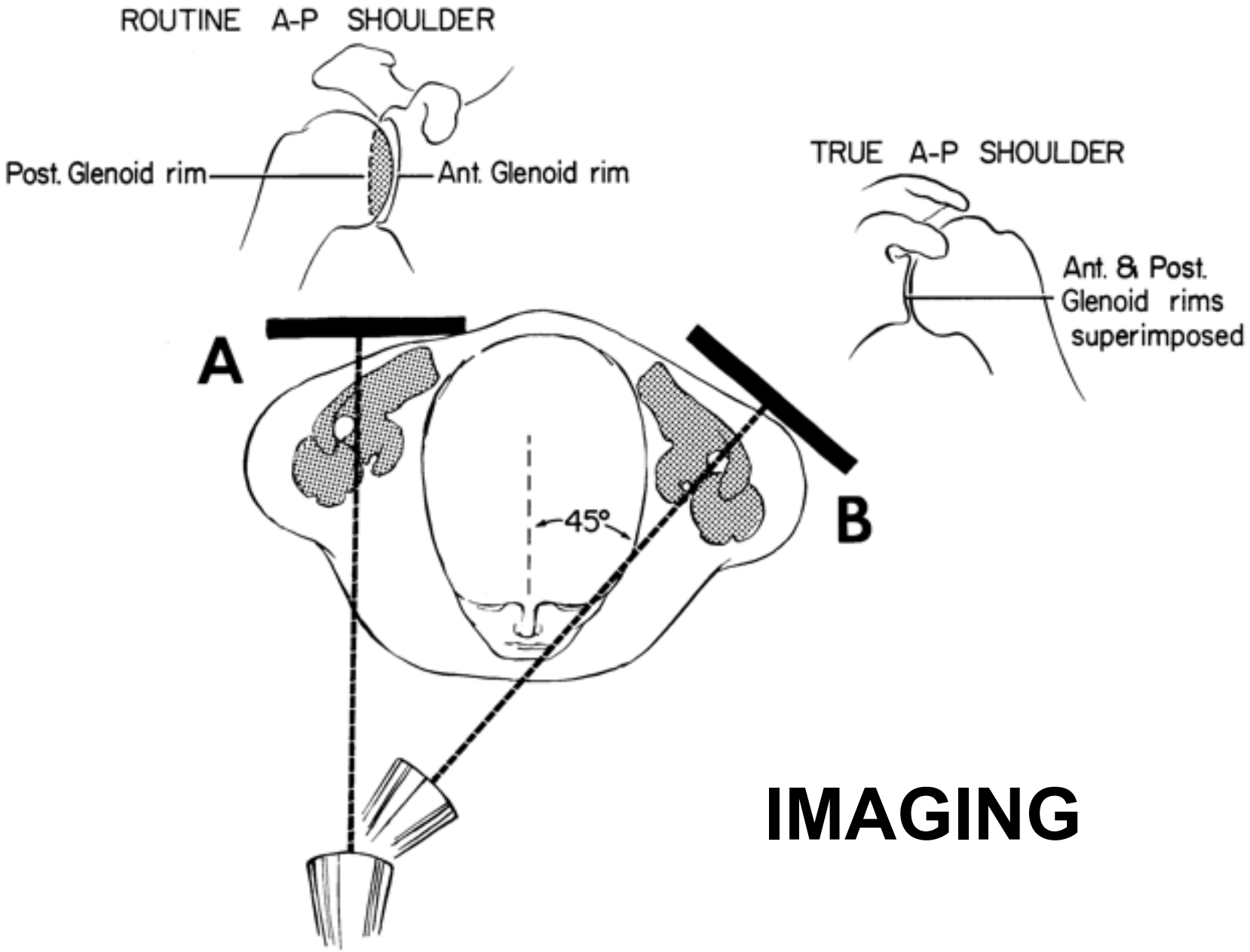
[more]

Imaging

- Plain films
- Make the diagnosis by history and physical and plain films
- Institute treatment
- Re-examine
- Then special Imaging Studies

Shoulder Pain Algorithm: AAOS Clinical Guideline on Shoulder Pain, in *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Shoulder and Elbow 2* (AAOS, 2002), p. 448-455.

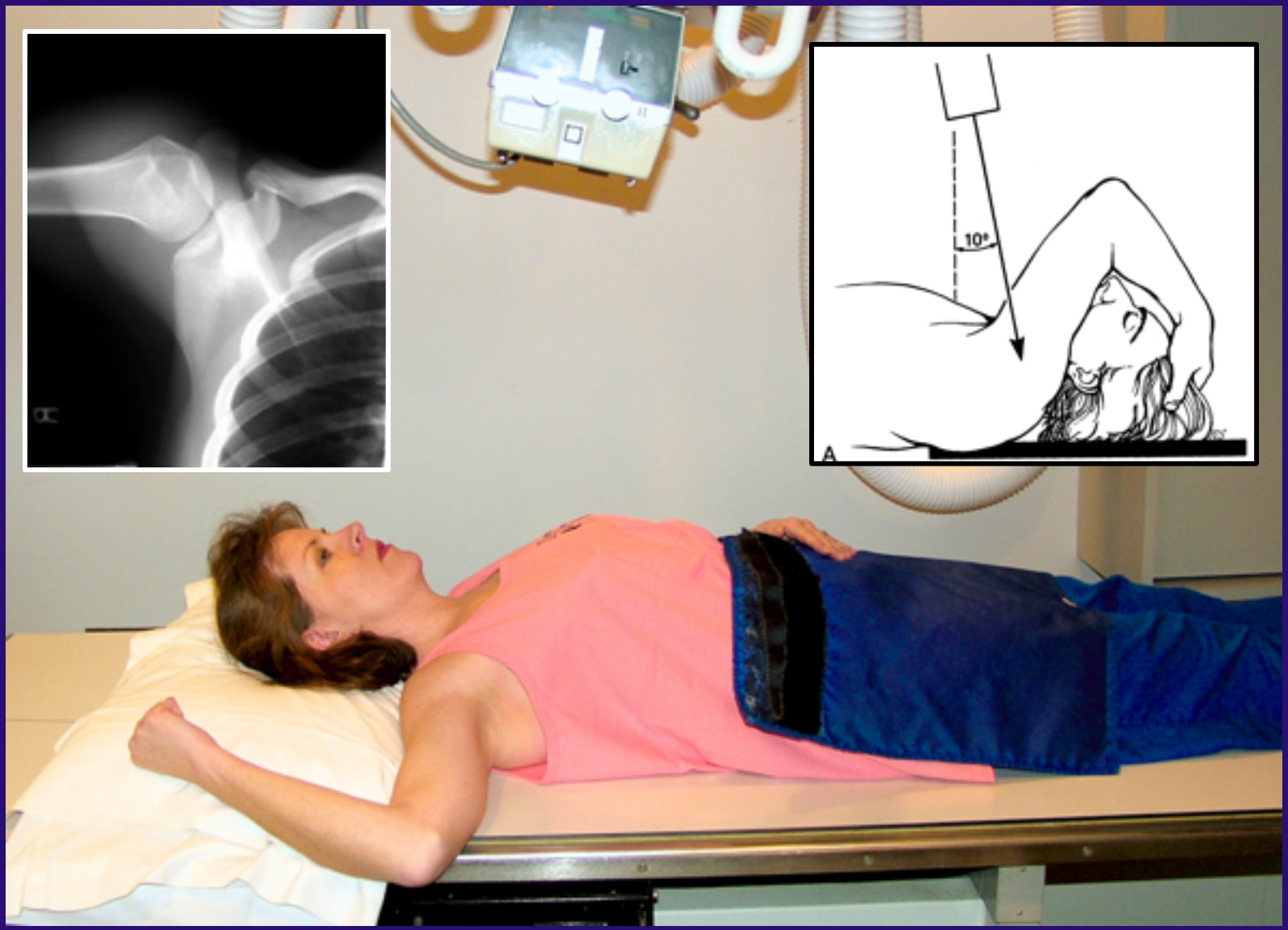
- Initial Imaging
  - True AP in 0º external rotation
  - Lateral in scapular plane
  - Axially view
    - When imaging studies are indicated during the initial evaluation and treatment of a patient with shoulder pain, appropriate plain "x-rays" should be obtained. More sophisticated imaging studies (such as shoulder MRI, ultrasound, or arthrography) are not indicated.


ROUTINE A-P SHOULDER
Post. Glenoid rim
Ant. Glenoid rim
TRUE A-P SHOULDER
Ant. & Post.
Glenoid rims
superimposed
A
B
45°

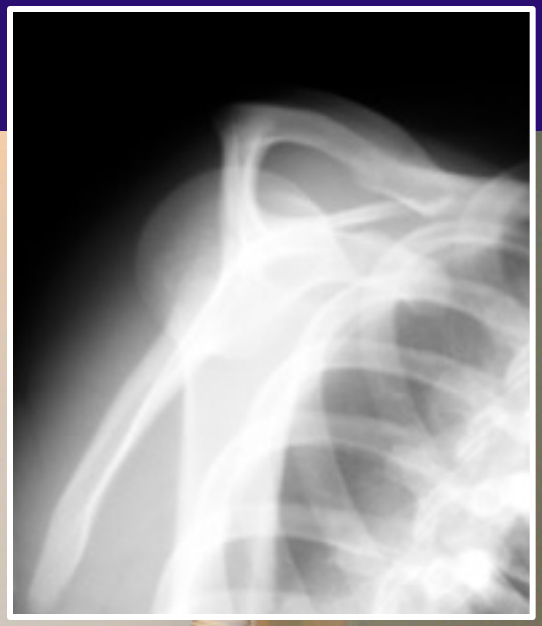
IMAGING

AP Internal View

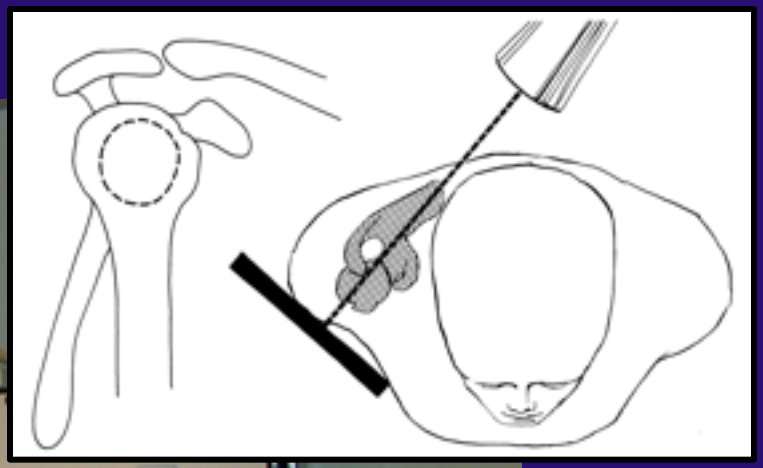
Stryker Notch View



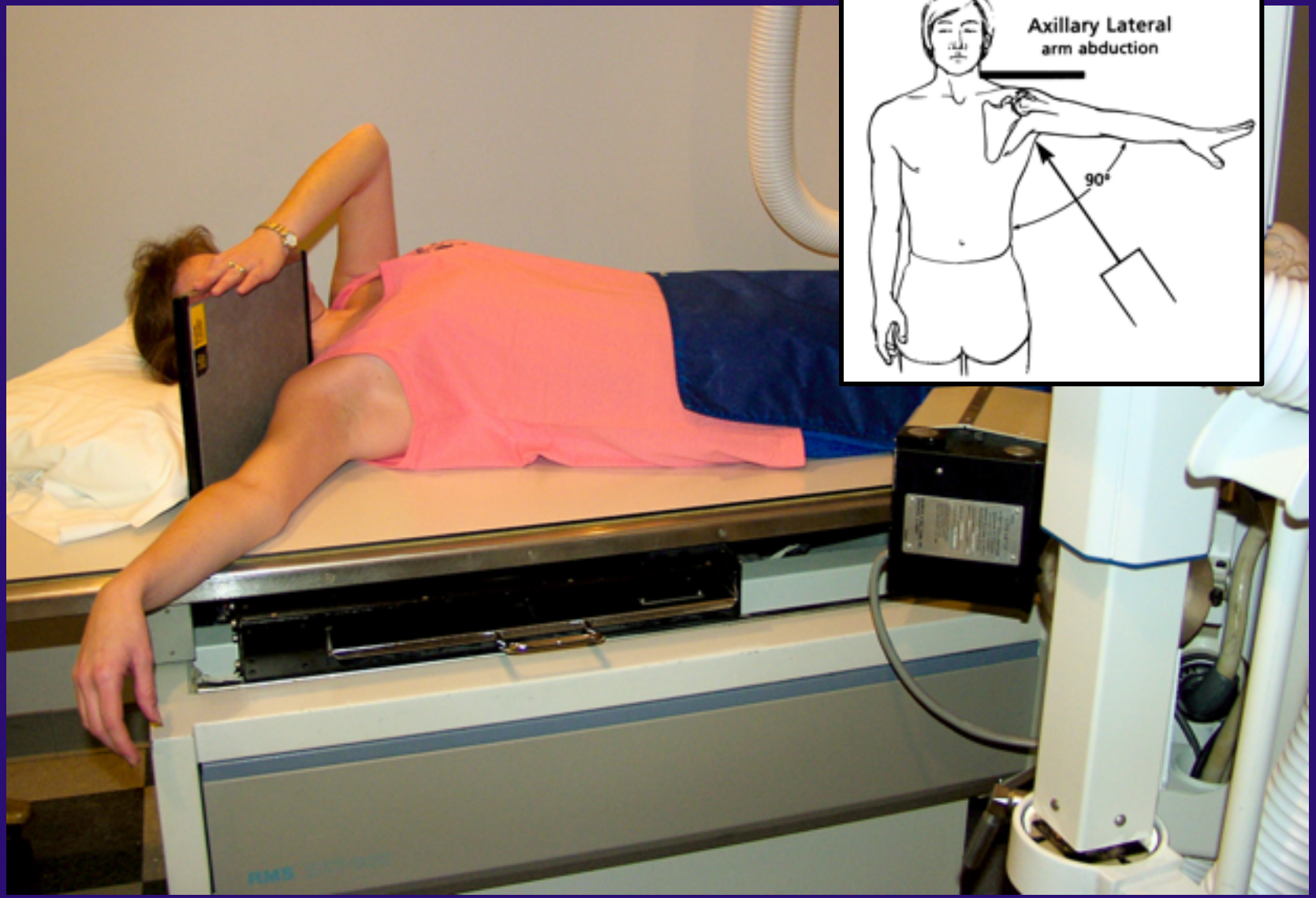
Outlet View



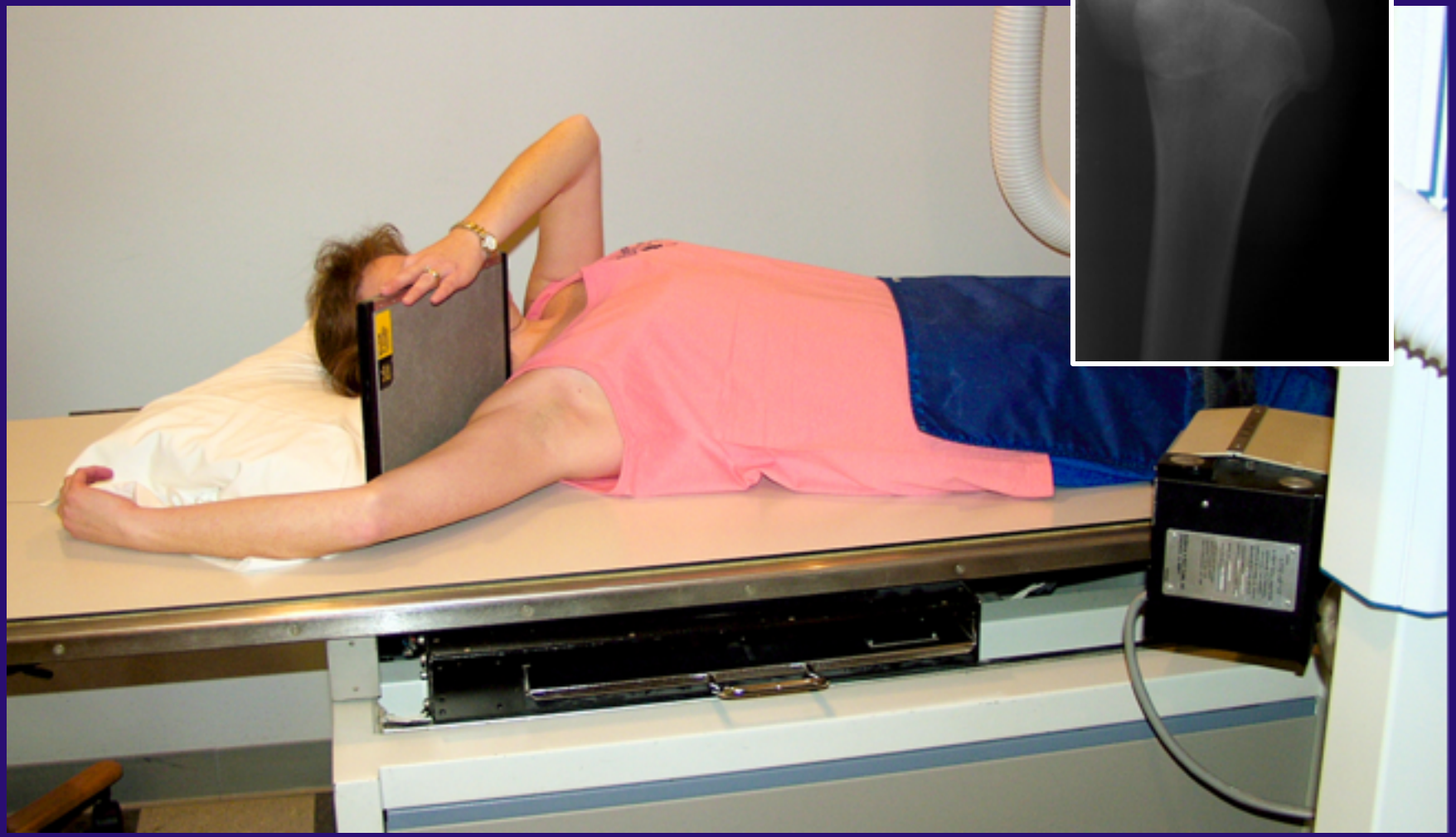
Outlet Upright View



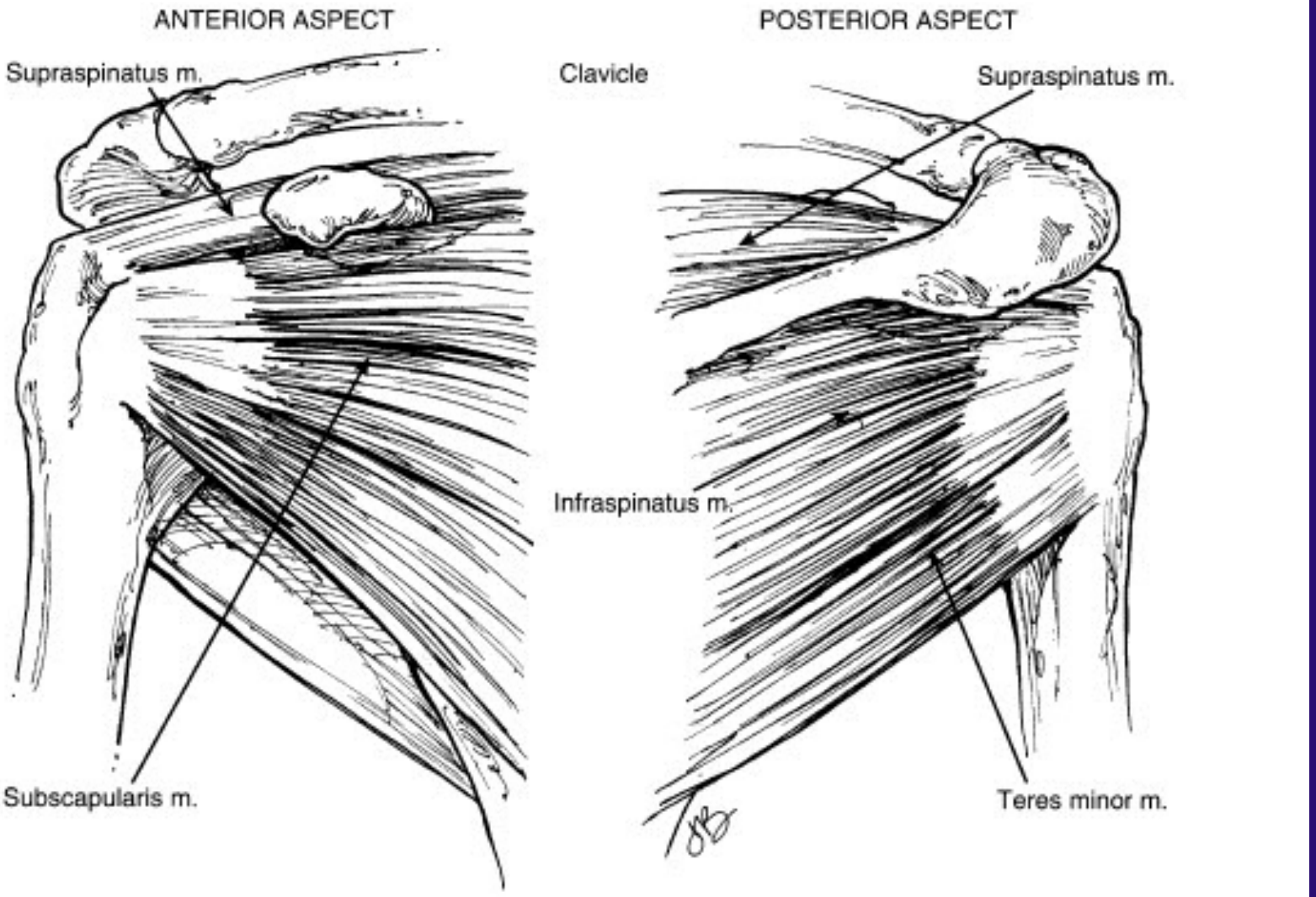
Axillary Lateral View



Modified Axillary View in Humeral External Rotation



Subscapularis Muscle

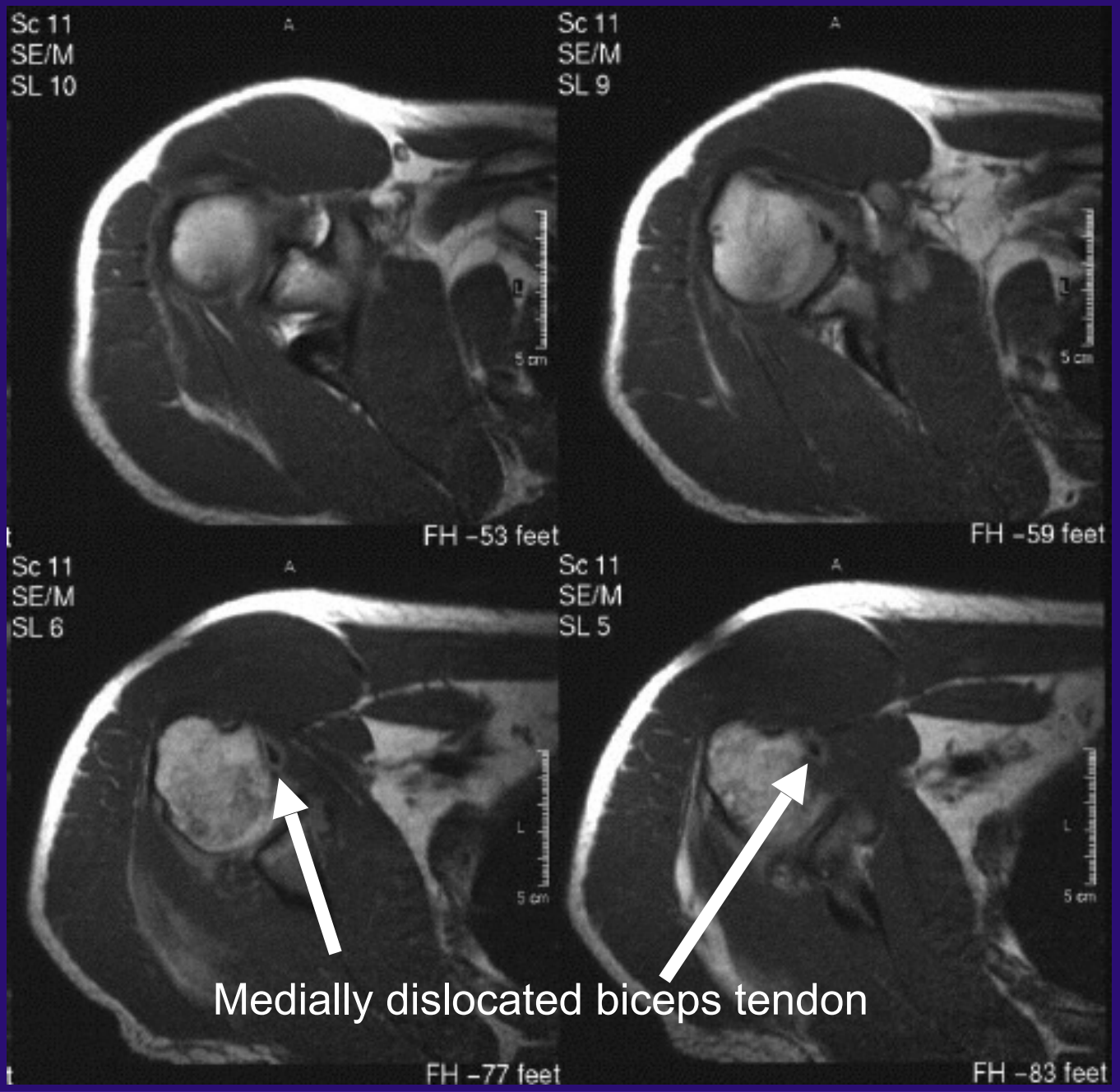


Subscapularis Tears

- Lift Off (75% tear 5-30)
  - Hand or back Lspine
  - Maximum LR
- Napoleon (50% tear)
  - Press belly, flexes wrist
- Bear Hug (Upper tear, most sensitive)
  - Hand on opposite shoulder
  - Elbow forward
  - Examiner pulls hand off shoulder

Initial Clinic Visit

- 46 year-old right-hand dominant male fell onto an outstretched right arm after tripping over his dog.
- Felt a ripping sensation in his shoulder
- Went to the emergency room, plain x-rays normal
- PE next day:
  - Pain diffusely anterior shoulder
  - Weakness, IR > ER


Sc 11
SE/M
SL 10
FH -53 feet
Sc 11
SE/M
SL 9
FH -59 feet
Sc 11
SE/M
SL 6
FH -77 feet
Sc 11
SE/M
SL 5
FH -83 feet
Medially dislocated biceps tendon

Biceps Tendon

- Often associated with:
  - Subscapularis tear
  - Chronic rotator cuff tears
- Presentation
  - Initial ecchymosis and pain, then feel better
- Treatment
  - Repair other associated tears
  - Tenodesis vs. tenotomy

Pectoralis Major Rupture
33 YO Male

- Bench pressing weights
- Weight amount he did ten ye previously
- Felt a rip, pain, deformity, right pectoralis

34 YO RHD weight-lifter

Pain over AC joint s/p arthroscopy labral debridement 3 years previously

Right AC osteolysis

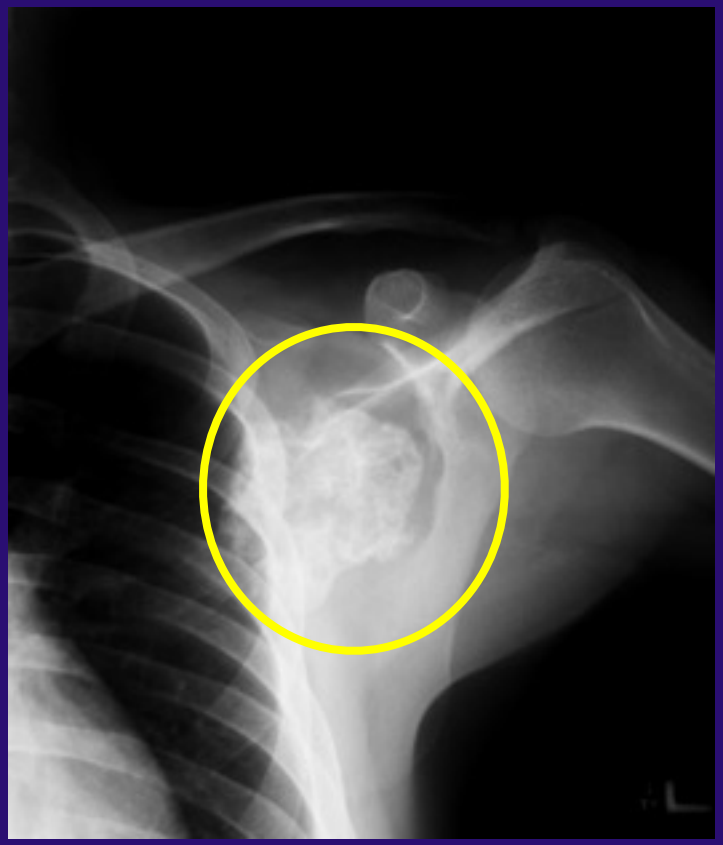
You May Not Have Seen It, But It Has Seen You

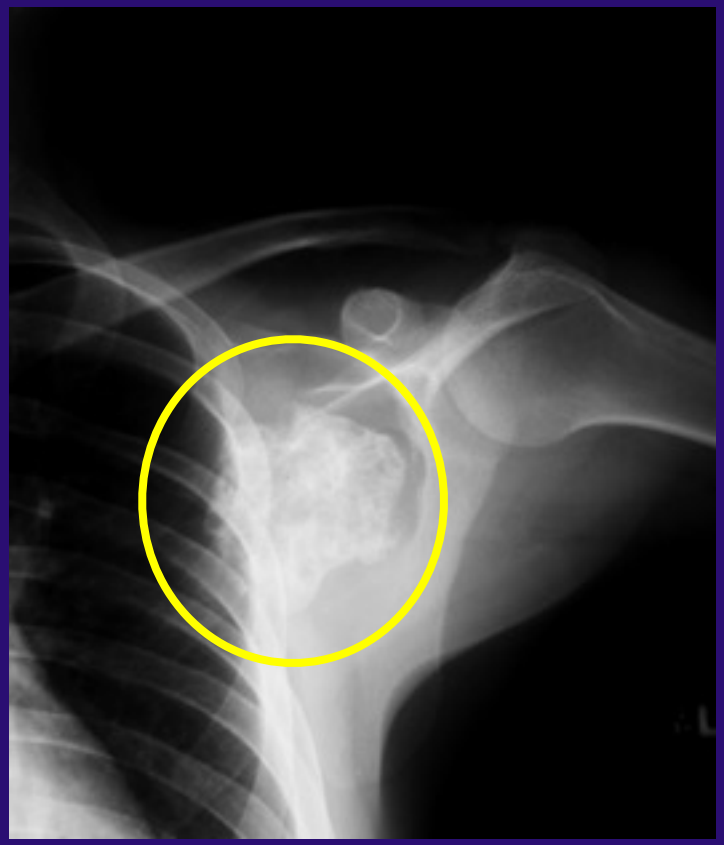
12 YO Male Soccer Athlete

- Pain in left shoulder, 1 to 2 years
- No injury
- PE: normal stability
- Mildly tender firm axillary mass

22YO LHD Male

- Multiple osteochondroma
- Girlfriend noted scapular asymmetry



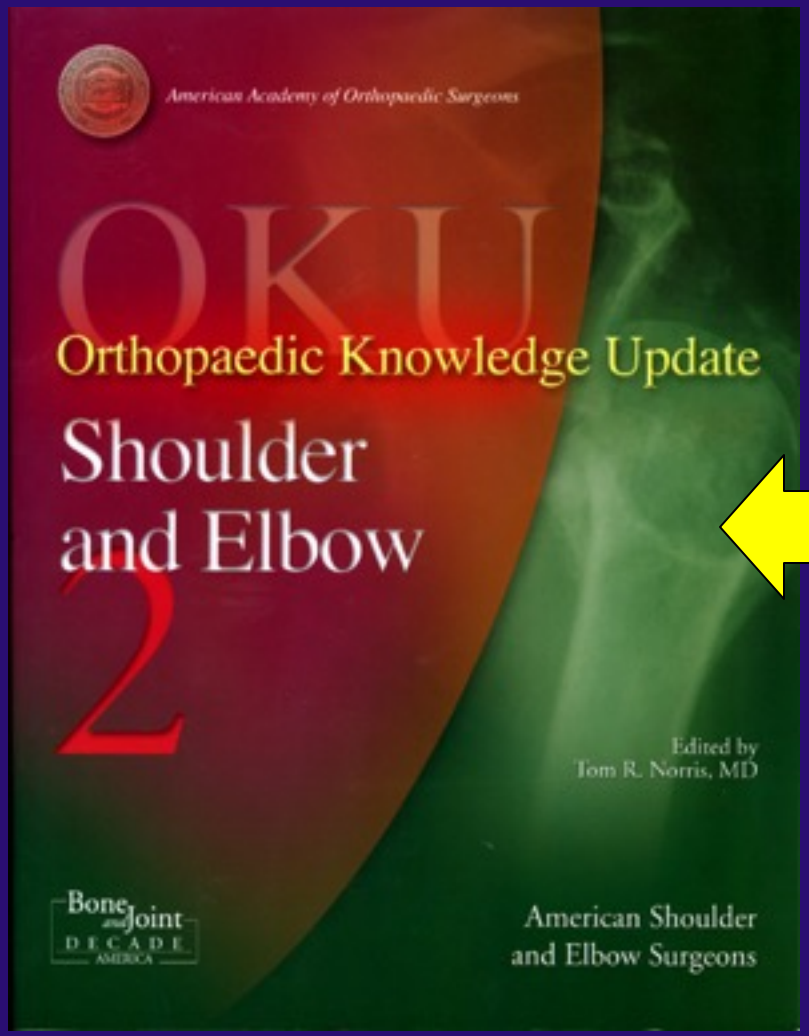


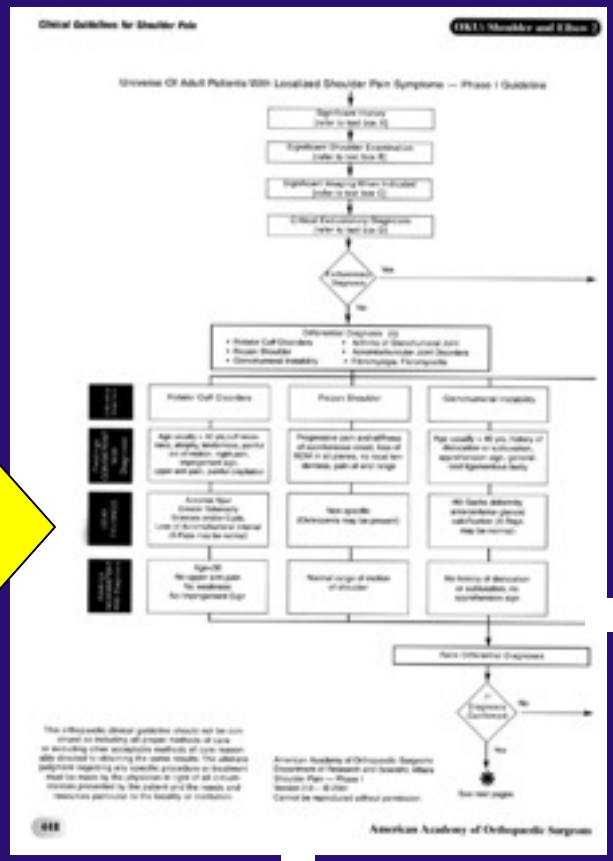
True space occupying mass

- Causing “winging” and “snapping”
- Axial skeleton osteochondroma
- Underwent resection mass
- Diagnosis: osteochondroma, no malignant change

Make the Primary Diagnosis!

Shoulder Pain Algorithm: AAOS Clinical Guideline on Shoulder Pain, in *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Shoulder and Elbow 2* (AAOS, 2002), p. 448-455.





[more]

[more]

Imaging

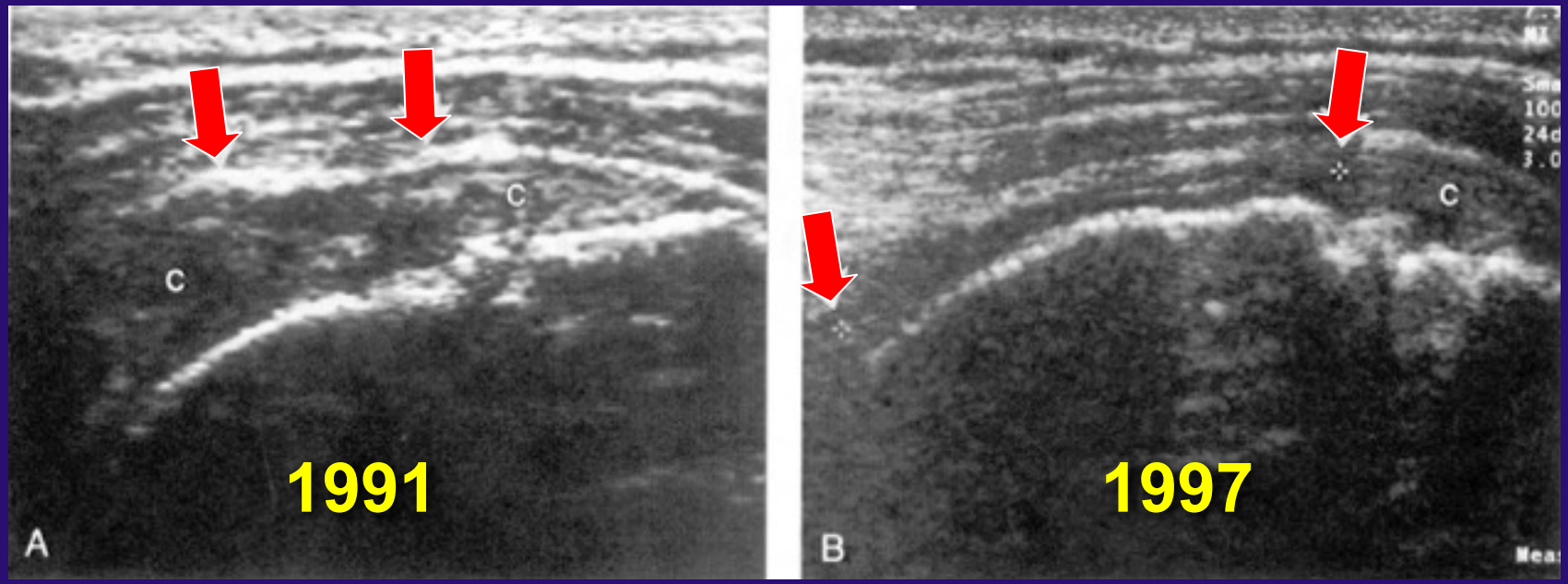
- Special Studies
  - MRI scan
    - With or without gadolinium
  - CT scan
  - Ultrasound

Ultrasonography

- In office
- Accurate
- Low cost

Churchill RS, Fehringer EV, Dubinsky TJ, Matsen FA, "Rotator cuff ultrasonography: diagnostic capabilities," *J Am Acad Orthop Surg* 2004 Jan-Feb;12(1):6-11.

Ultrasound showing symptomatic progression of previously asymptomatic rotator cuff tear.



Yamaguchi K et. al., "Natural history of asymptomatic rotator cuff tears: A longitudinal analysis of asymptomatic tears detected sonographically,"
J Shoulder Elbow Surg 2001;10:199-203.

Shoulder Pain Algorithm: AAOS Clinical Guideline on Shoulder Pain, in *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Shoulder and Elbow 2* (AAOS, 2002), p. 448-455.

Differential Diagnosis Categories

- Rotator Cuff Disorders
- Frozen shoulder
- GH Instability
- Arthrosis
- AC Joint Disorder
- Fibromyalgia

Shoulder Pain Algorithm: AAOS Clinical Guideline on Shoulder Pain, in *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update: Shoulder and Elbow 2* (AAOS, 2002), p. 448-455.

- Needs specialized care

- Refer to specialist

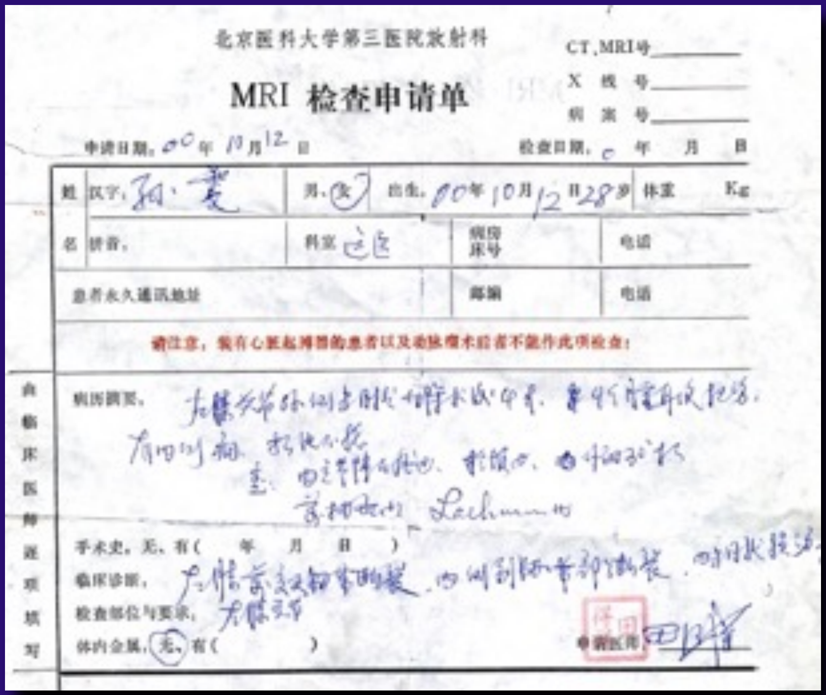
Definition of musculoskeletal specialist: licensed physician who focuses on management of musculoskeletal conditions

CONCLUSIONS

- Don’t order a test if you can’t read it.
- Communicate with the radiologist at your imaging center.
- A bad scan is worse than no scan.
- In KY, we have many MRI scanners. Shoulder scans are notoriously bad if ordered by someone who is unable to examine a shoulder.

CONCLUSIONS

“Sometimes an MRI report just doesn’t help. . . “



北京医科大学第三医院放射科

MRI 检查申请单

CT,MRI号 ____
X 线 号 ____
病 案 号 ____

申请日期：00年10月12日　　检查日期：　年　月　日

姓名 汉字：　男/女　出生：00年10月12日28岁　体重 Kg

拼音：　科室：　病房床号　电话

患者永久通讯地址　邮编　电话

请注意，装有心脏起搏器的患者以及动脉瘤术后者不能作此项检查！

由临床医师逐项填写

病历摘要：

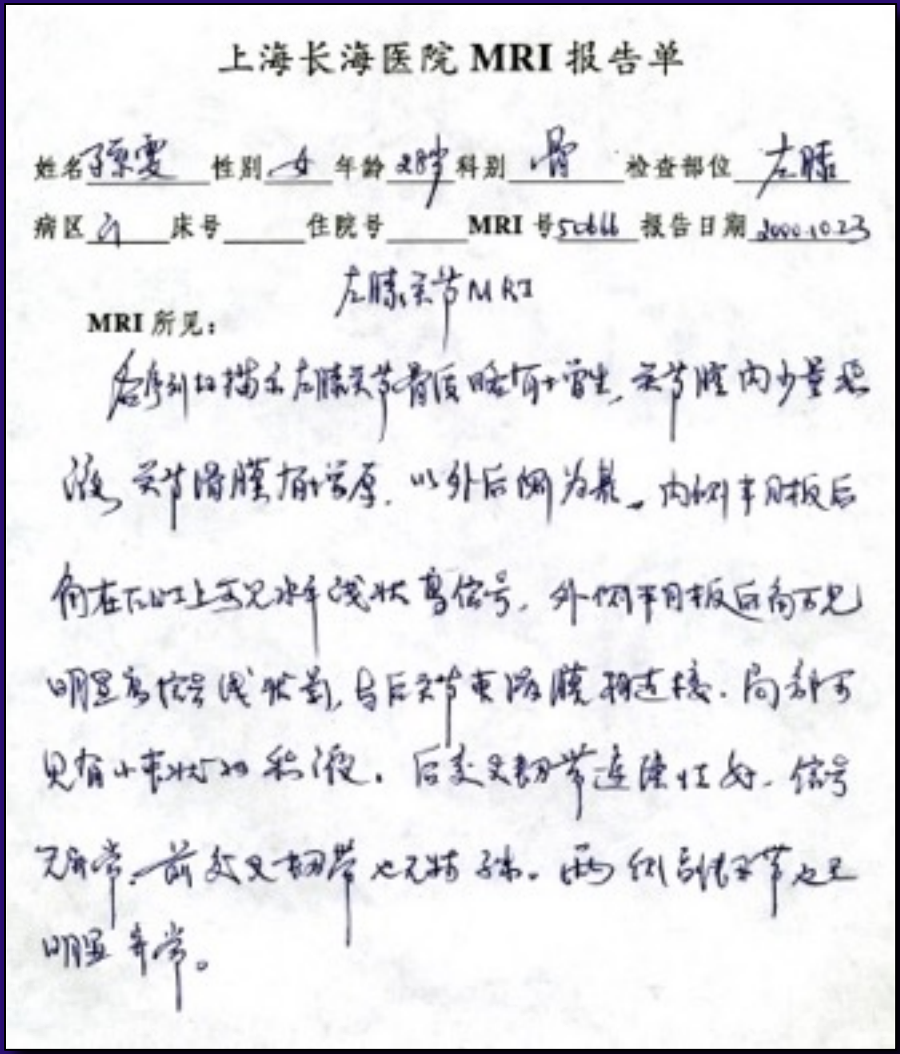
手术史：无、有(　年　月　日　)

临床诊断：

检查部位与要求：

体内金属：无、有(　)

申请医师：



上海长海医院 MRI 报告单

姓名　性别 女　年龄　科别 骨　检查部位 左膝

病区　床号　住院号　MRI 号　报告日期 2000.10.23

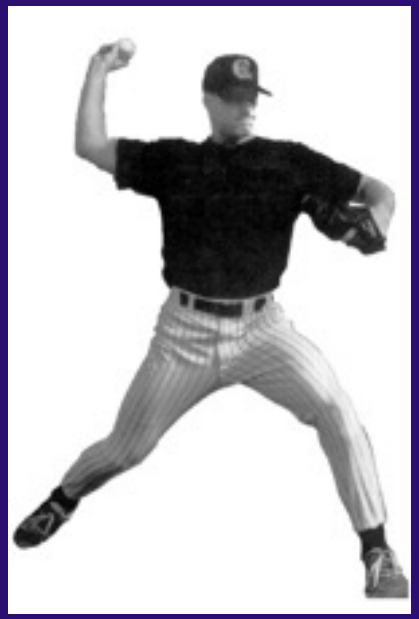
左膝关节MRI

MRI 所见：

Conclusions

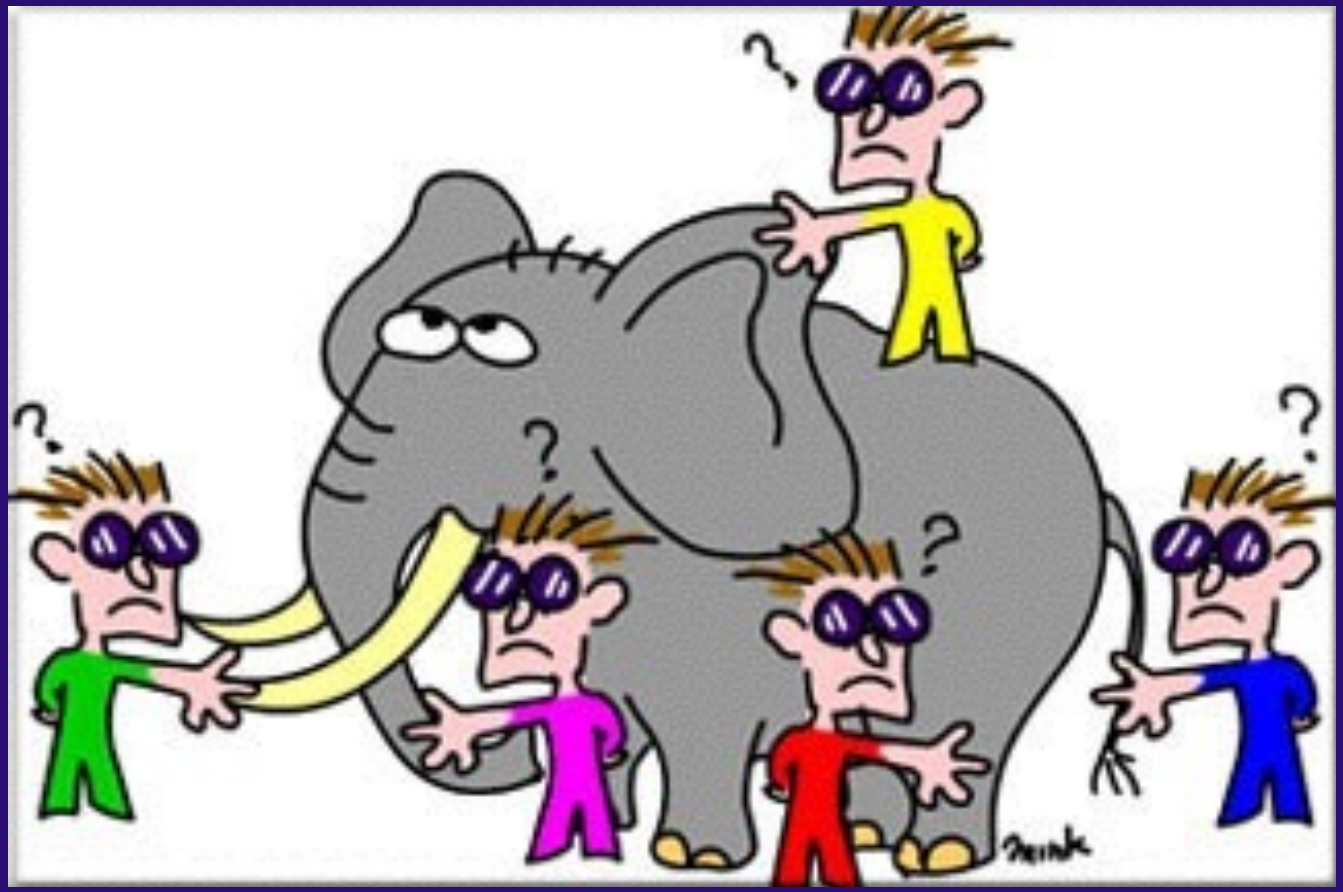
- By:
  - Knowing Anatomy
  - Understanding Biomechanics
  - Sport of injury
  - Mechanism
- Physical Exam makes sense and Specific Diagnosis is made

Little League pitchers do
NOT become
Big League pitchers



Nolan Ryan didn't start pitching
until he was in high school

Try to put the whole picture together



Treat the entire patient!

The End . . . Thank You!

QUIT