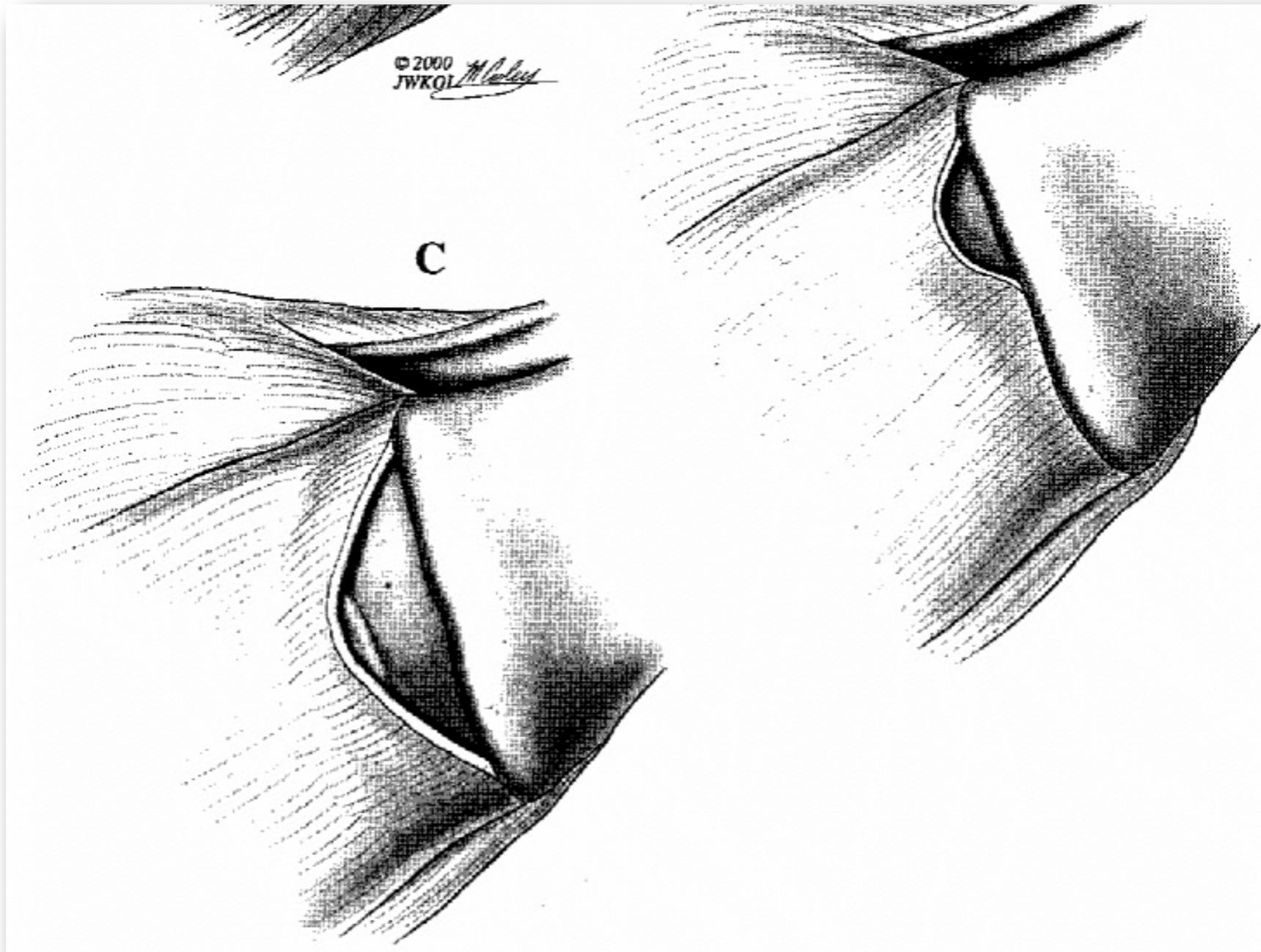


Rotatorenmanschette Arthroskopische Therapie

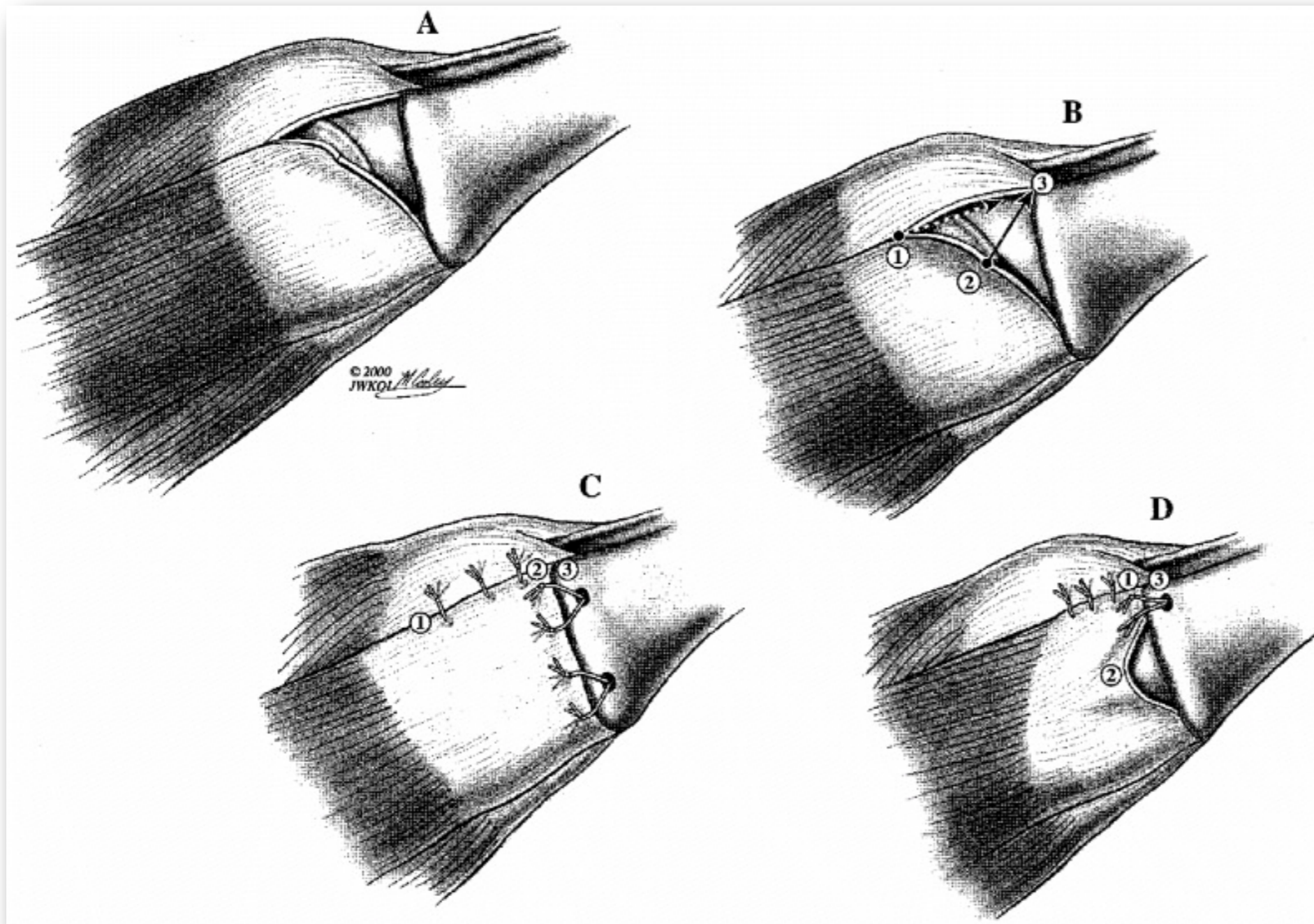
Tim Rose

Größe der Läsion



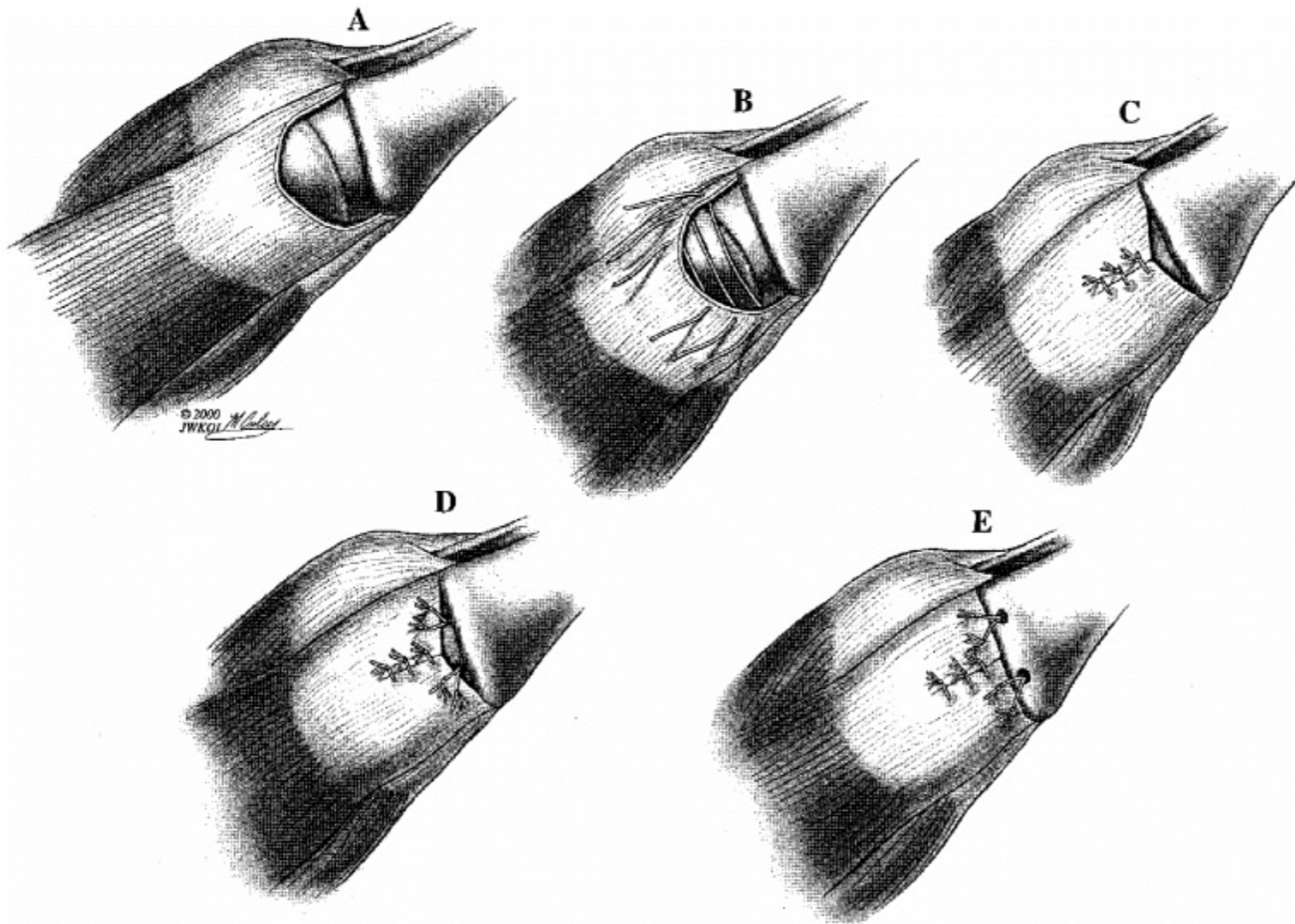
aus Iannotti 2000

Shape der Läsion



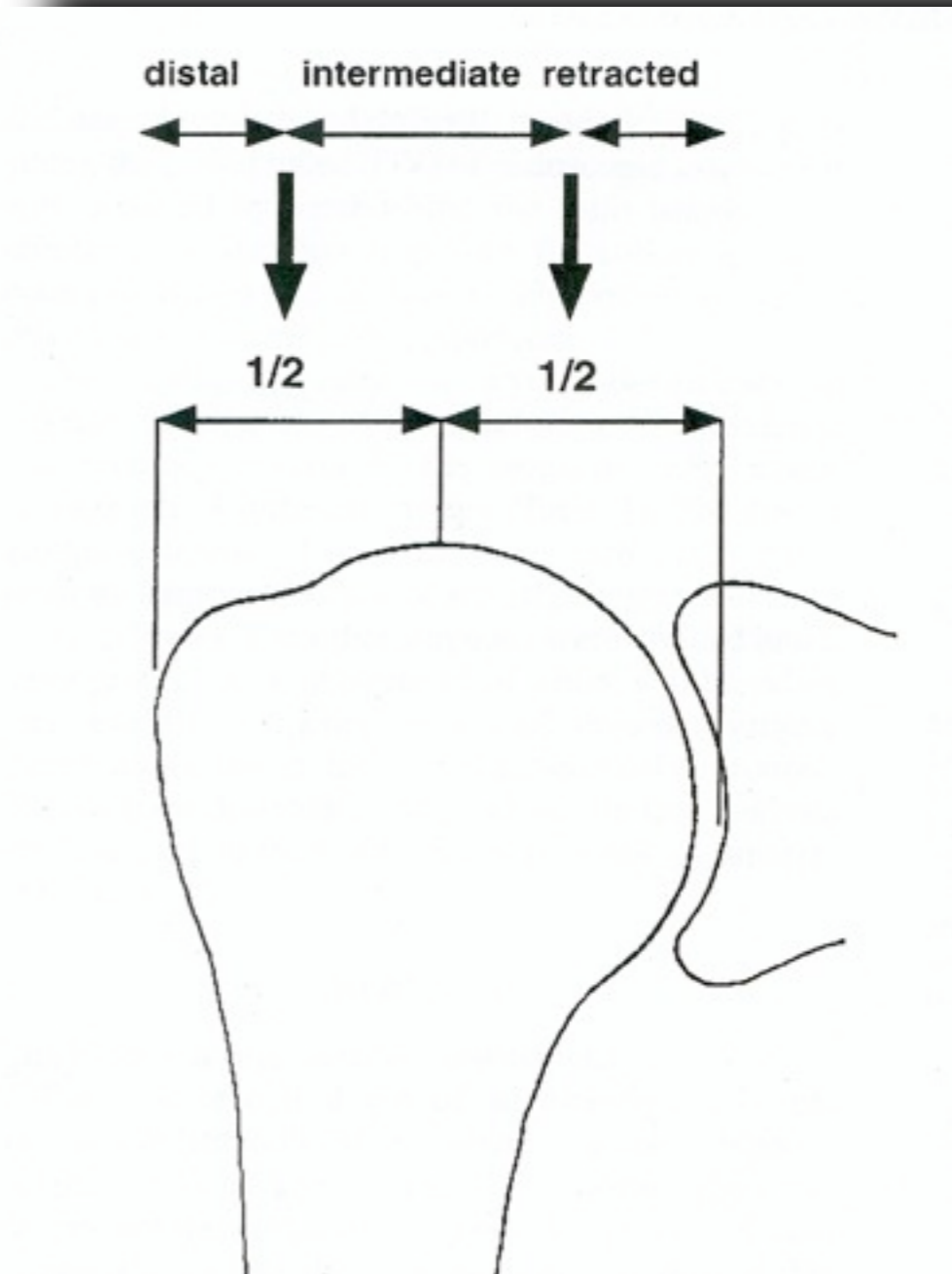
aus Iannotti 2000

Shape der Läsion



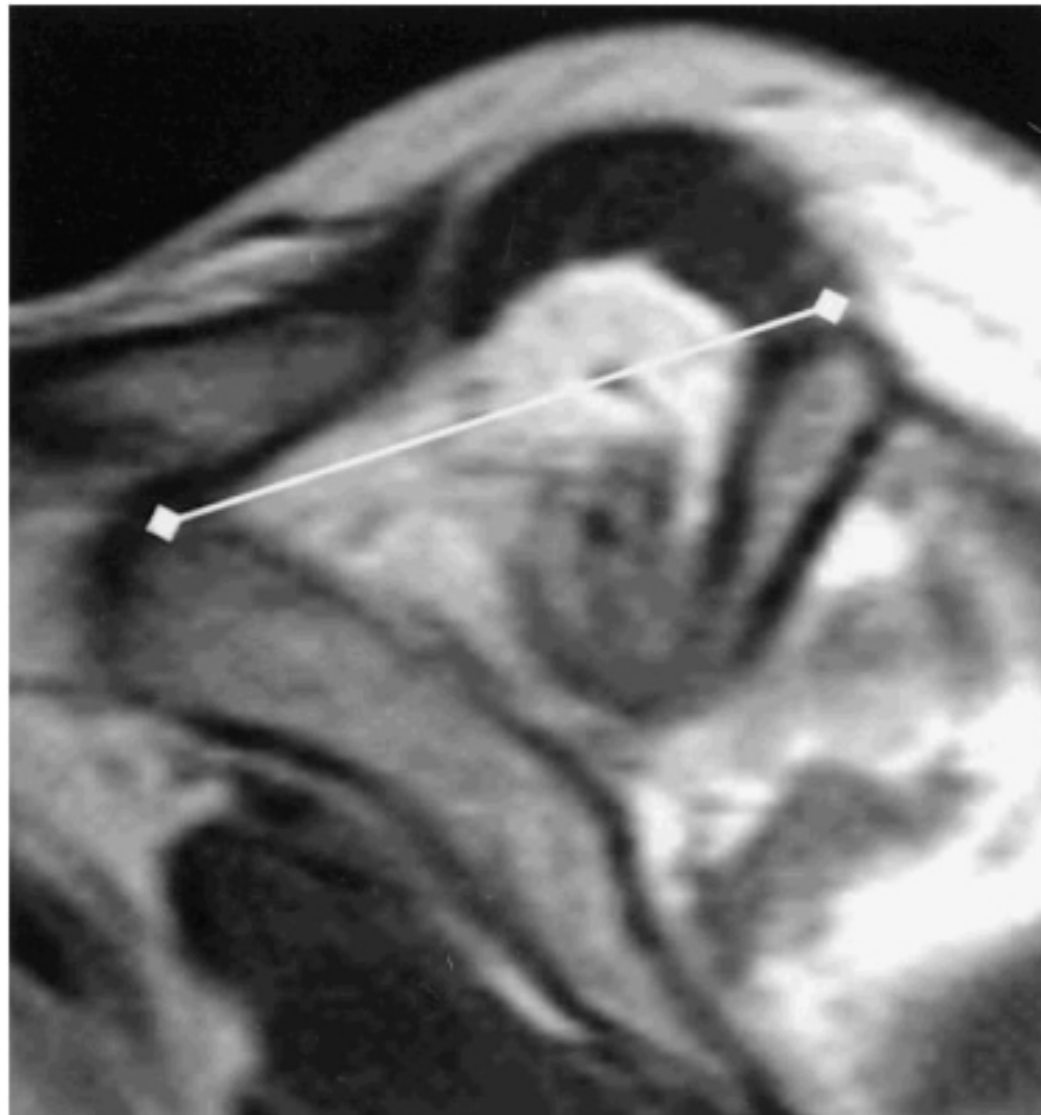
aus Iannotti 2000

Grad der Retraktion

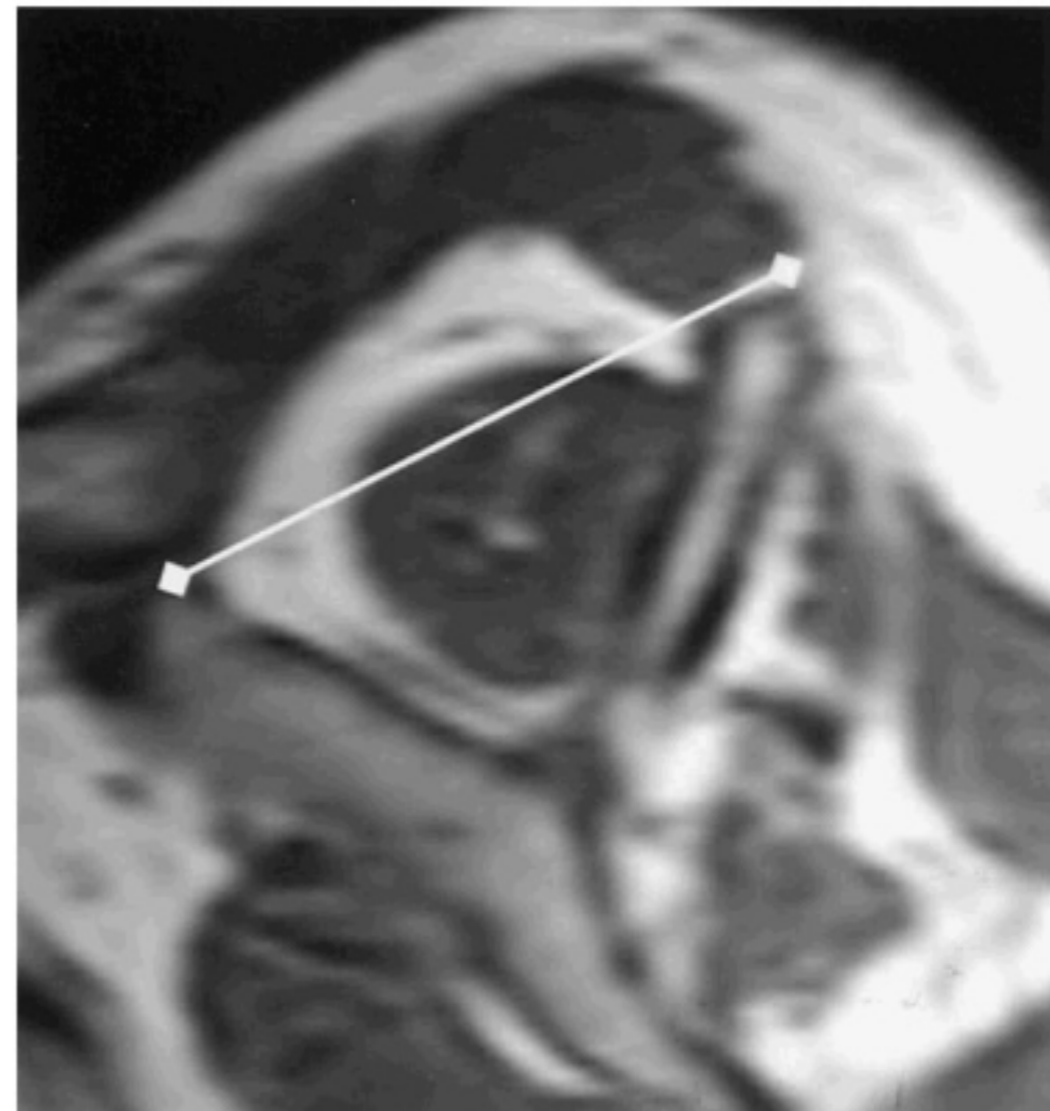


Muskelatrophie

präoperativ



12 Monate Follow up



Reversibel nach
Rekonstruktion ?

Fettige Degeneration



| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| Grade 0 | No fatty deposits |
| Grade 1 | Some fatty streaks |
| Grade 2 | More muscle than fat |
| Grade 3 | As much muscle as fat |
| Grade 4 | Less muscle than fat |

Goutallier 1994, 2003

Grade 1

Nicht reversibel
nach Rekonstruktion

Gerber 2004

Grade 2

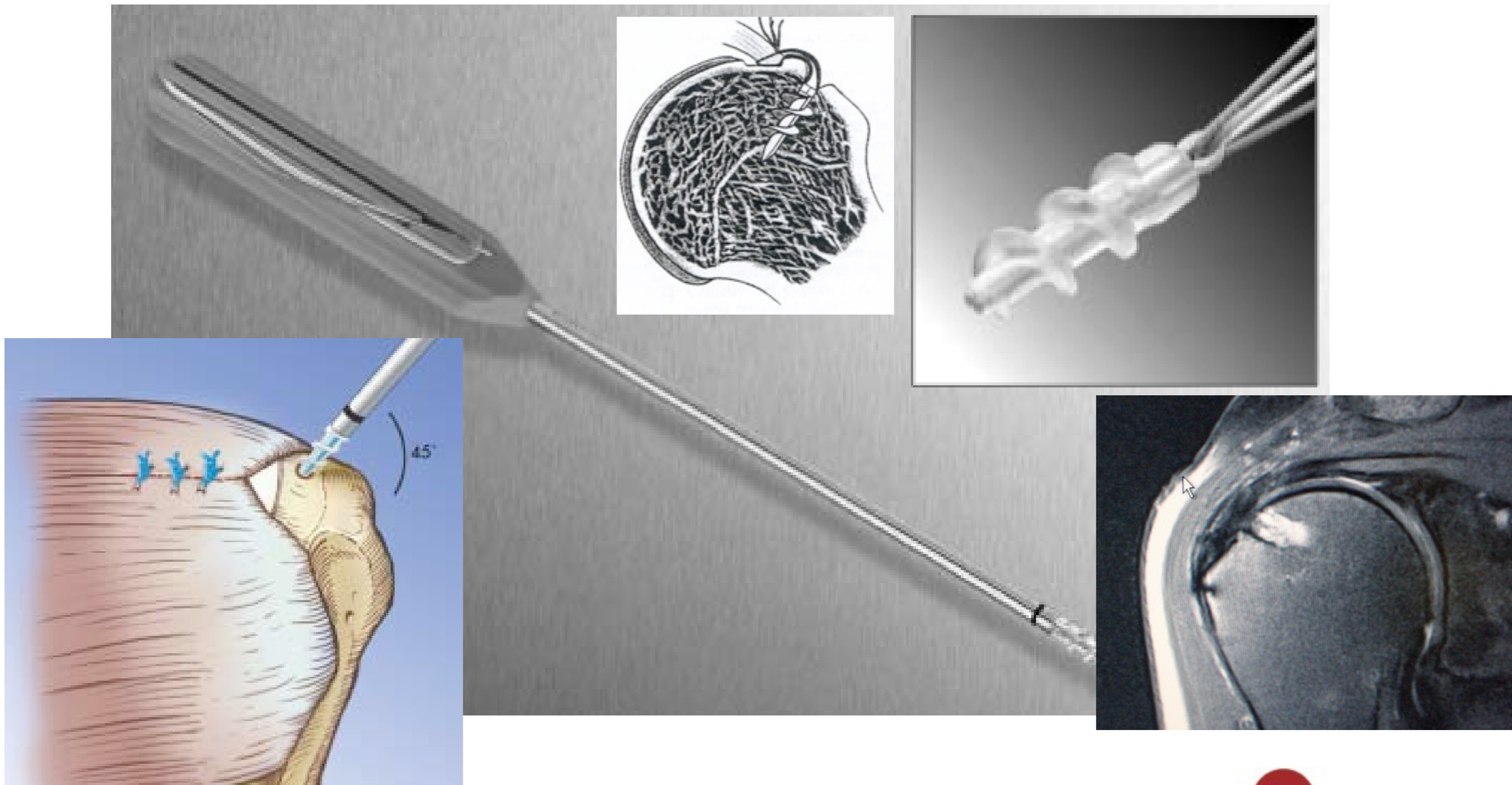
Benefit bei fettiger Degeneration

- Goutallier Grad III und IV
- über 85 % der Patienten bei UCLA Score

Wann ist die Rekonstruktion sinnvoll?

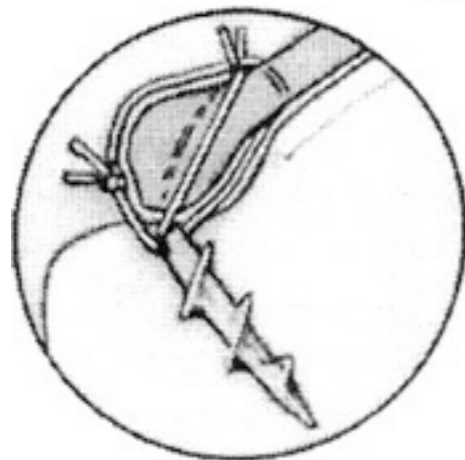
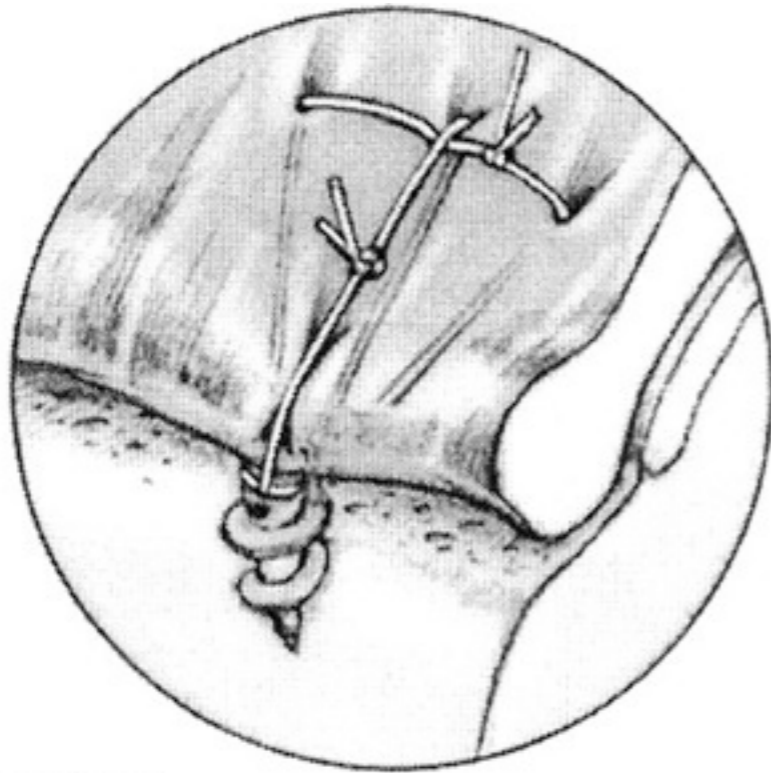
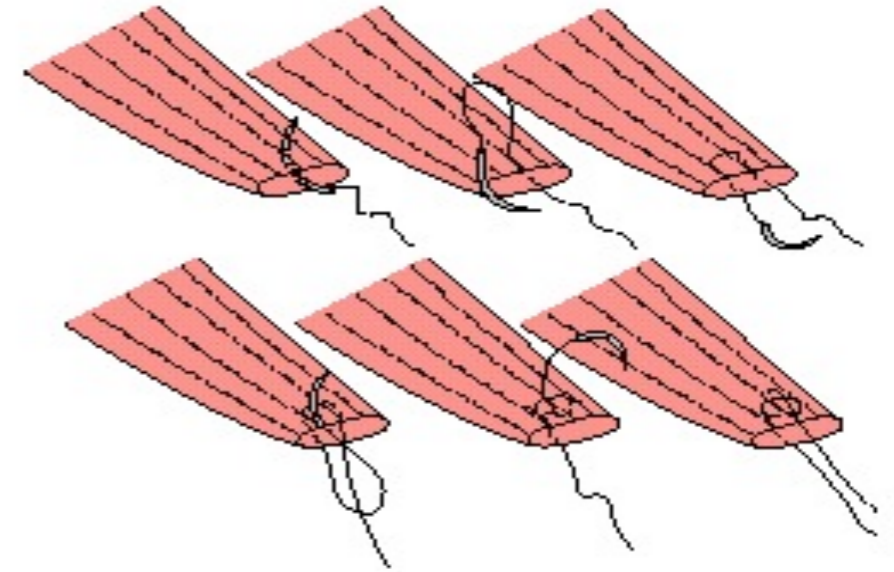
- Gute Sehnen- und Muskelqualität
 - Retraktion ? (Patte)
 - Degeneration (Goutallier 1994)
 - Rupturgröße (Bateman 1963)
- Acromiohumeraler Abstand mind. 5 mm
- Keine Omarthrose
- Komplette Innervation
- Passiv frei bewegliche Schulter
- Compliance ?

Nahtanker

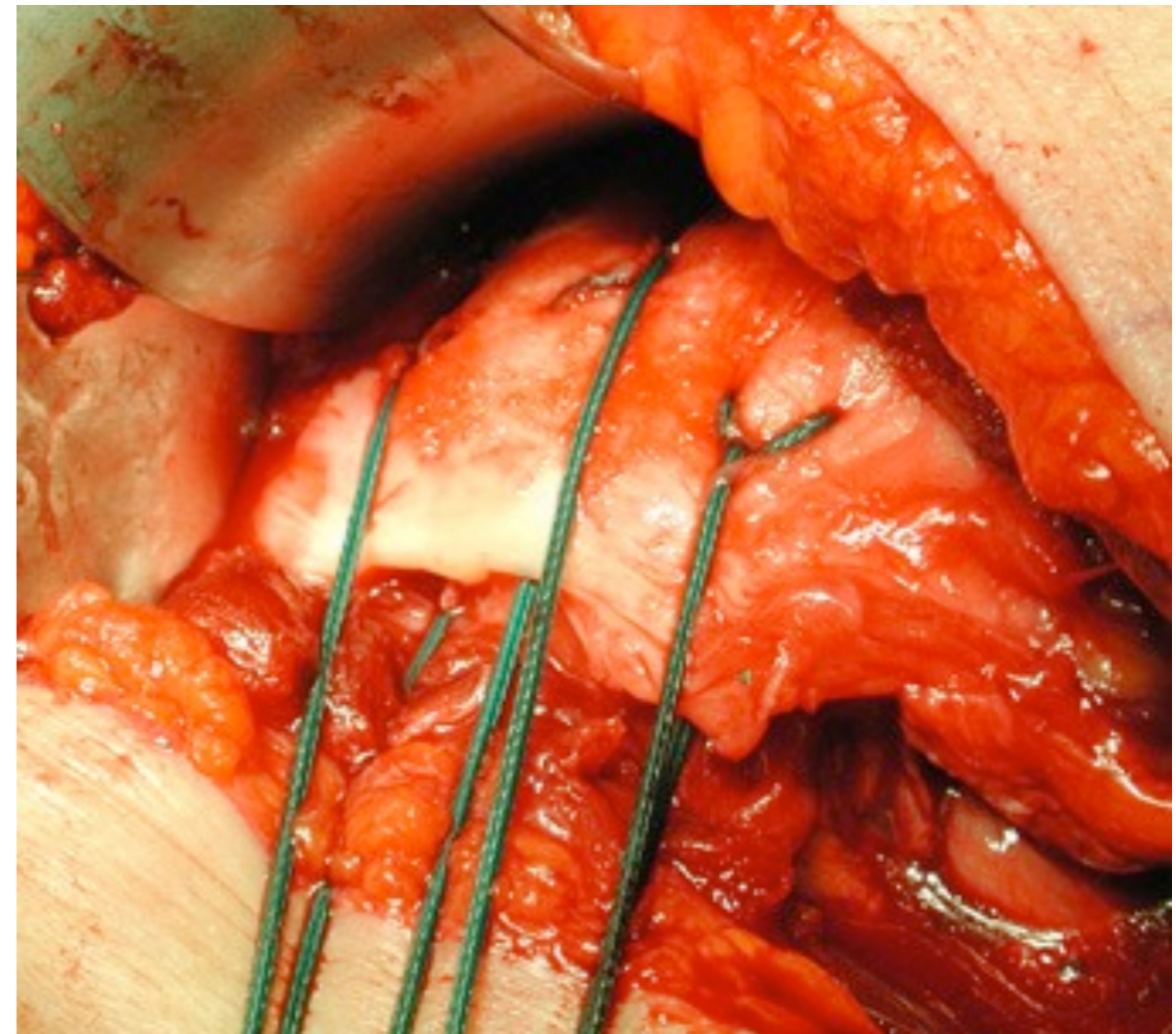


The deadman theory of suture anchors: Observations along a South Texas fence line - Burkhart SS

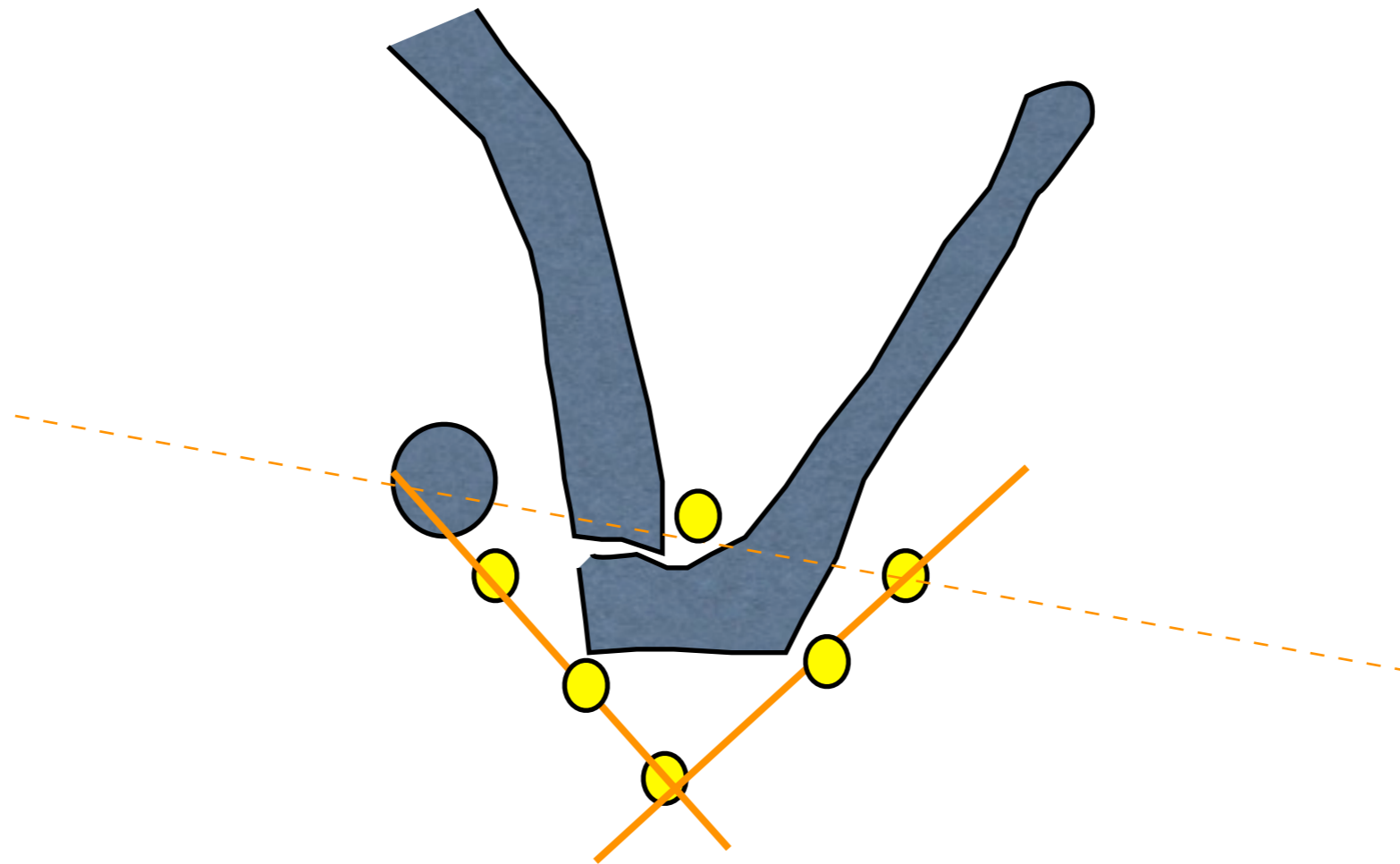
Nahttechnik: Mason-Allen



modifiziert



Standardzugänge



Arbeiten im Subacromialraum: kooperativer Anästhesist

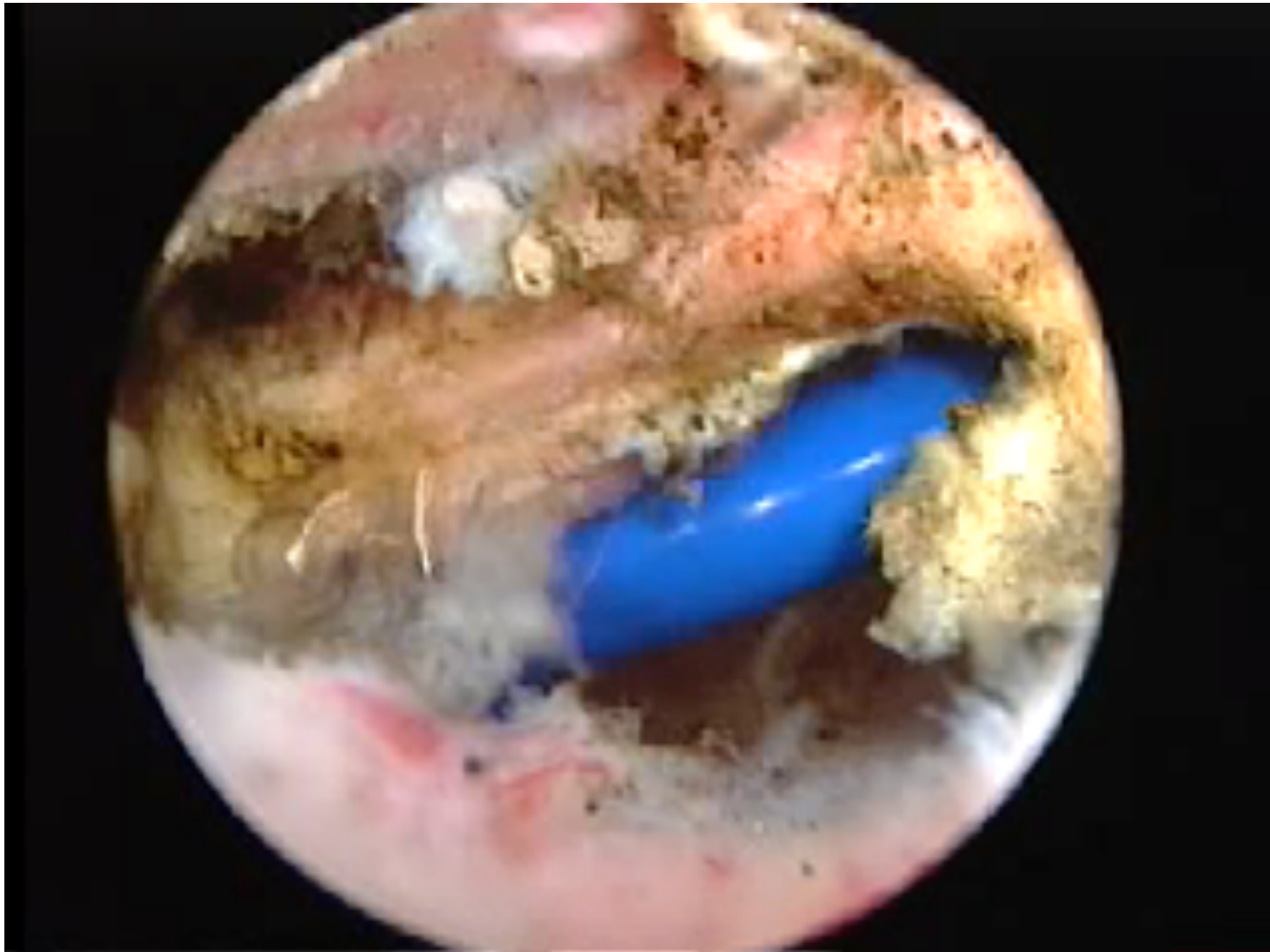


RR < 100 mmHg

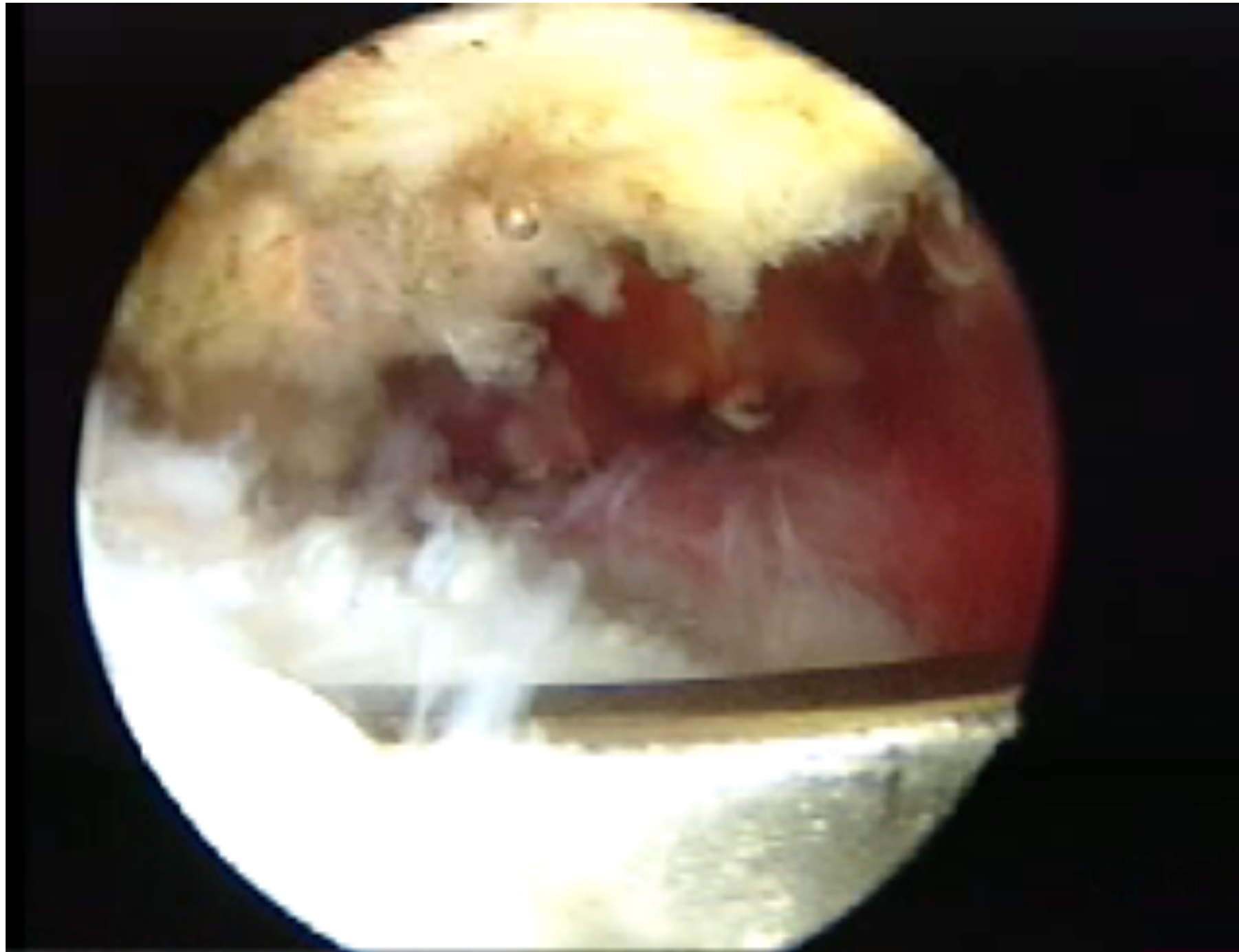
Debridement und Mobilisation



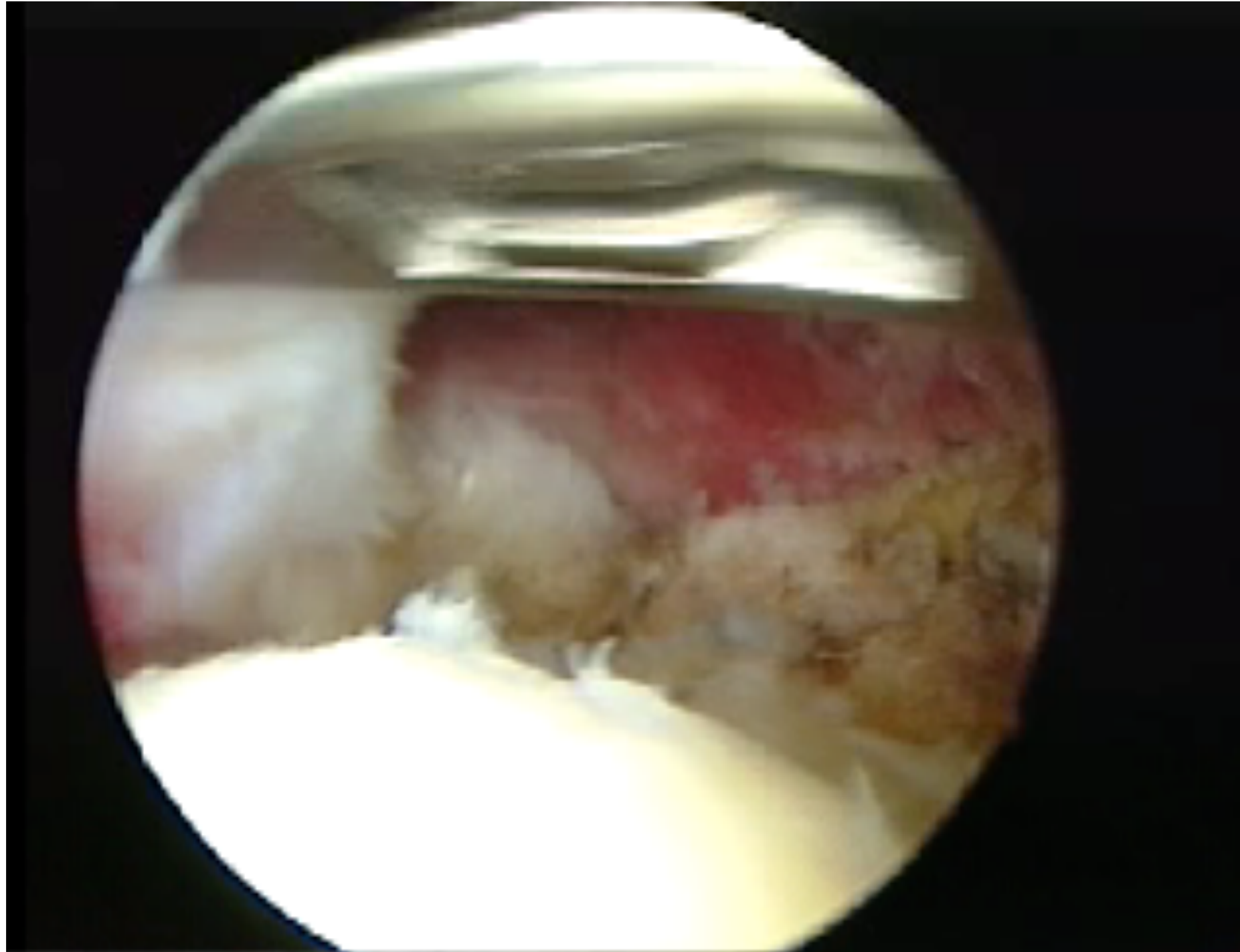
Debridement + Mobilisation



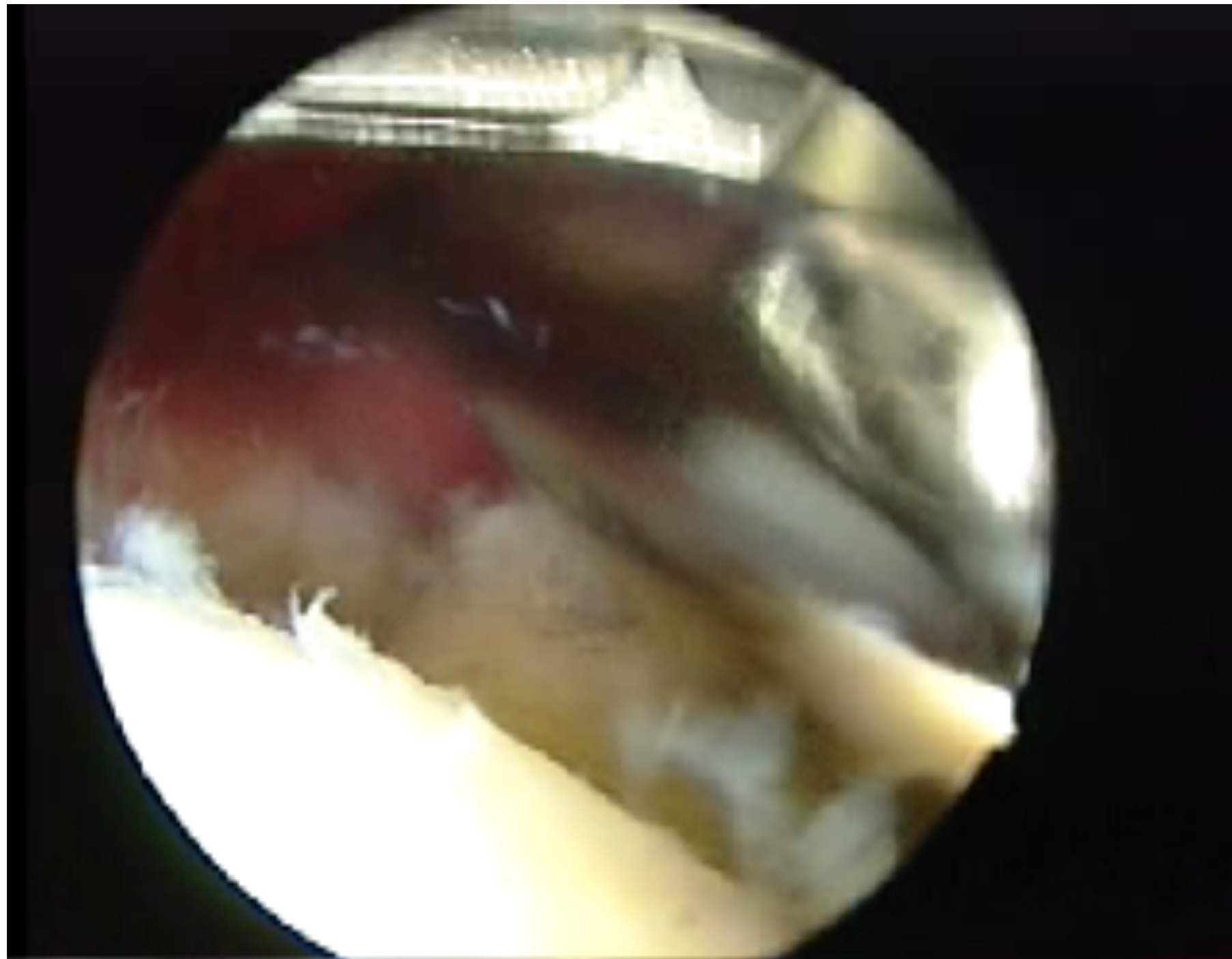
Debridement + Mobilisation



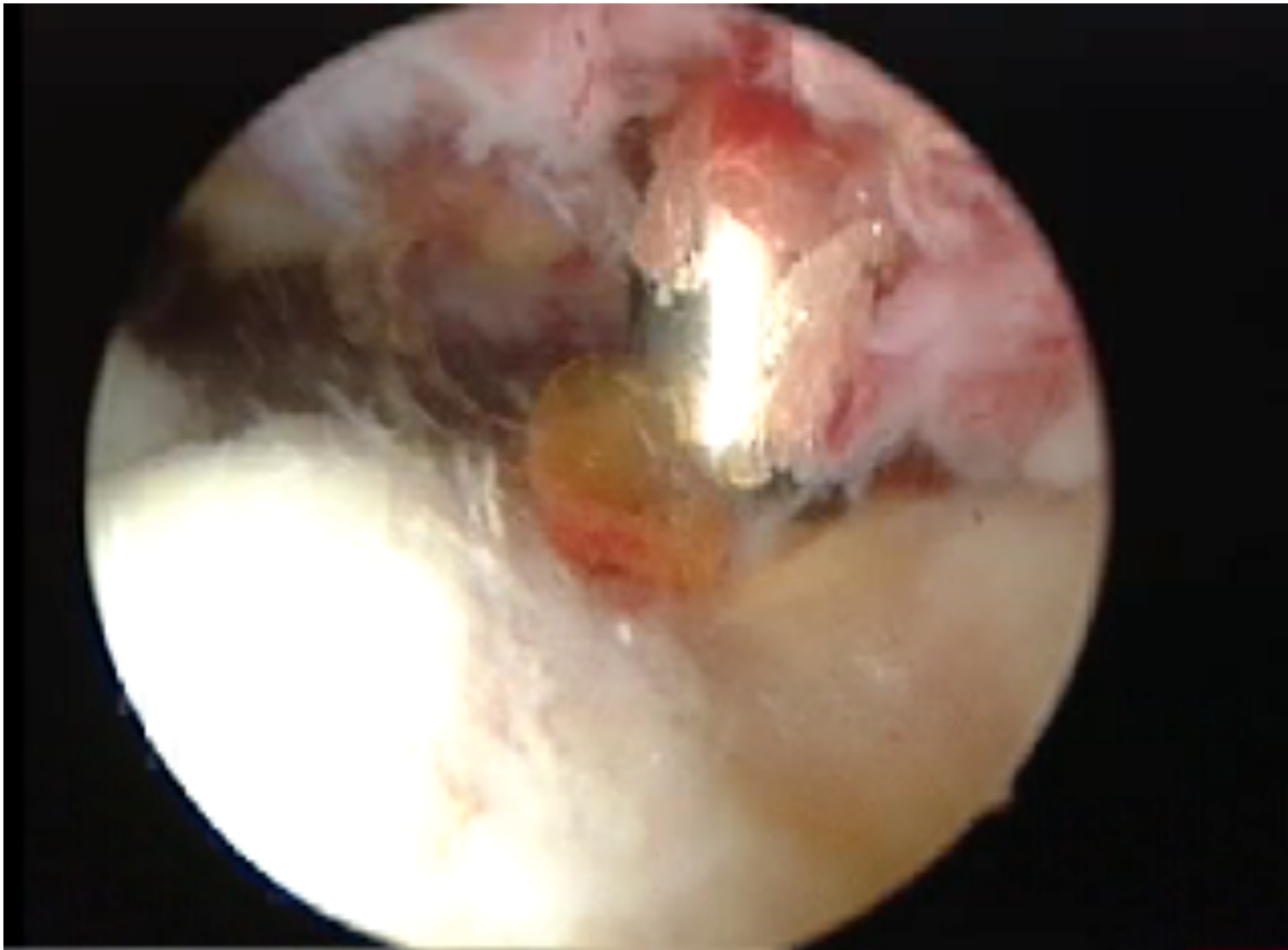
Debridement + Mobilisation



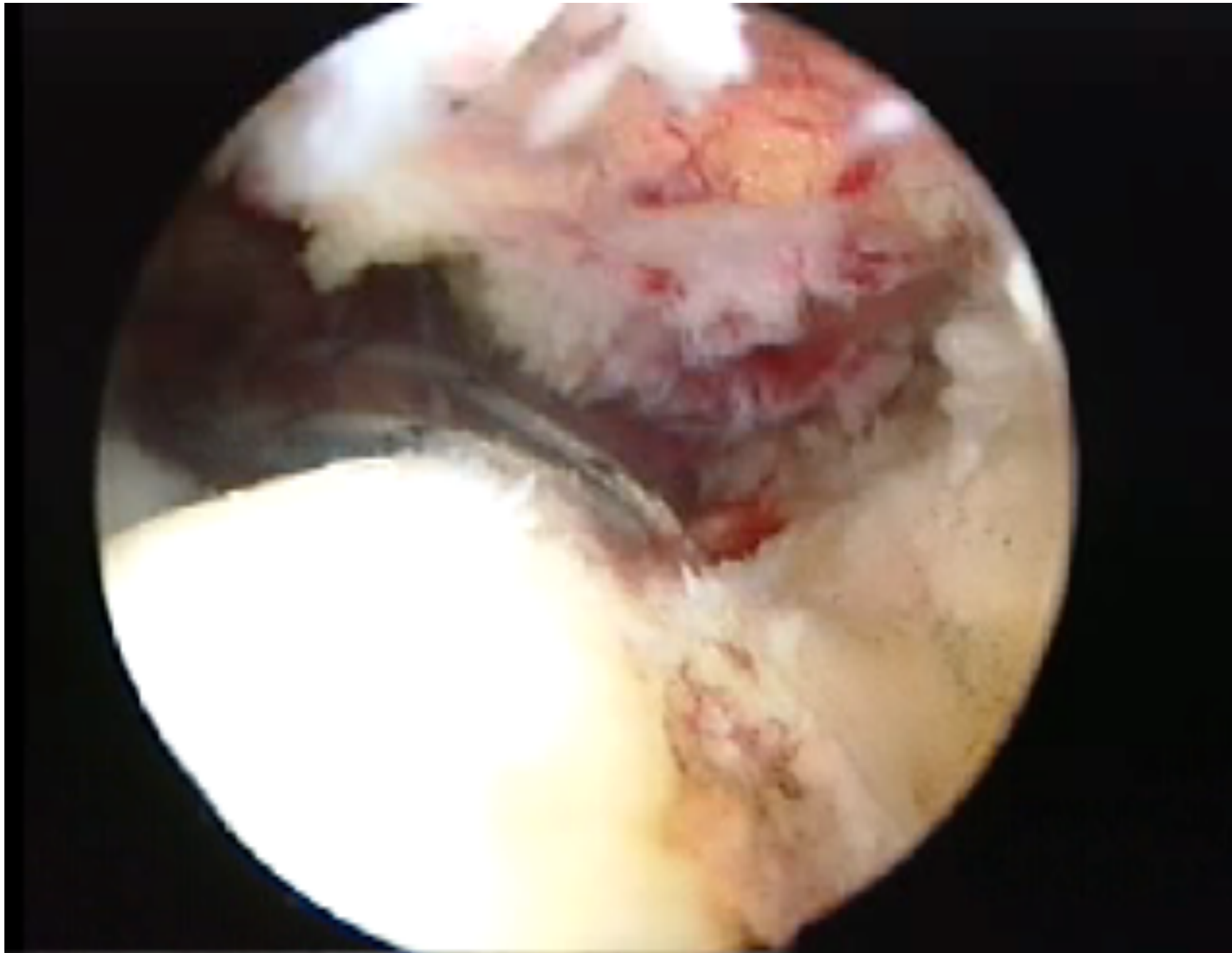
Debridement + Mobilisation



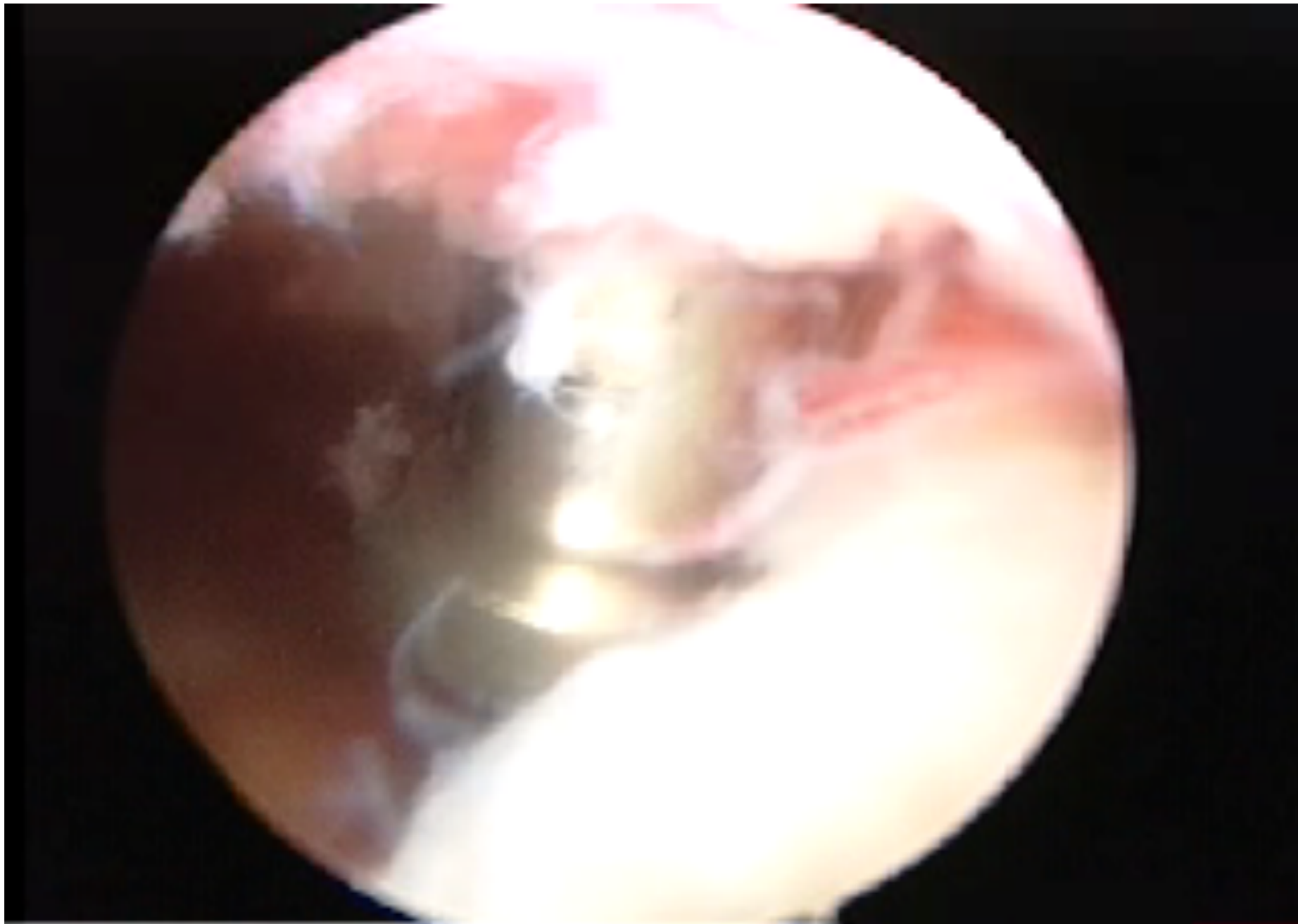
Anker setzen



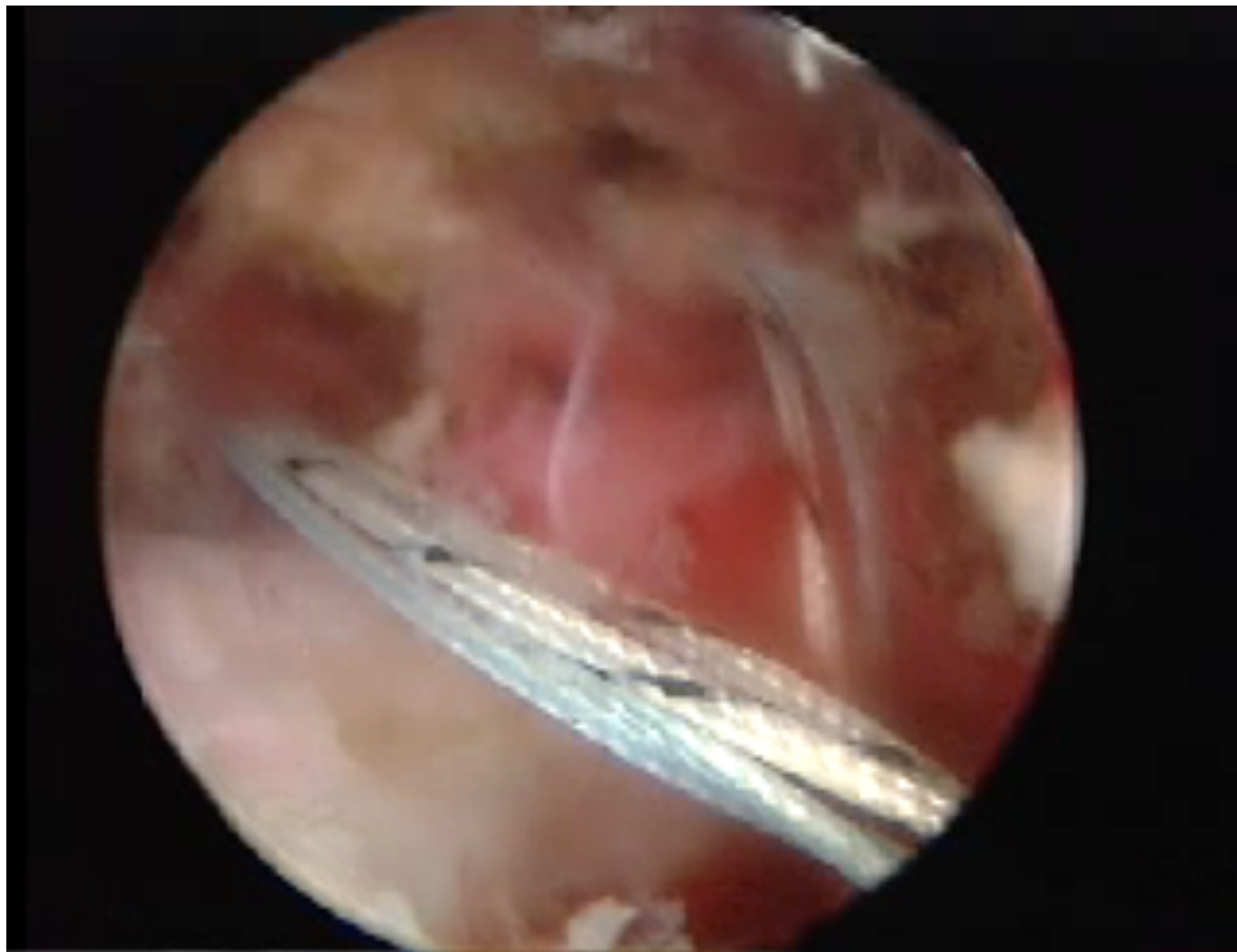
Anker setzen



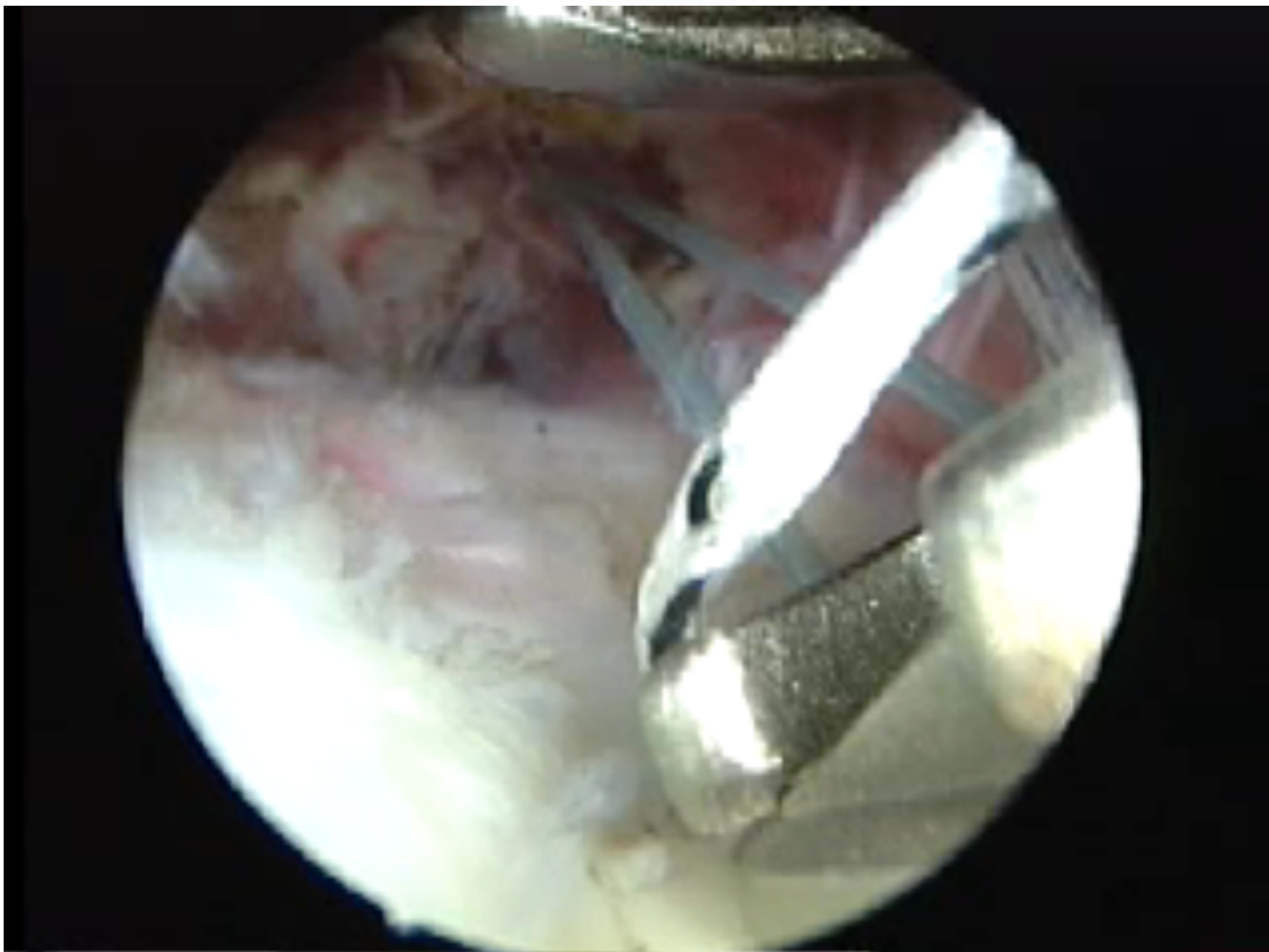
Anker setzen



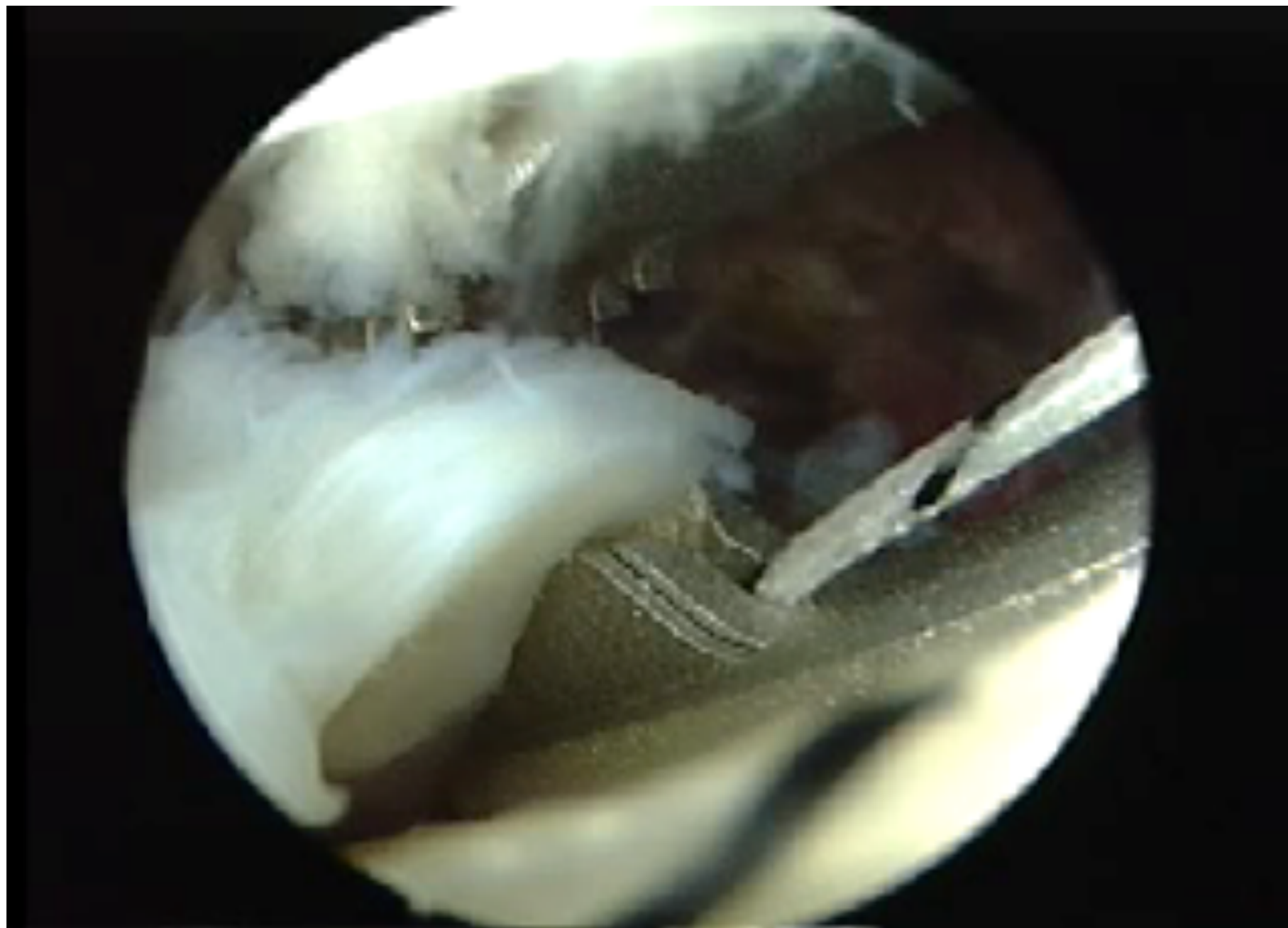
Fadenmanagement



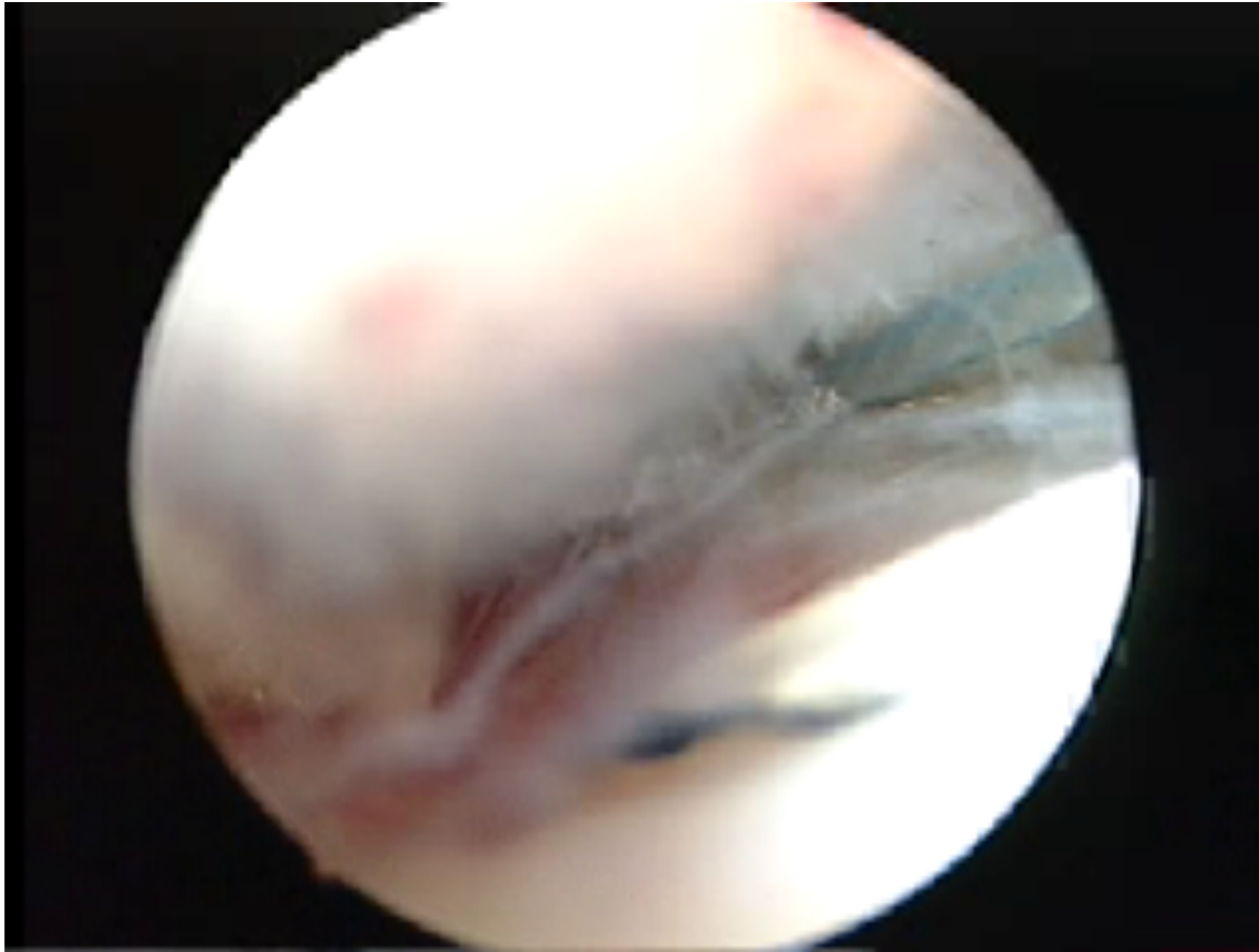
Fadenmanagement

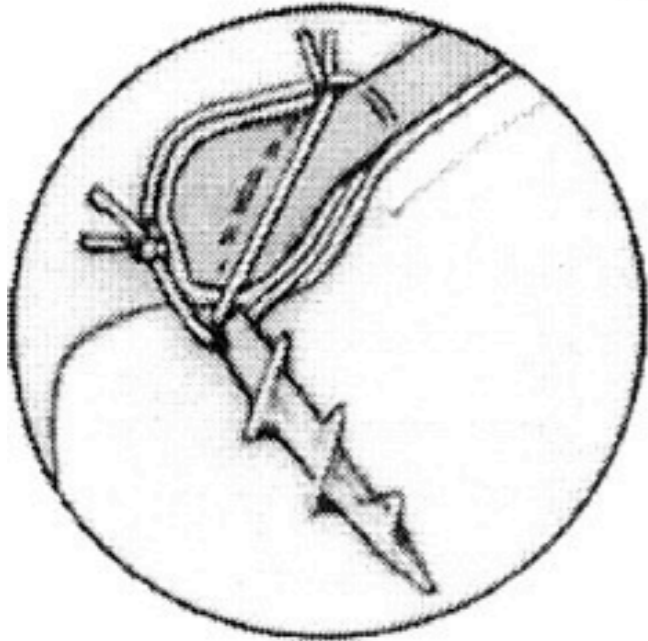
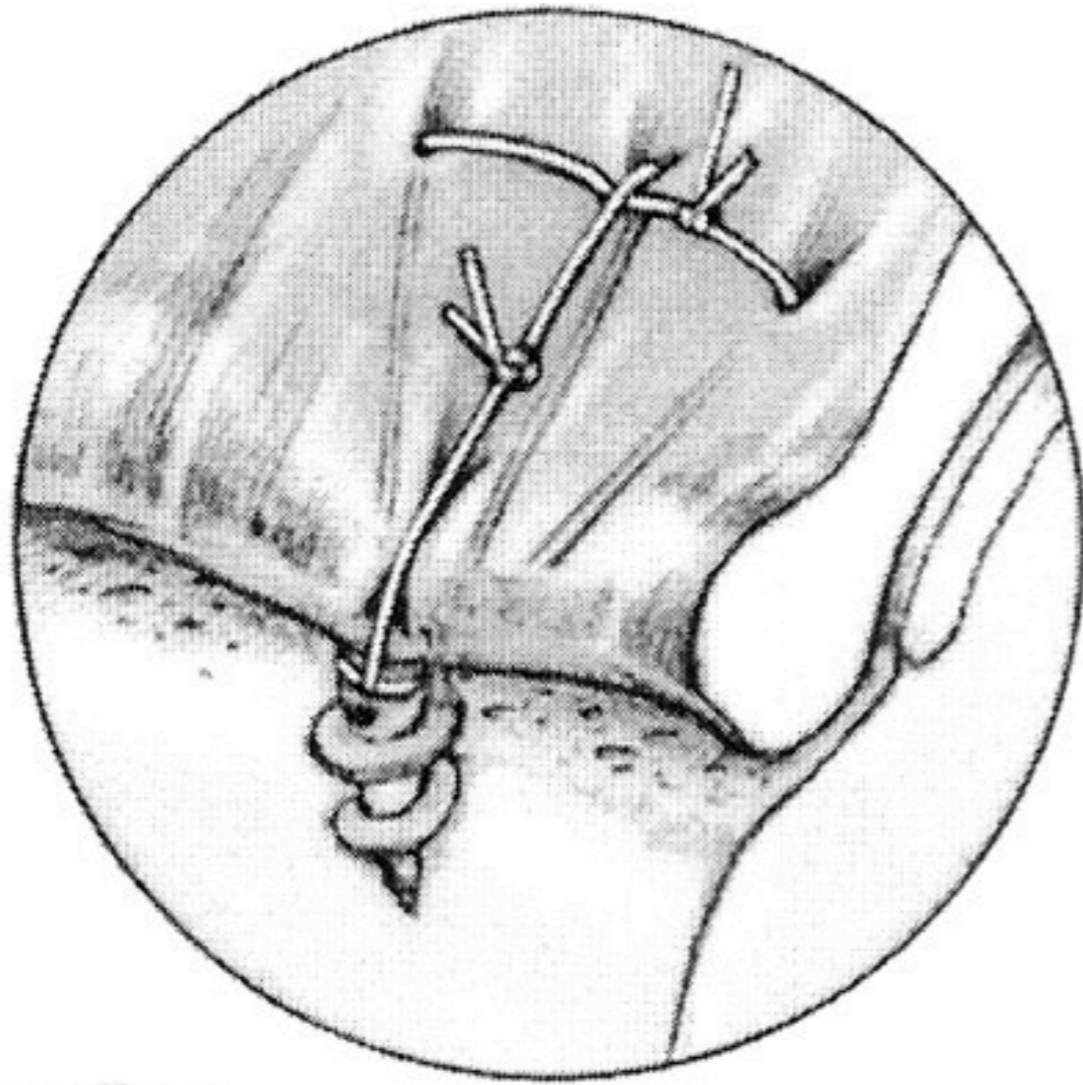


Fäden vorlegen

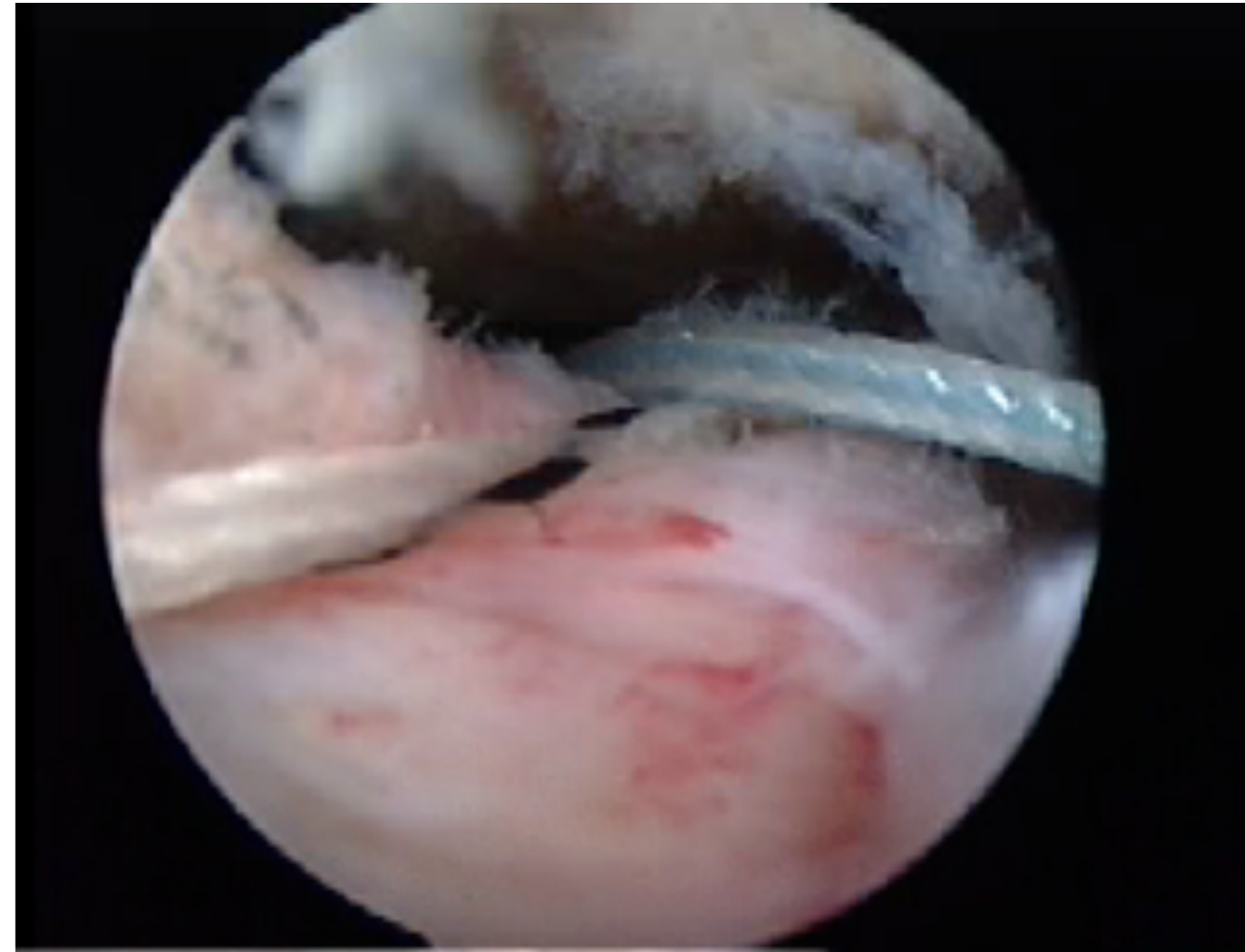
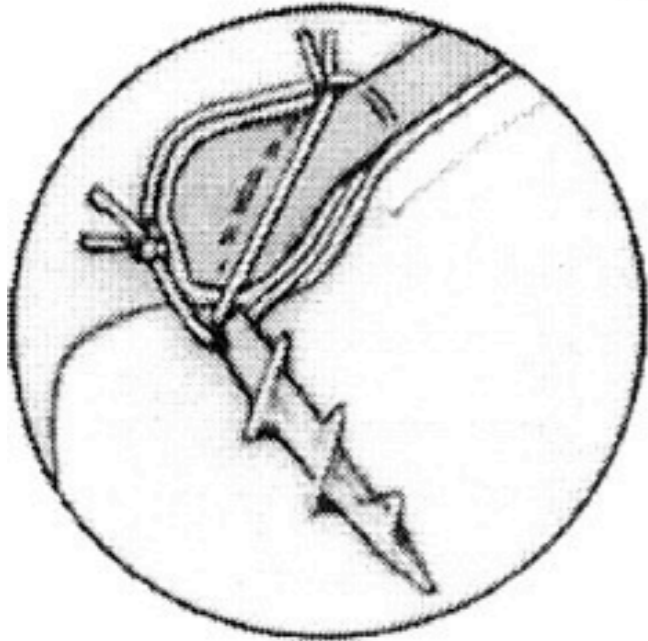
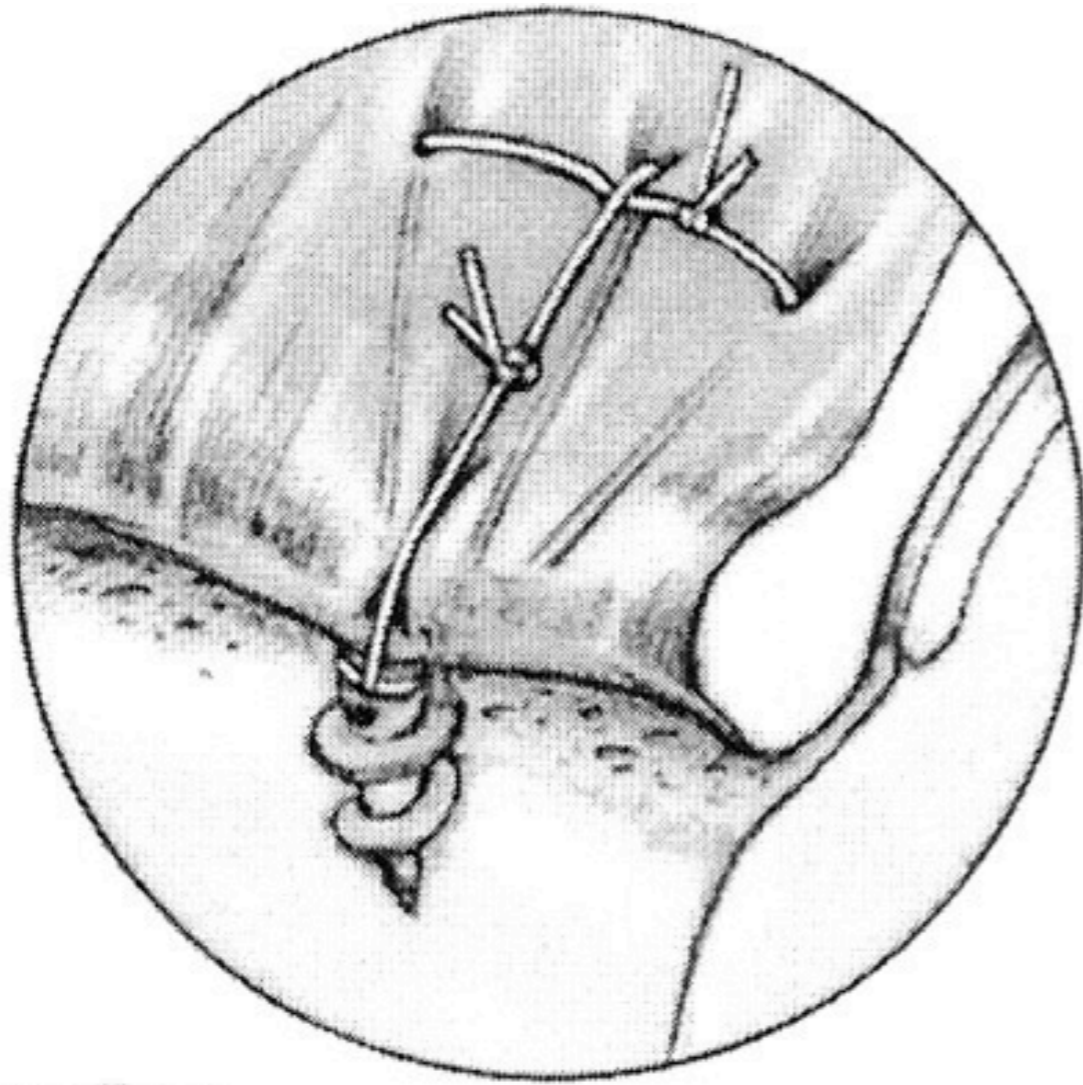


Verknoten

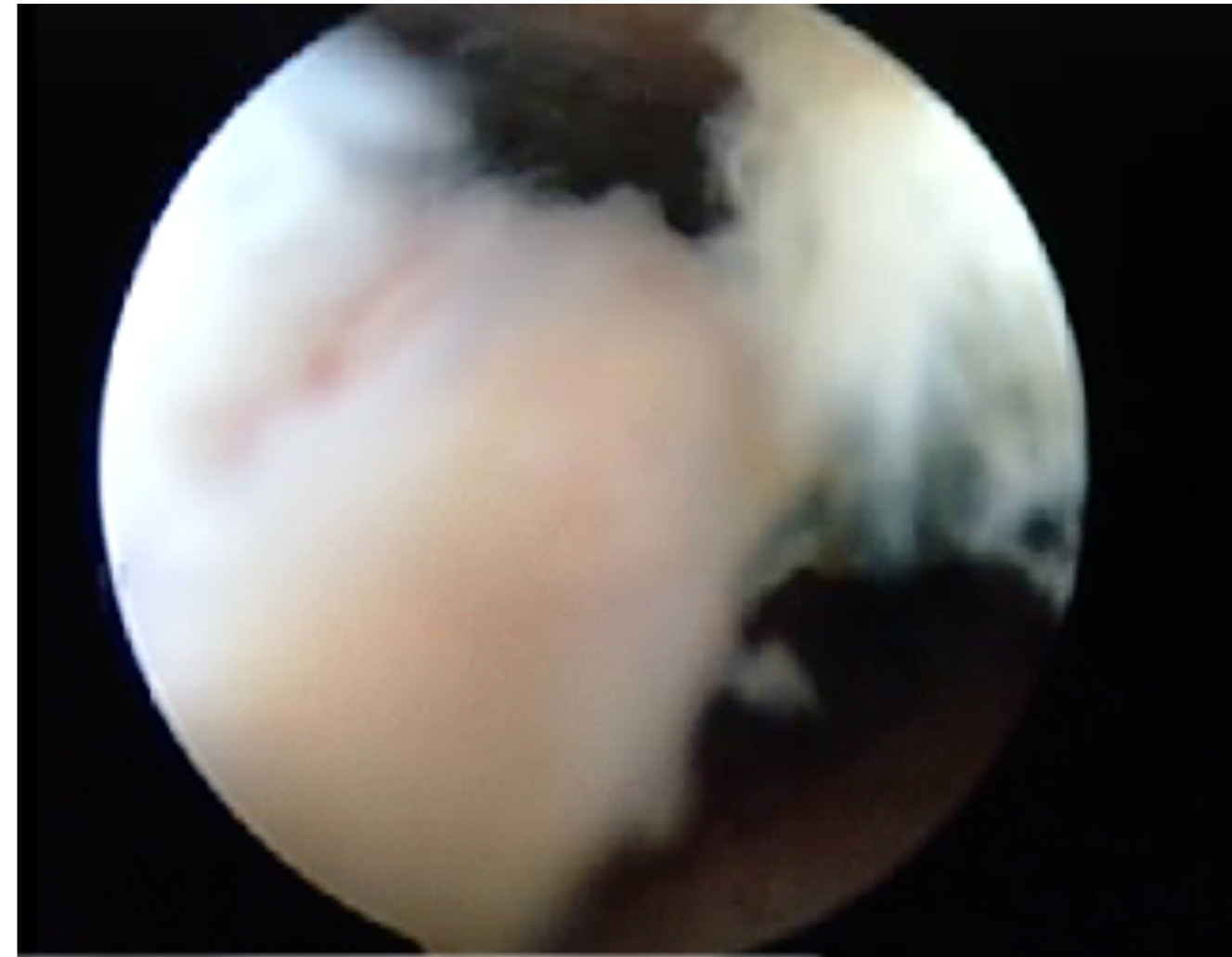
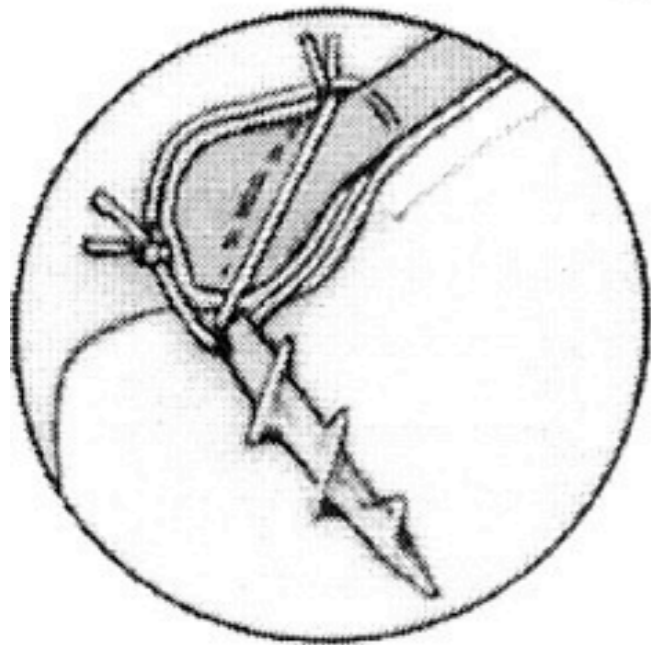
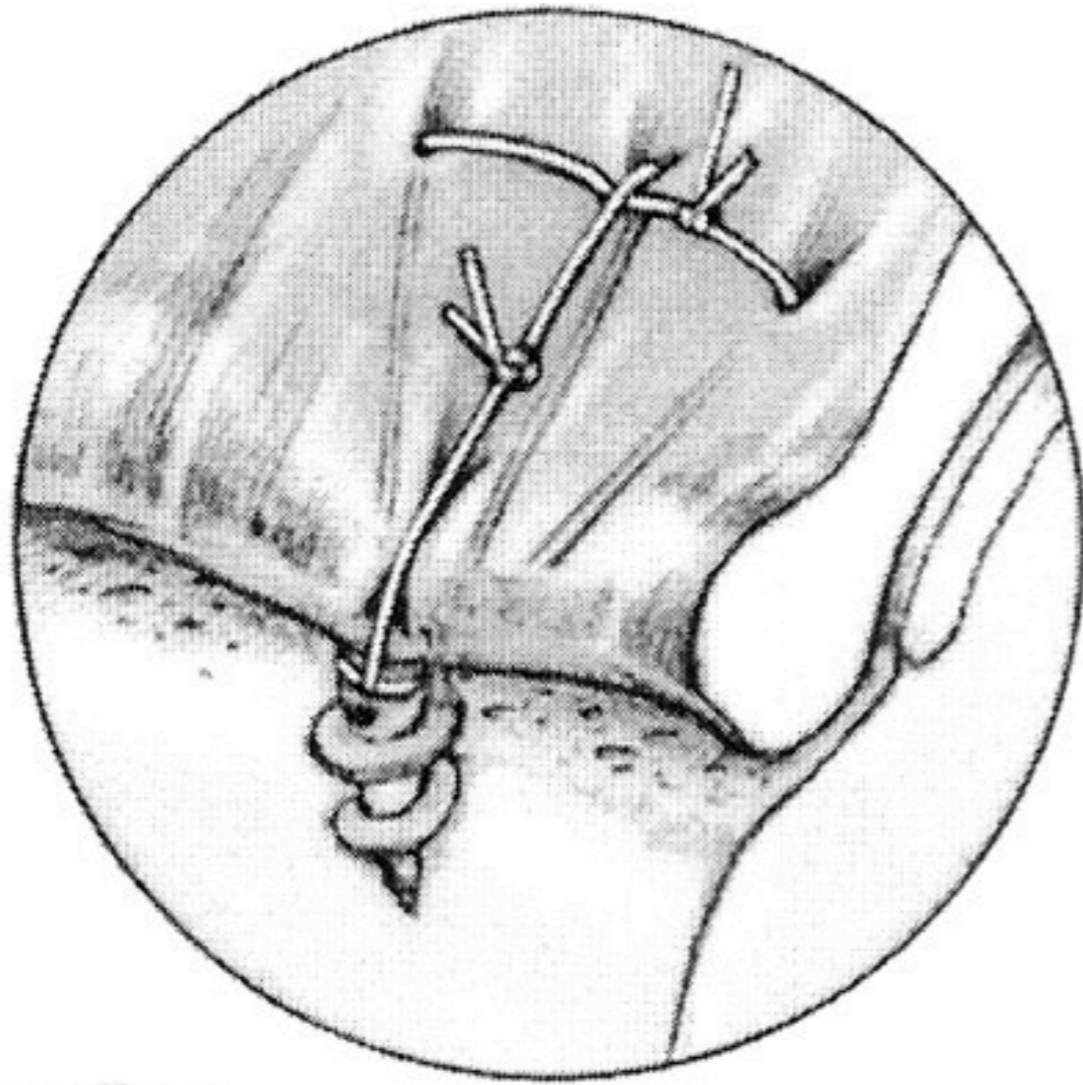




Modifizierte Mason Allen Naht

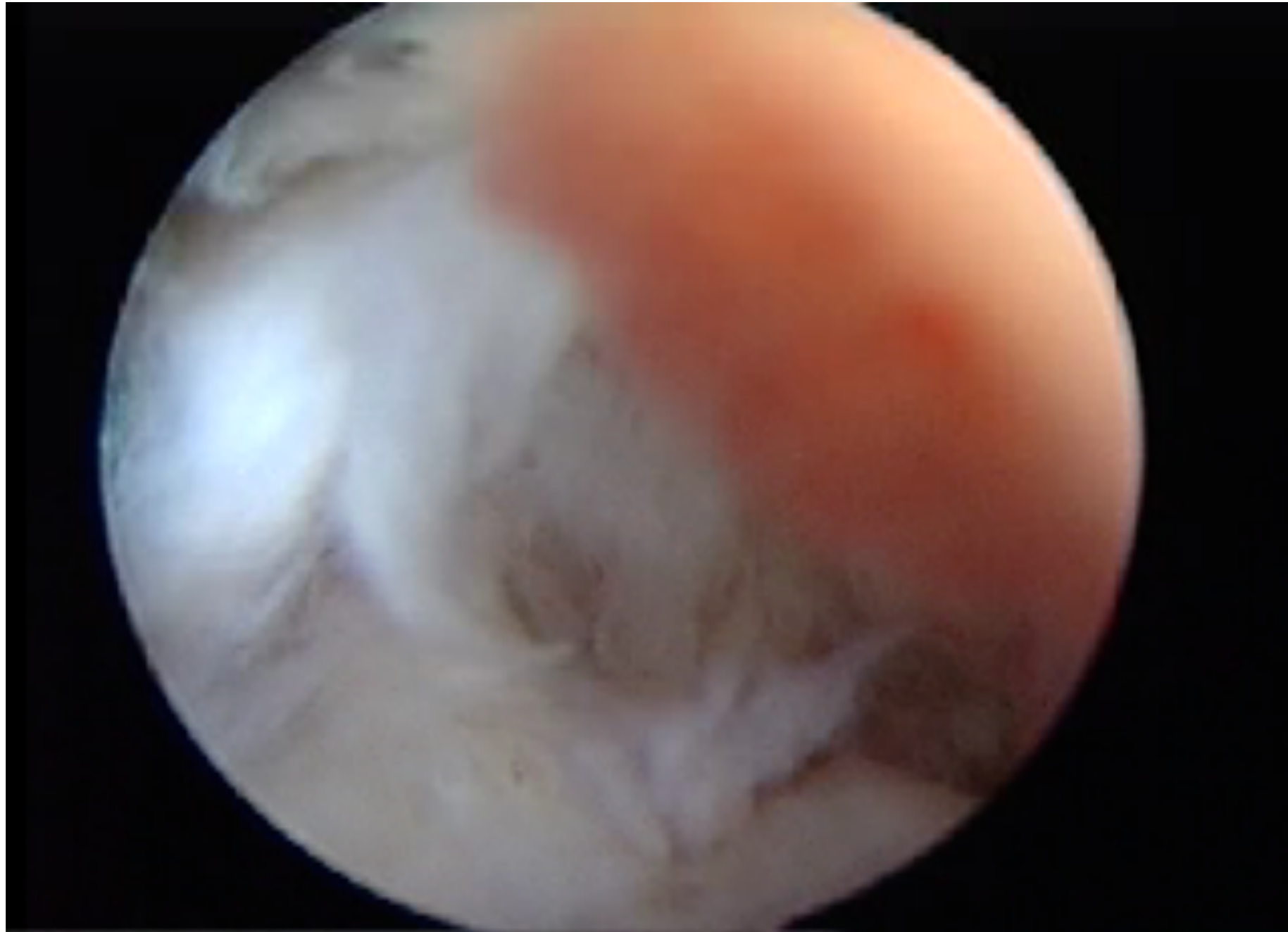


Modifizierte Mason Allen Naht

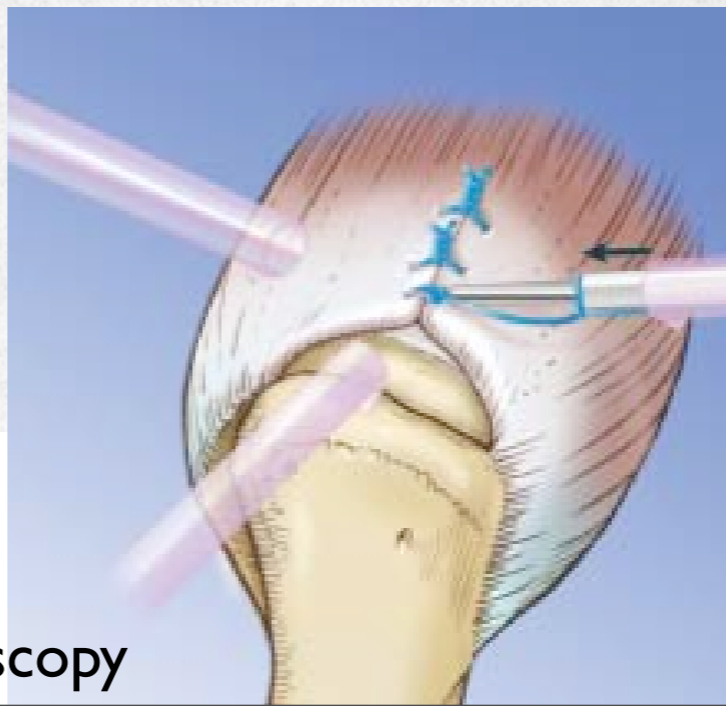
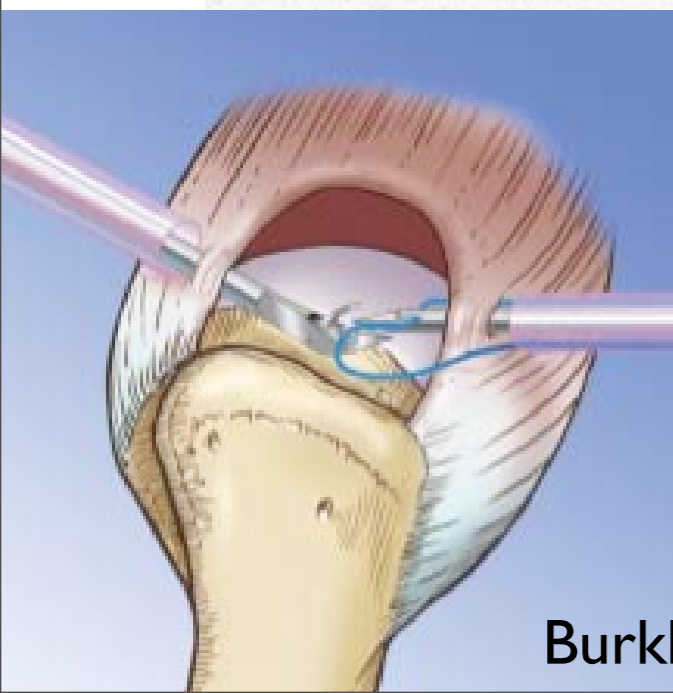
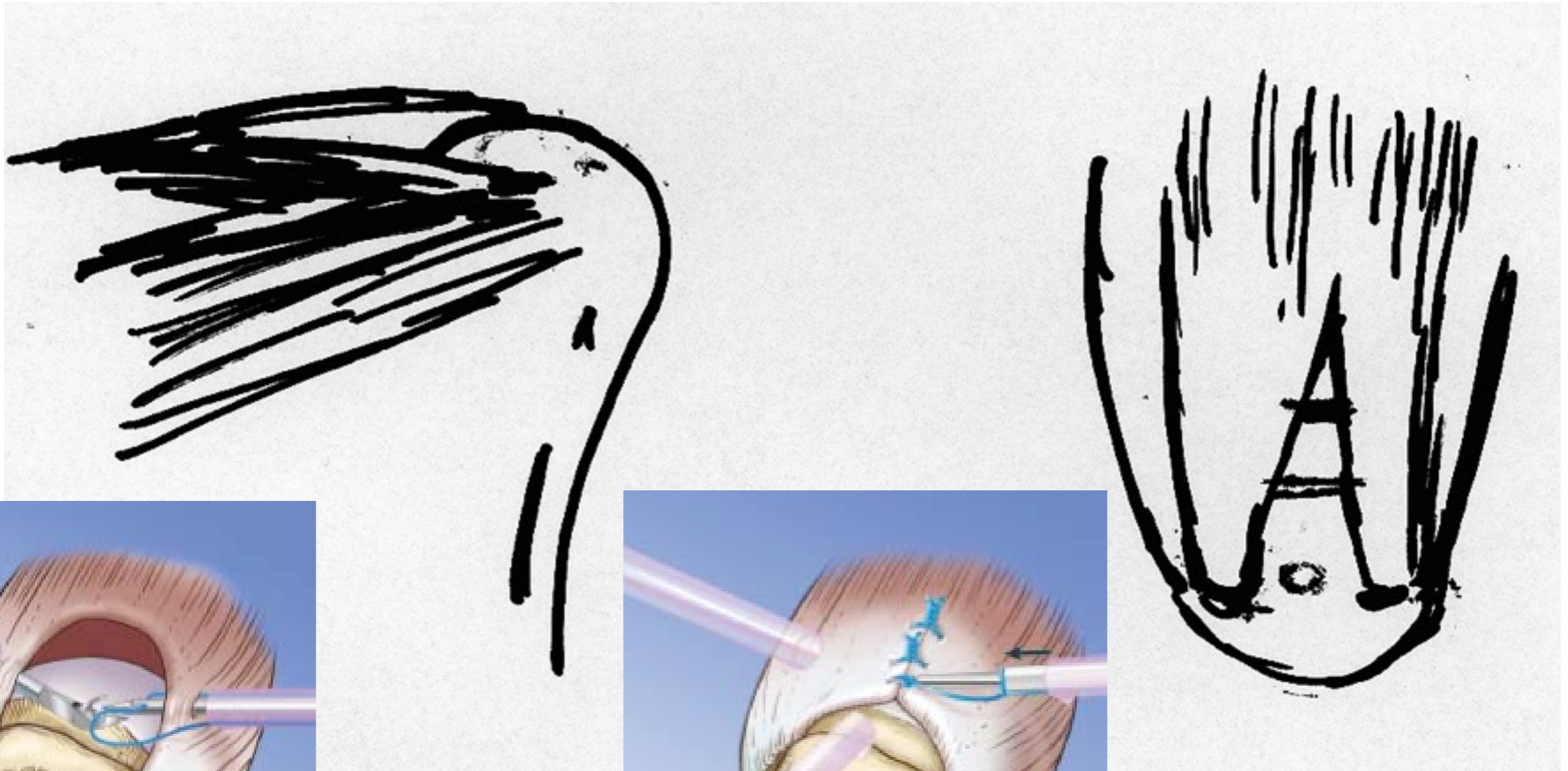


Modifizierte Mason Allen Naht

Modifizierte Mason Allen Naht

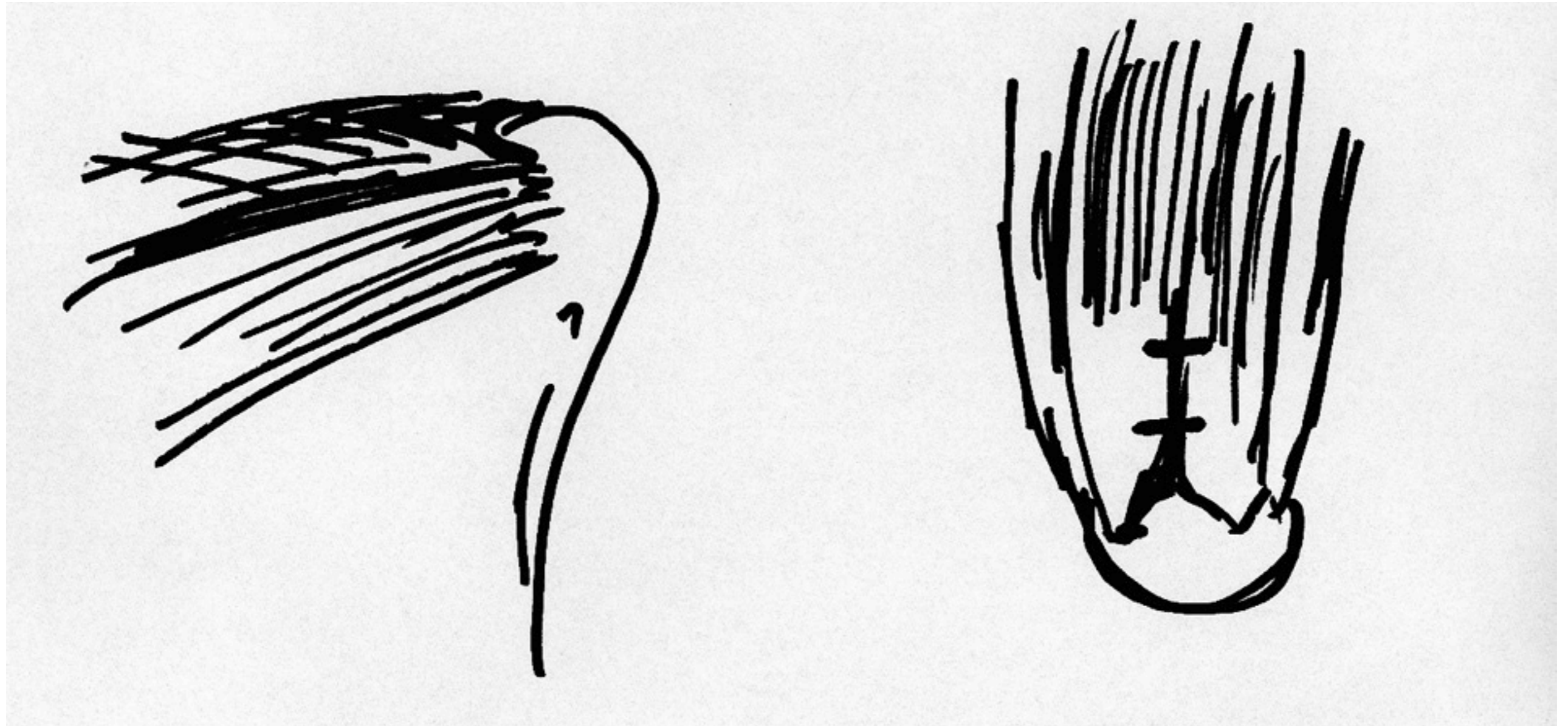


V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne

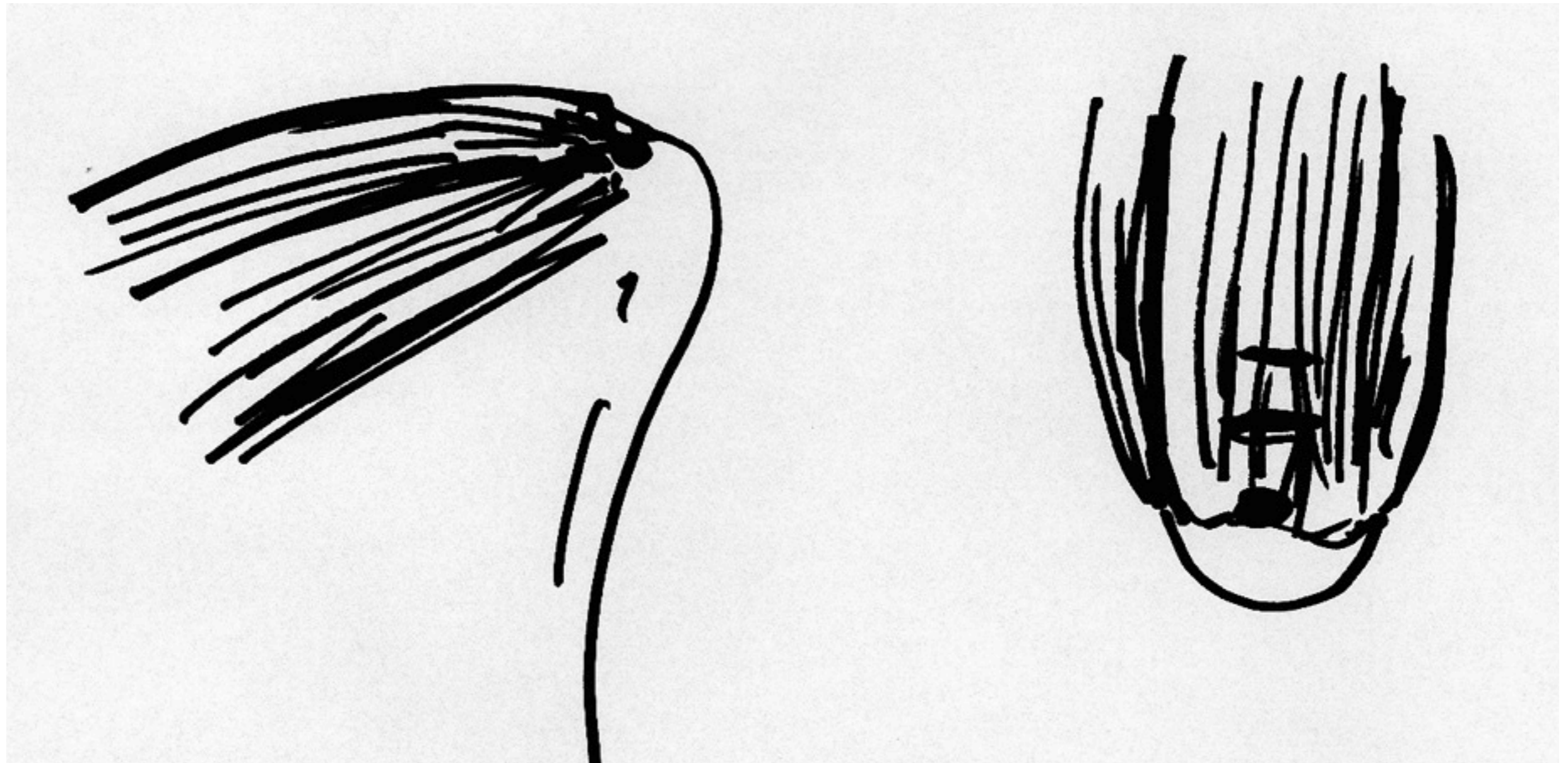


Burkhart 2000 Arthroscopy

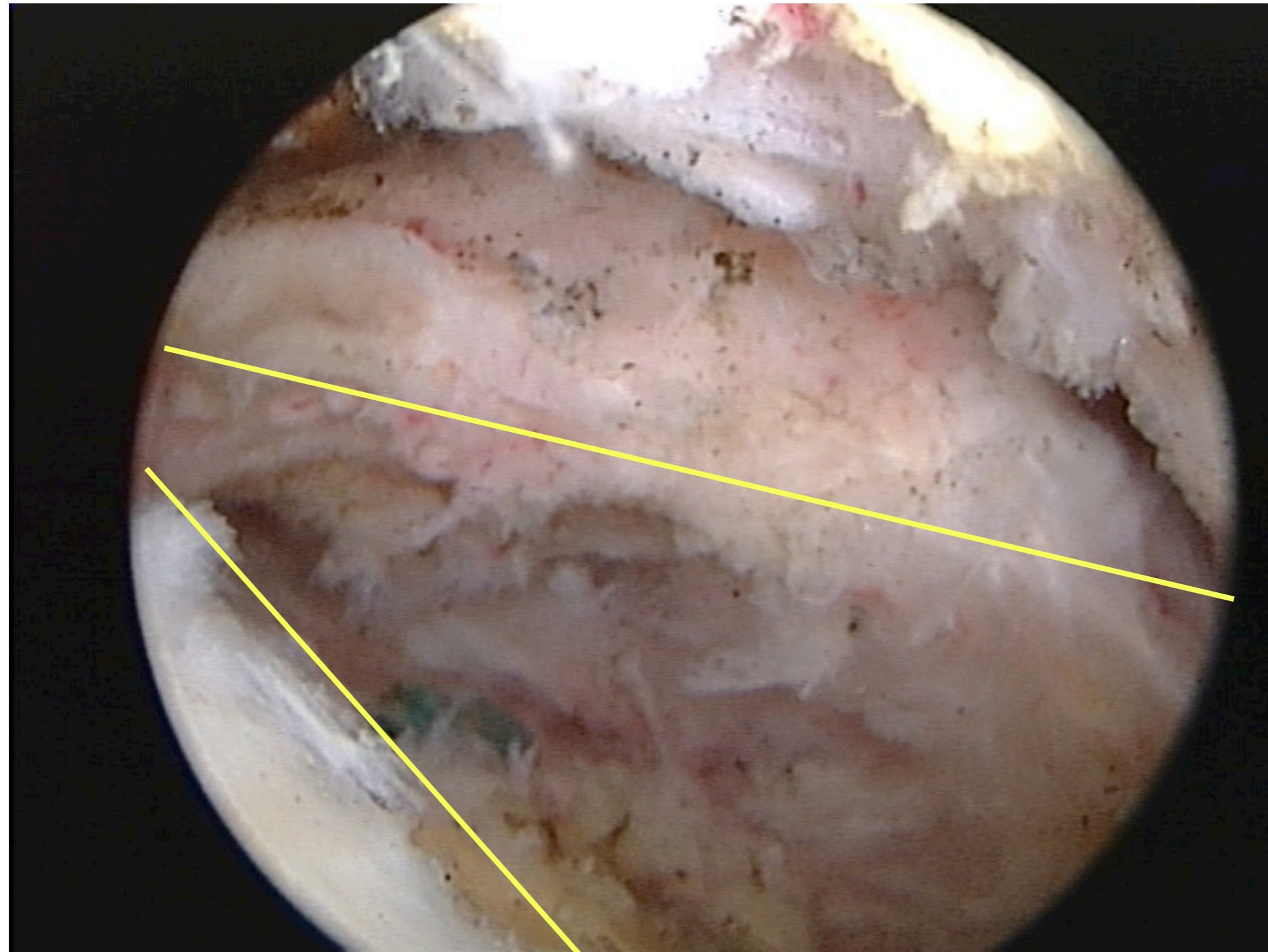
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



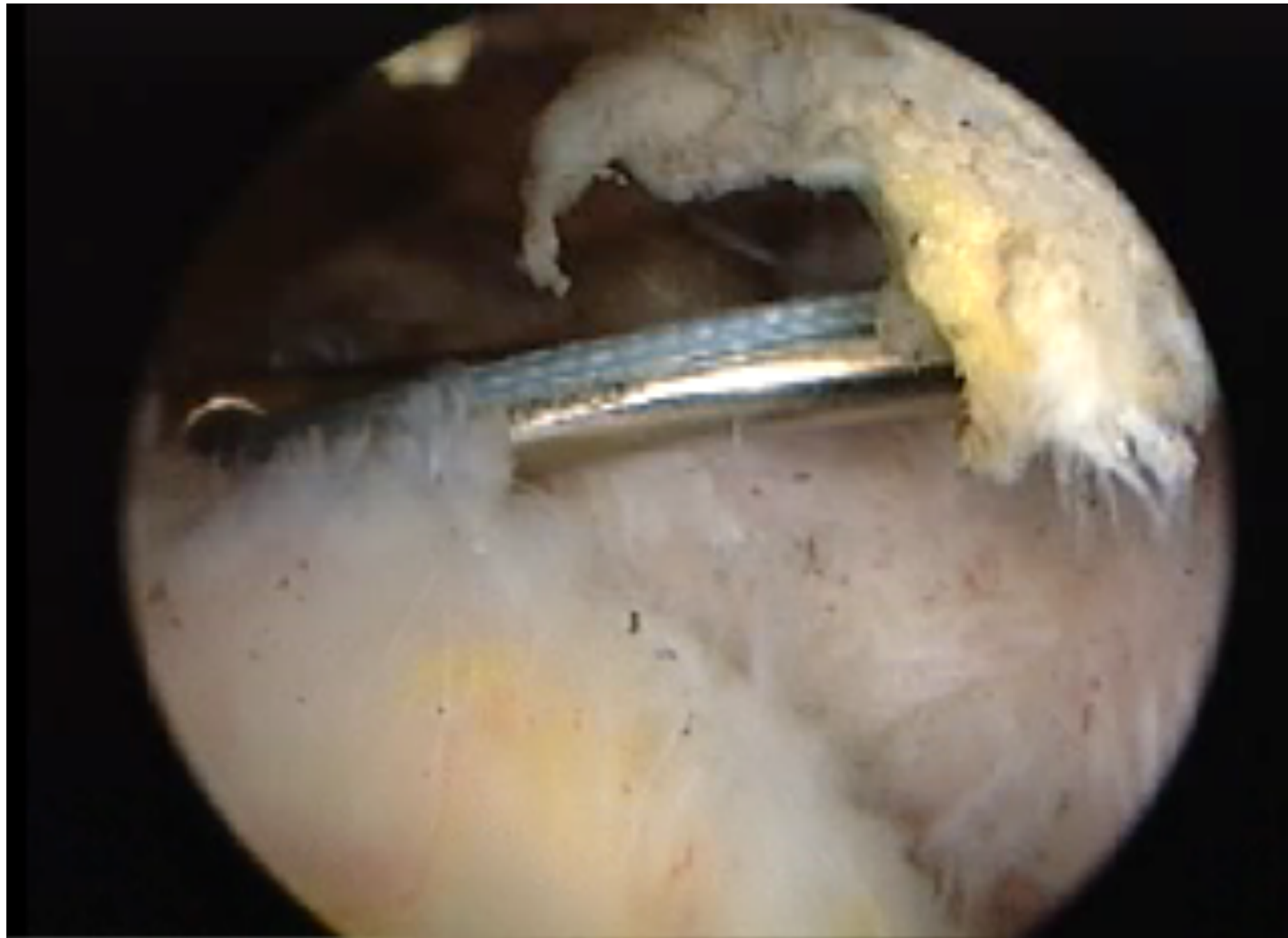
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



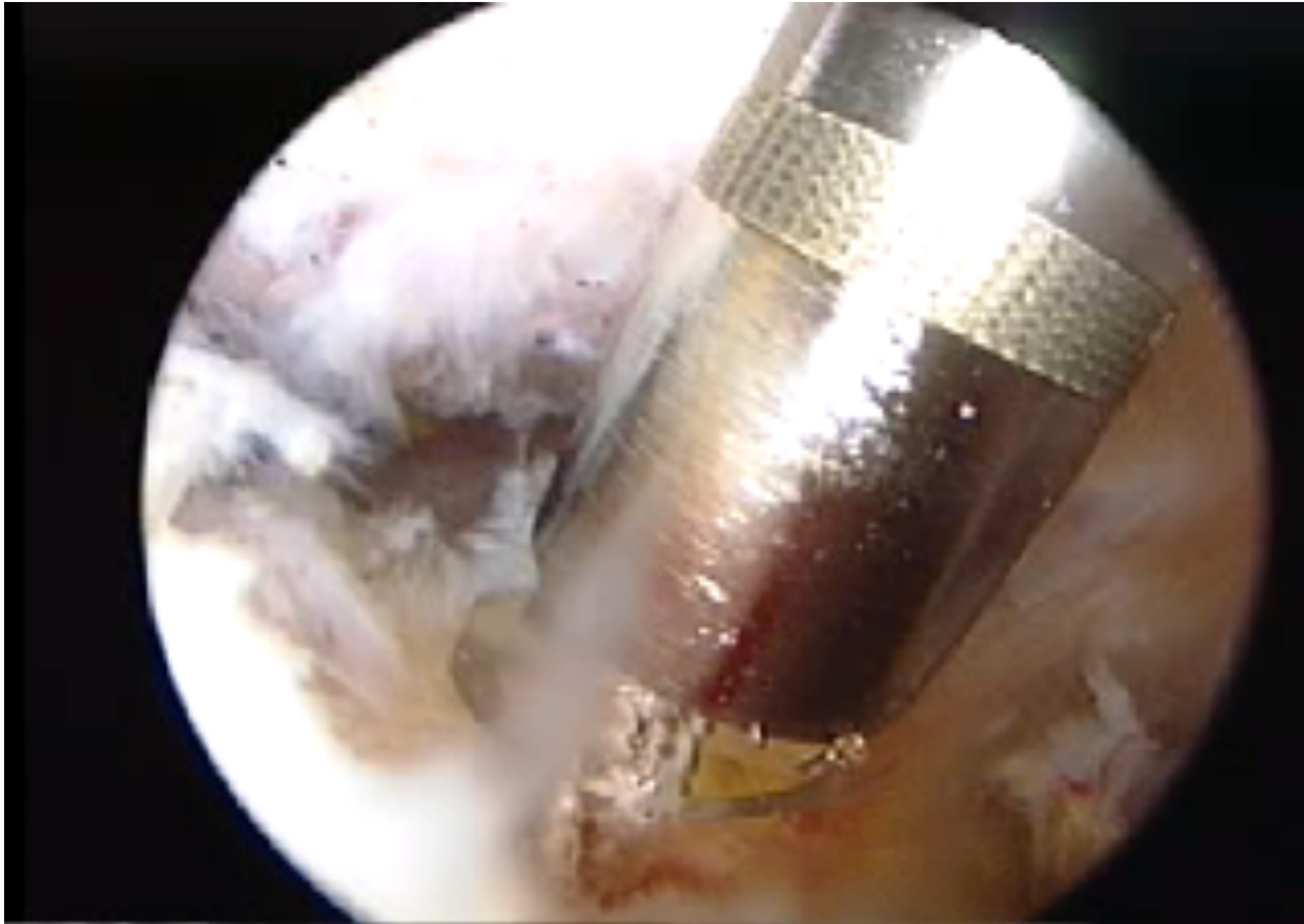
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



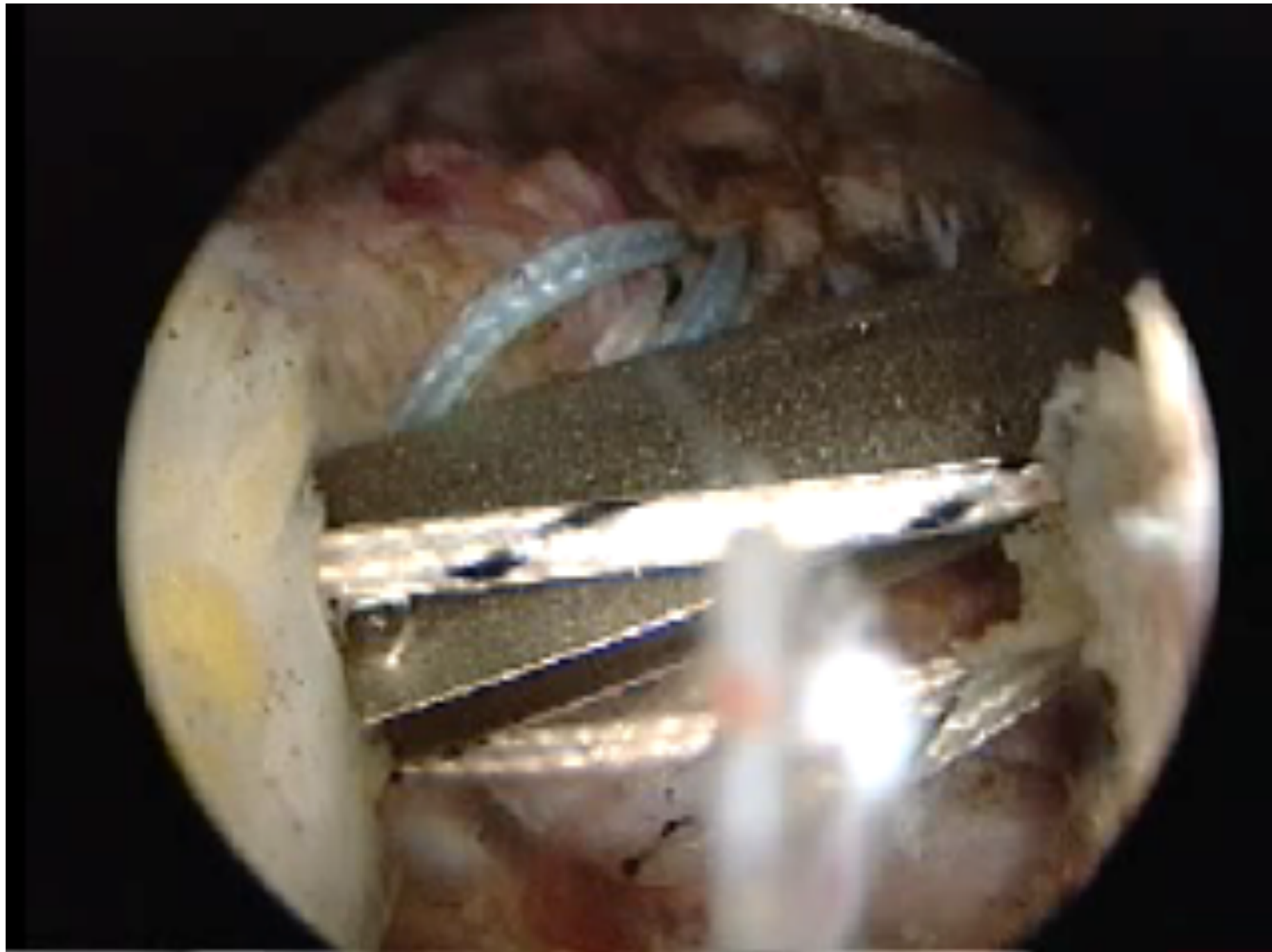
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



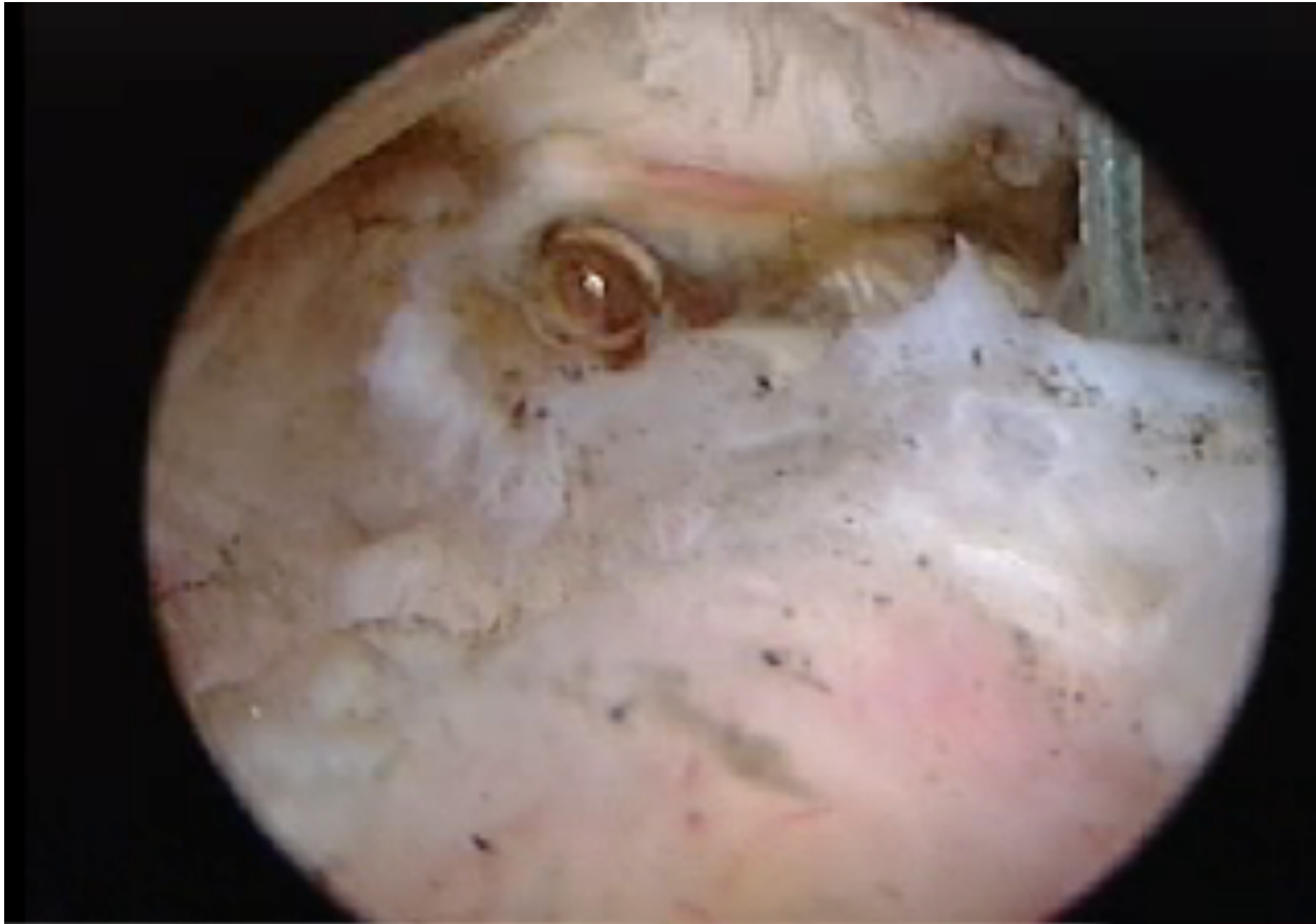
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



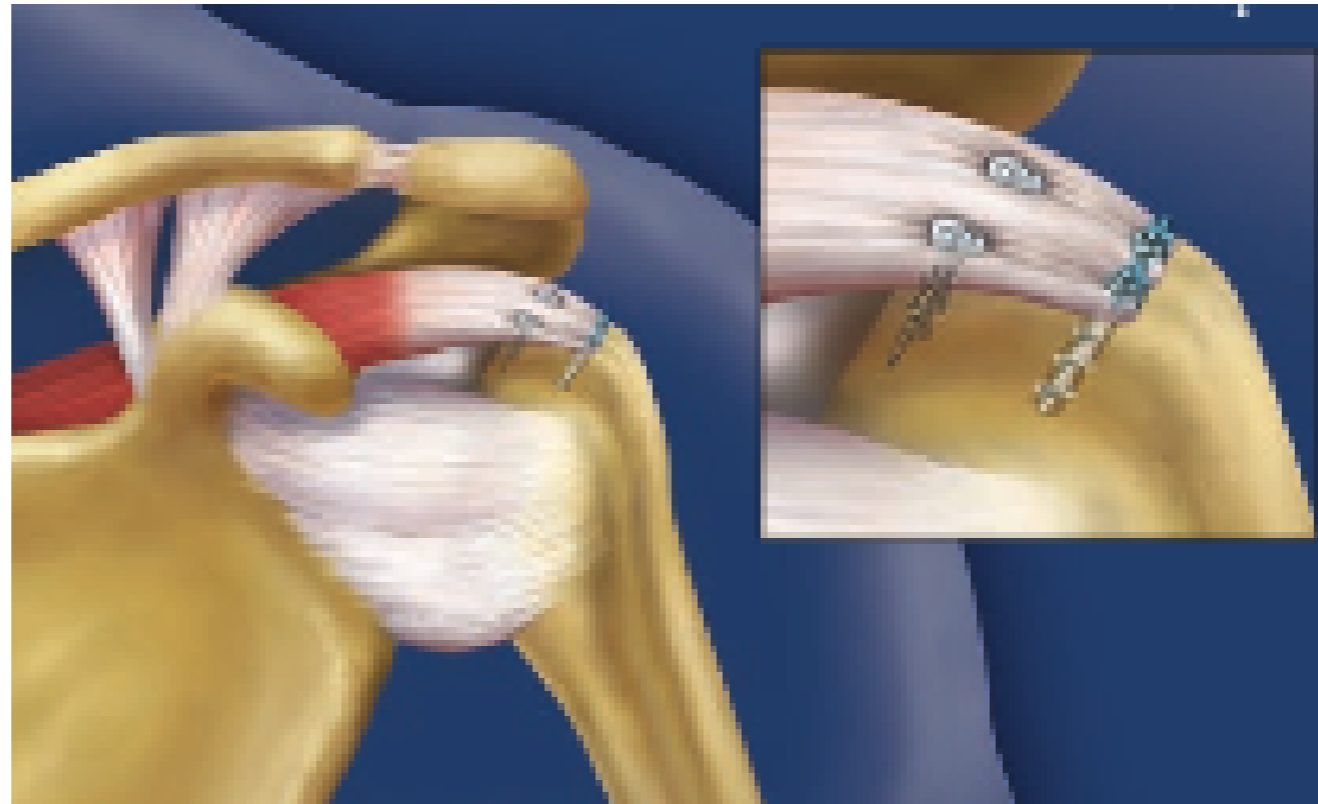
V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne



V-förmige Ruptur der Supraspinatussehne

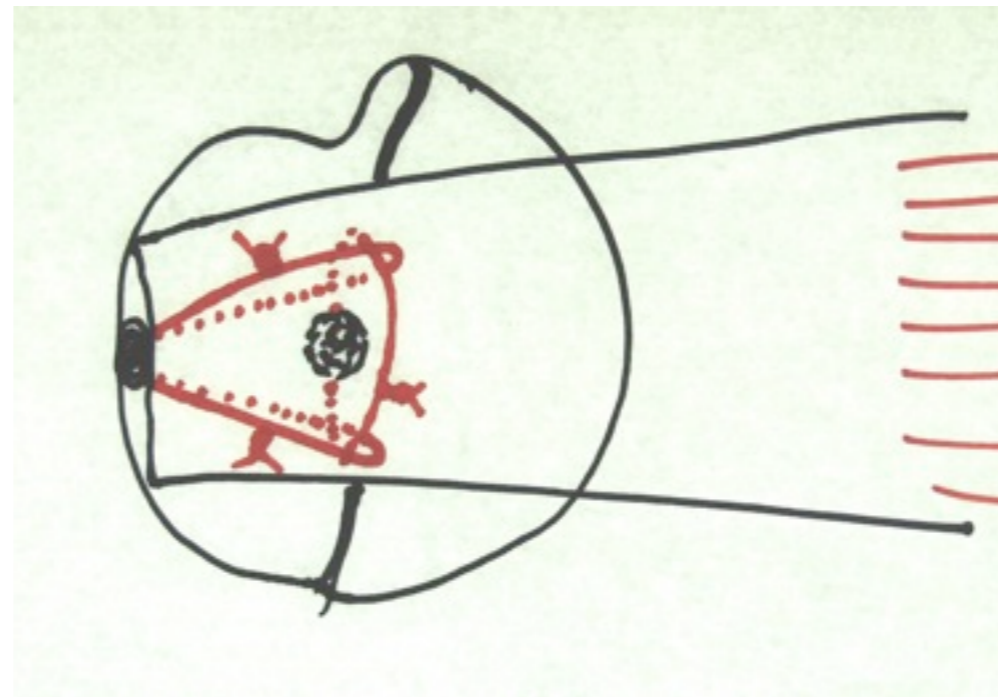
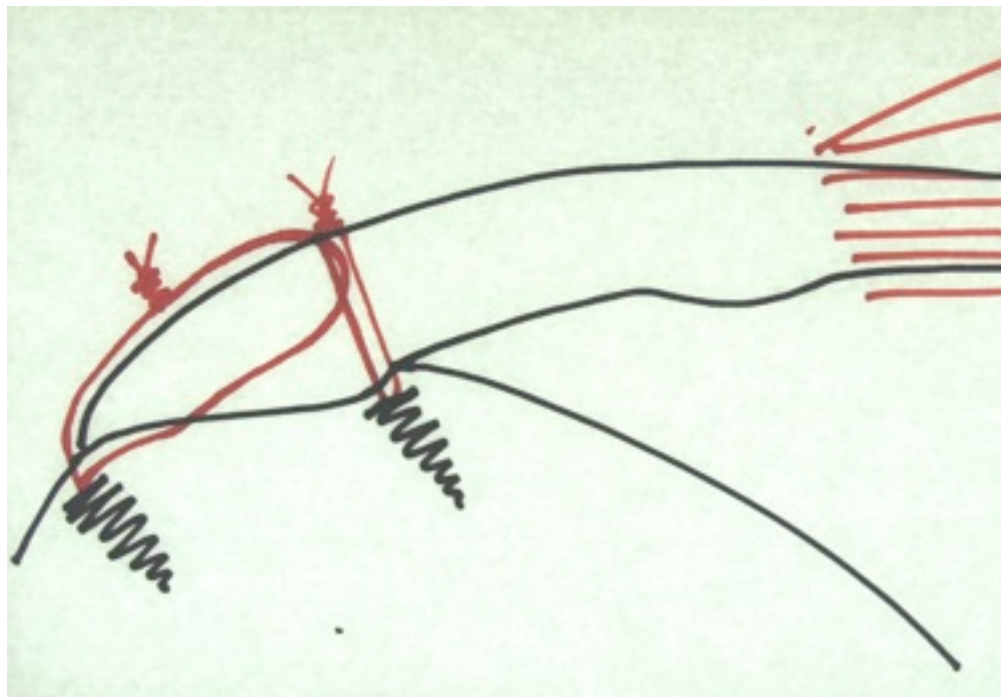


Double row technique

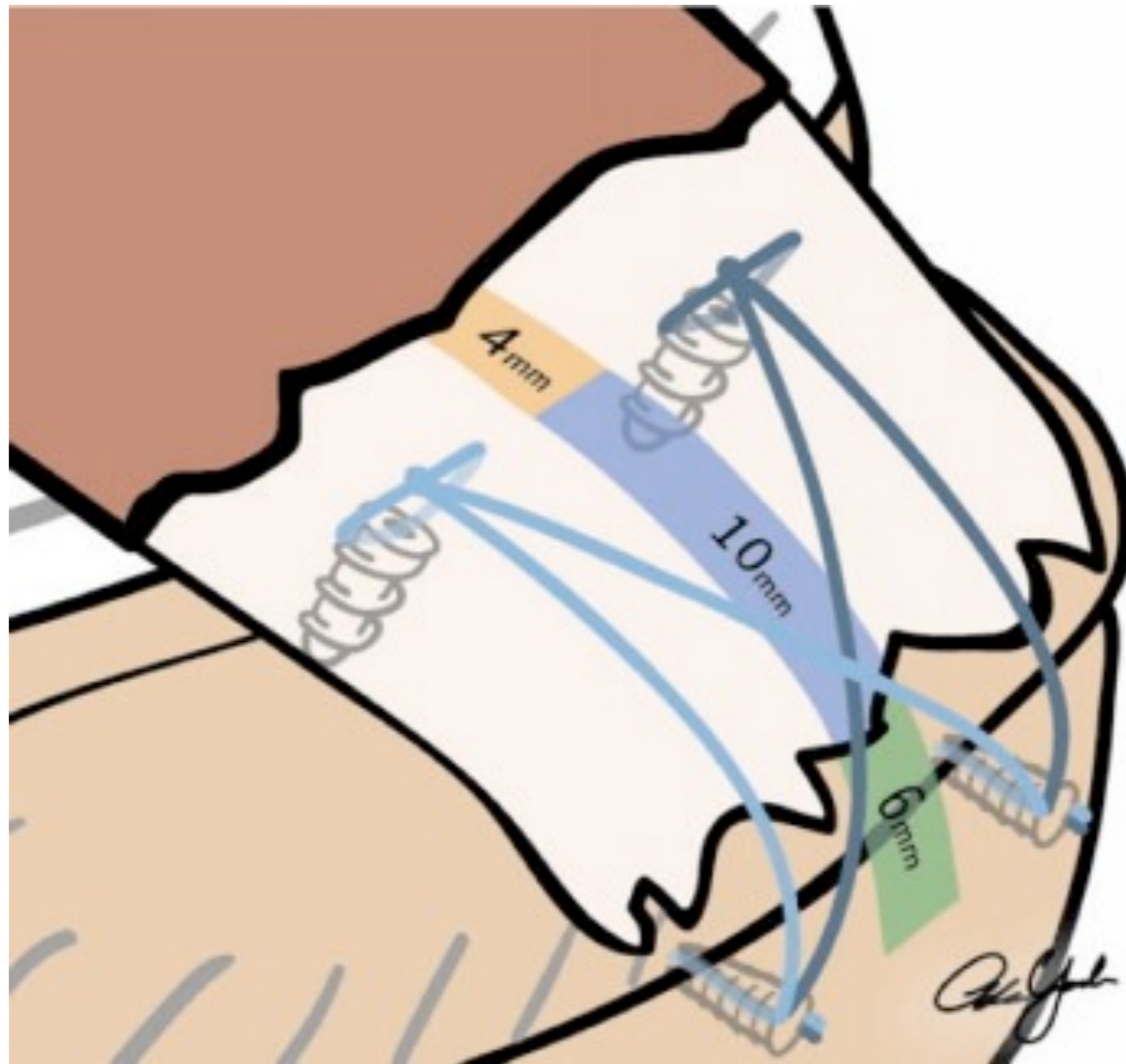


Millett + Guanche 2004 Arthroscopy

DeBeer 2002



double row

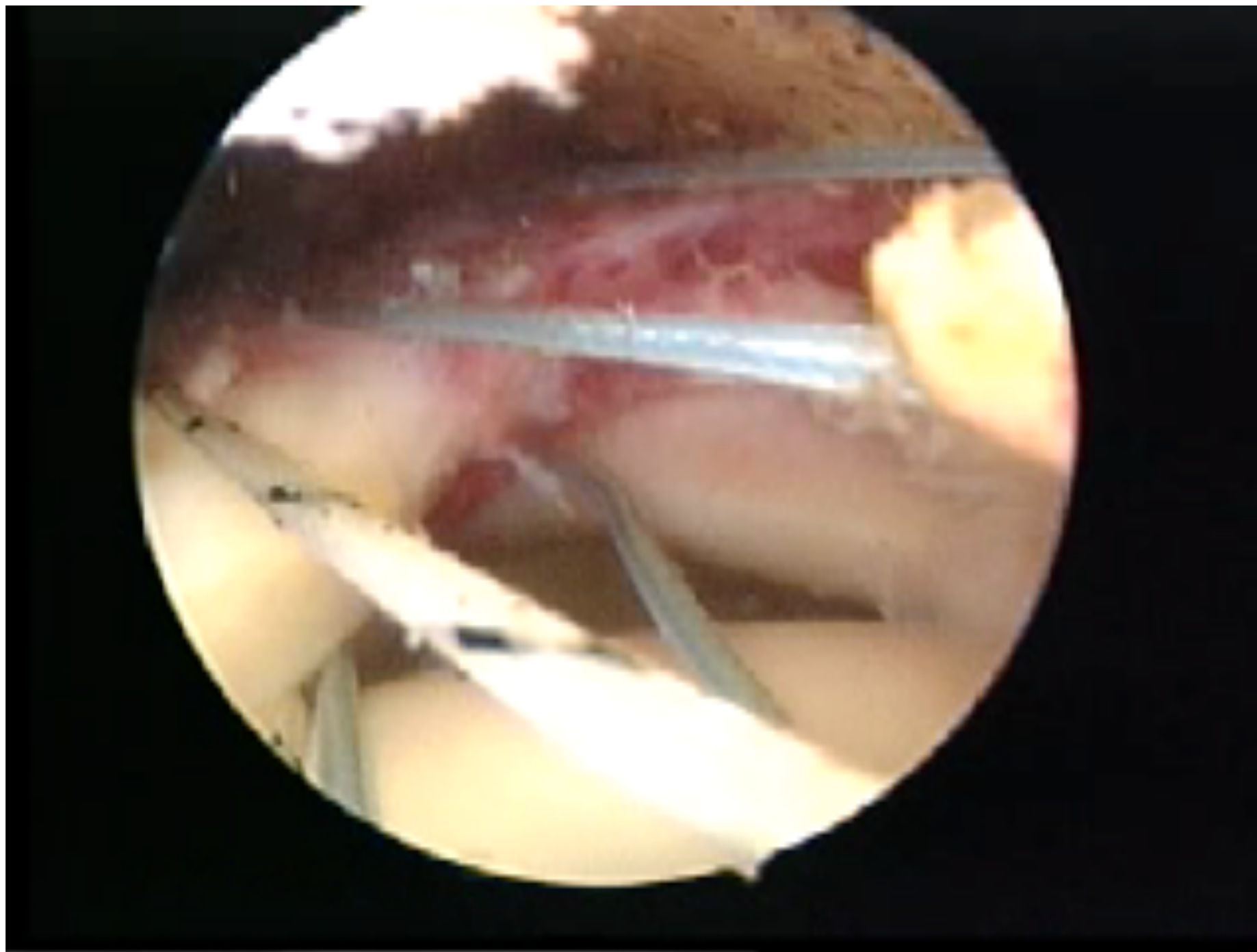


B. Cole 2007 Arthroscopy

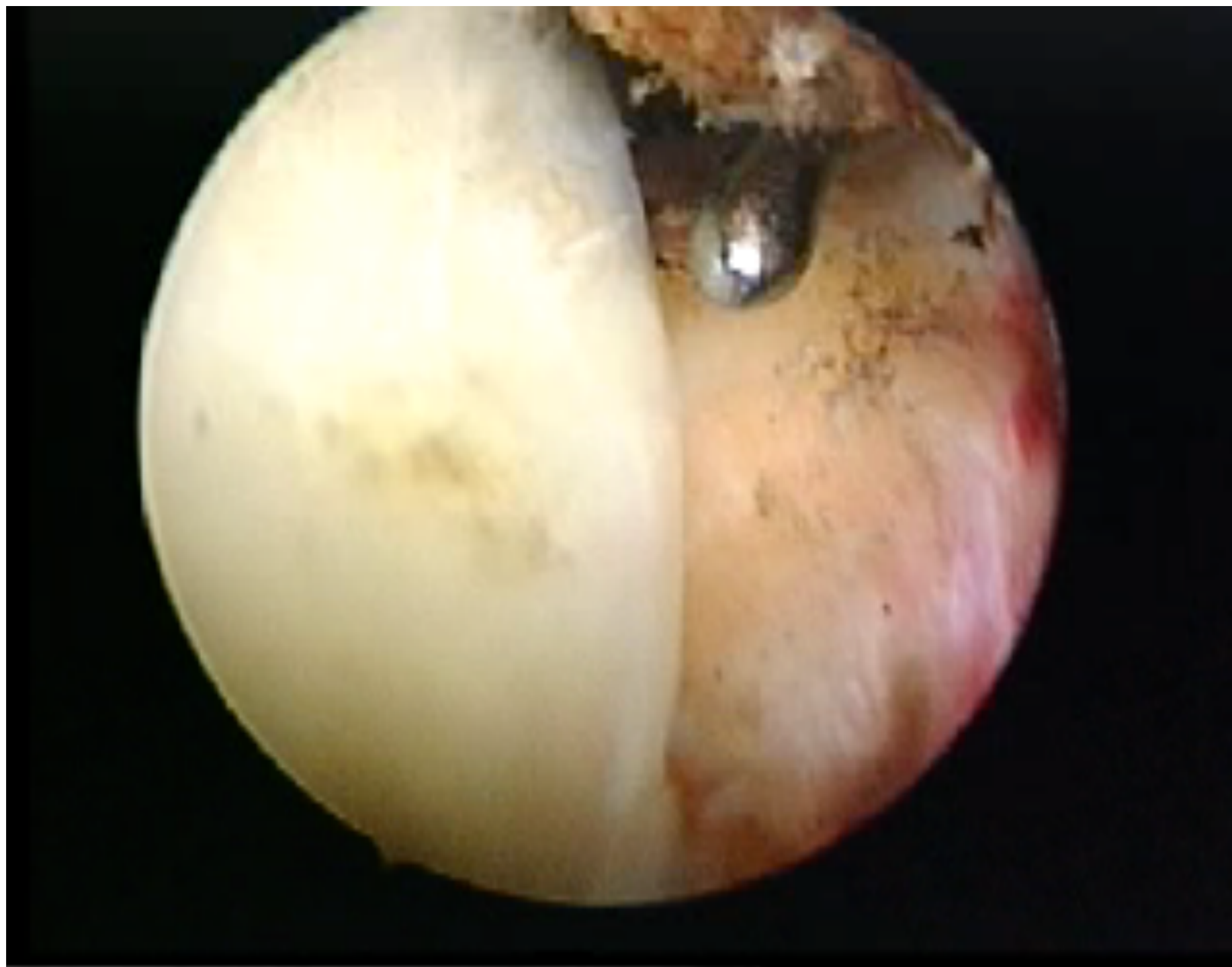
double row



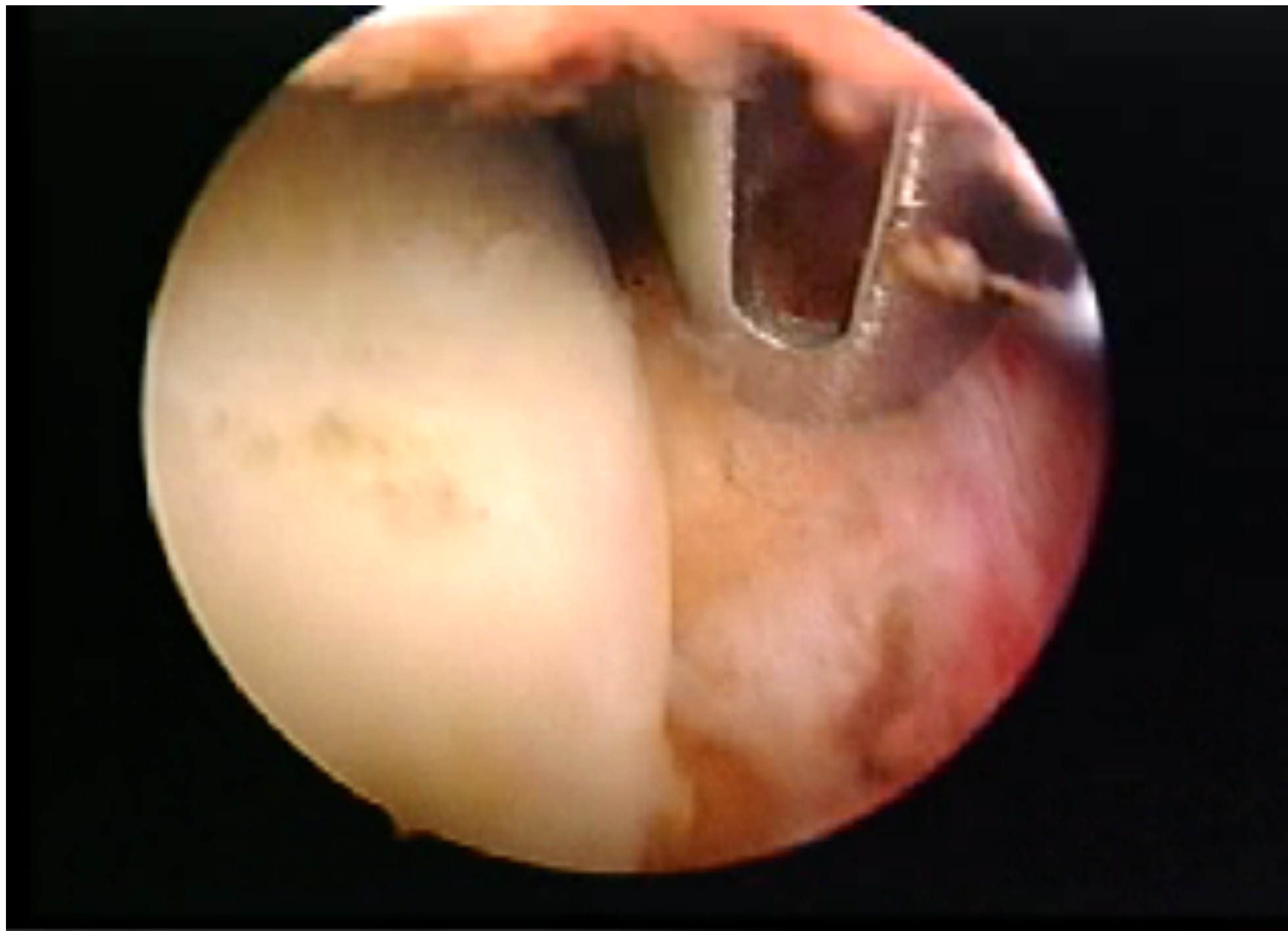
double row



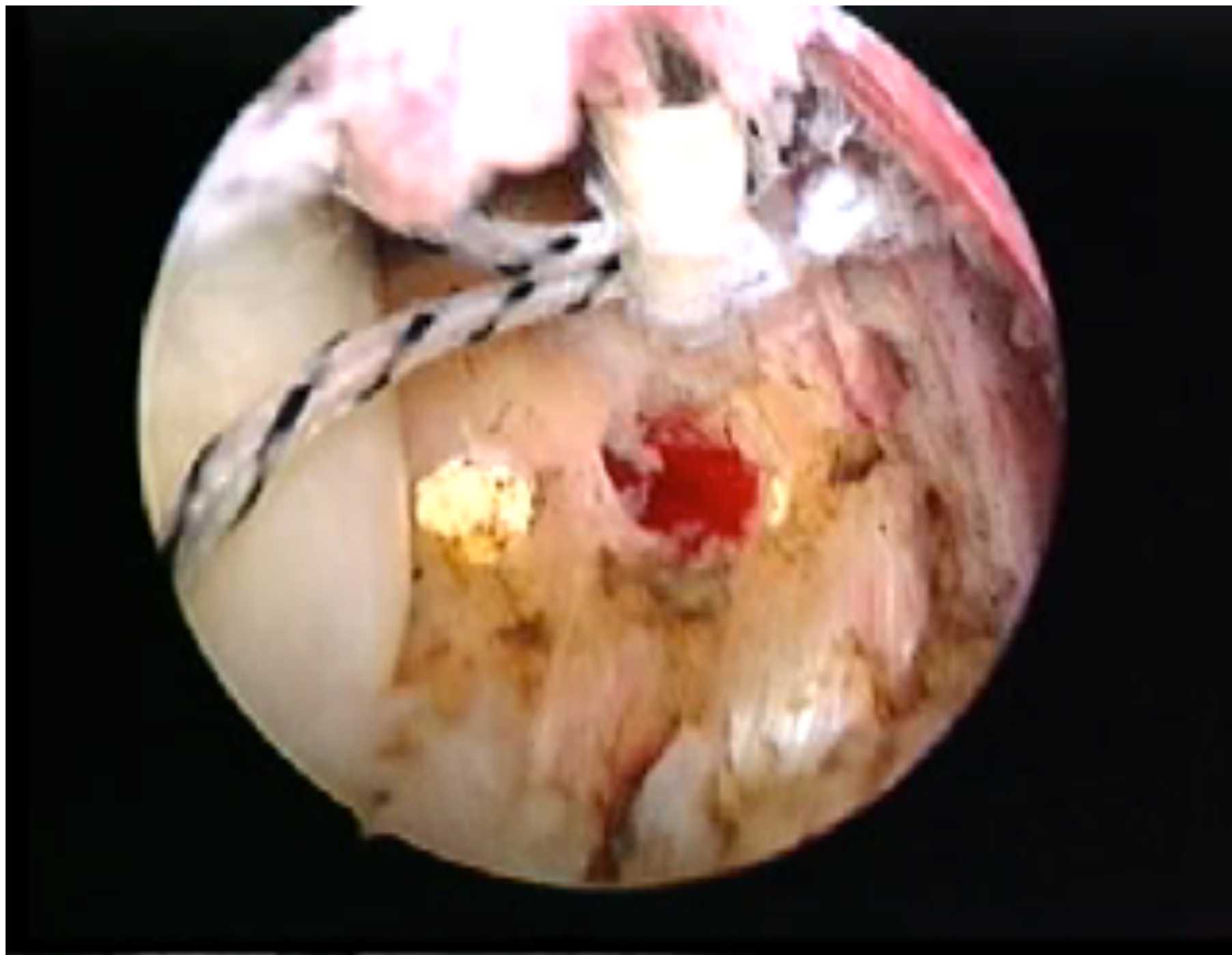
double row



double row



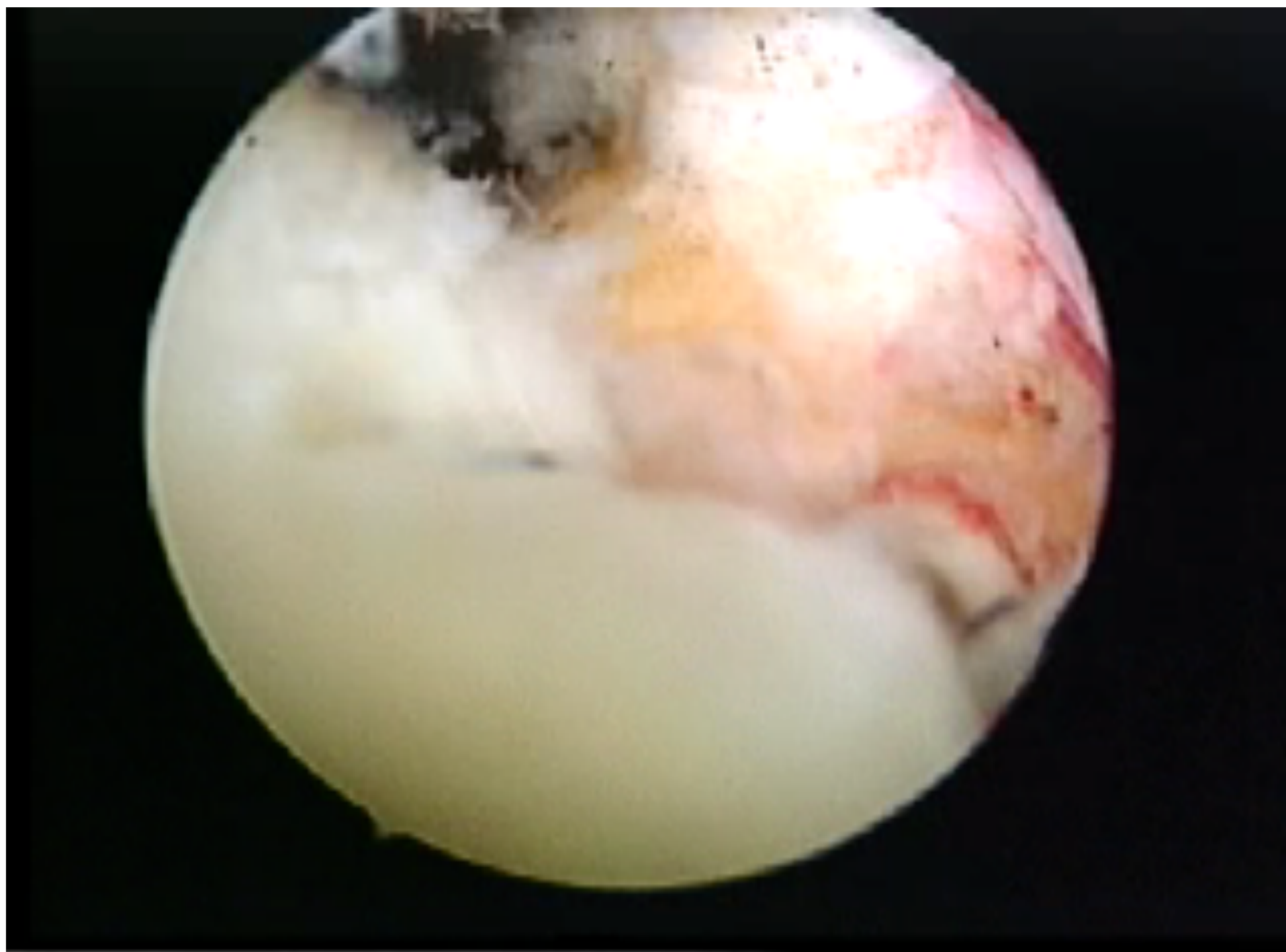
double row



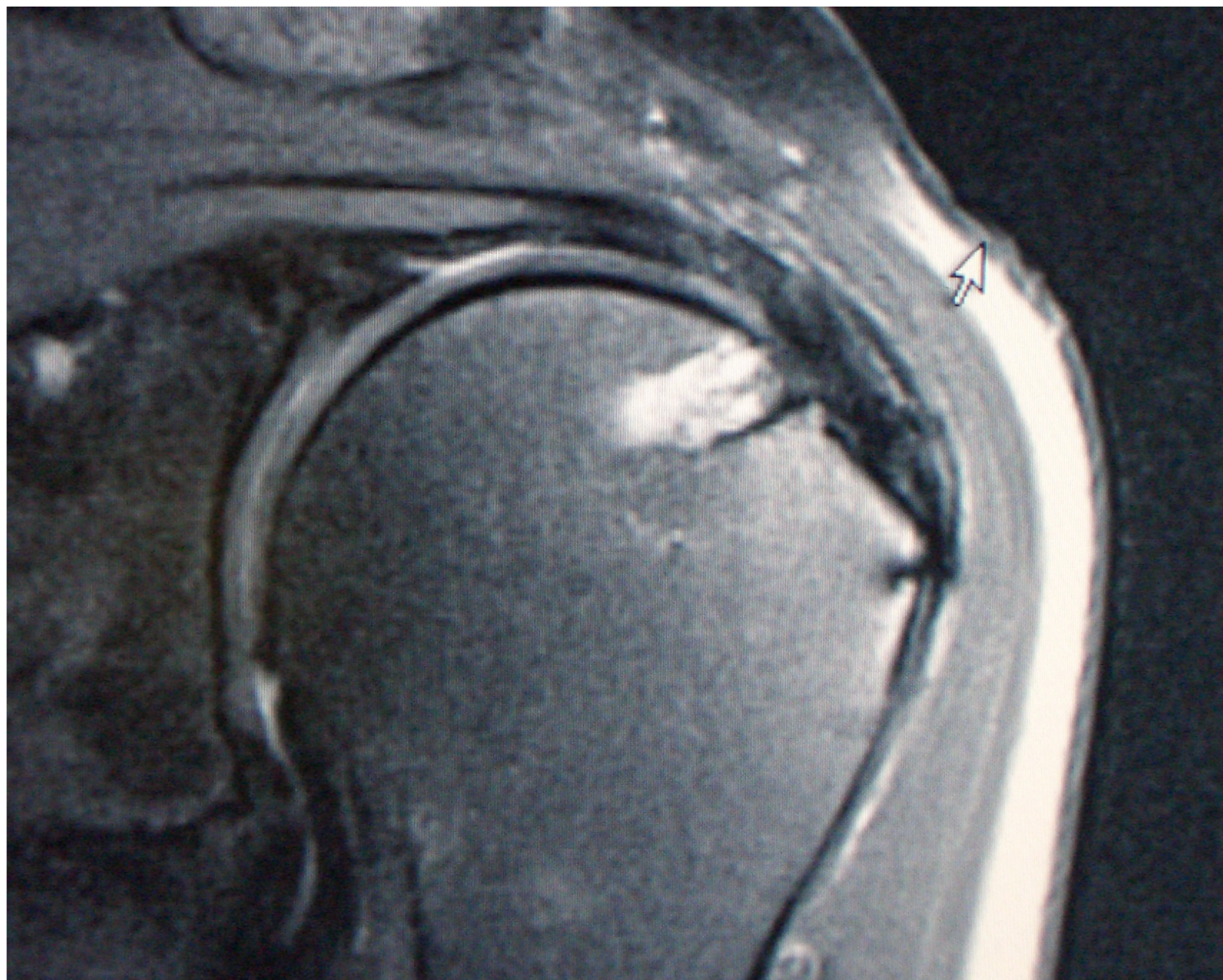
double row



double row



radiologische Kontrolle



Ergebnisse

- Level I Studie (kontrolliert randomisiert)
- n=40 (2 Gruppen) single vs double row
- F/U= 2 Jahre
- klinisch kein Unterschied!

Ergebnisse

- Level I Studie (kontrolliert randomisiert)
- n=60 (2 Gruppen) single vs double row
- F/U= 2 Jahre
- klinisch kein Unterschied!

Ergebnisse

- Level 2 Studie (Kohortenstudie)
- n=66 (2 Gruppen) single vs double row
- F/U= 2 Jahre
- klinisch kein Unterschied!
- aber: double row bessere Heilung (CT-Arthrographie)

Review

- bei großen Defekten ($> 3\text{cm}$) double row besser
 - Saridkis P 2010 JBJS
- klinisch keine Unterschiede, aber strukturell bessere Heilung
- bei Defekten über 1 cm weniger Re-Rupturen
 - Duquin TR 2010 AJSM (Review)

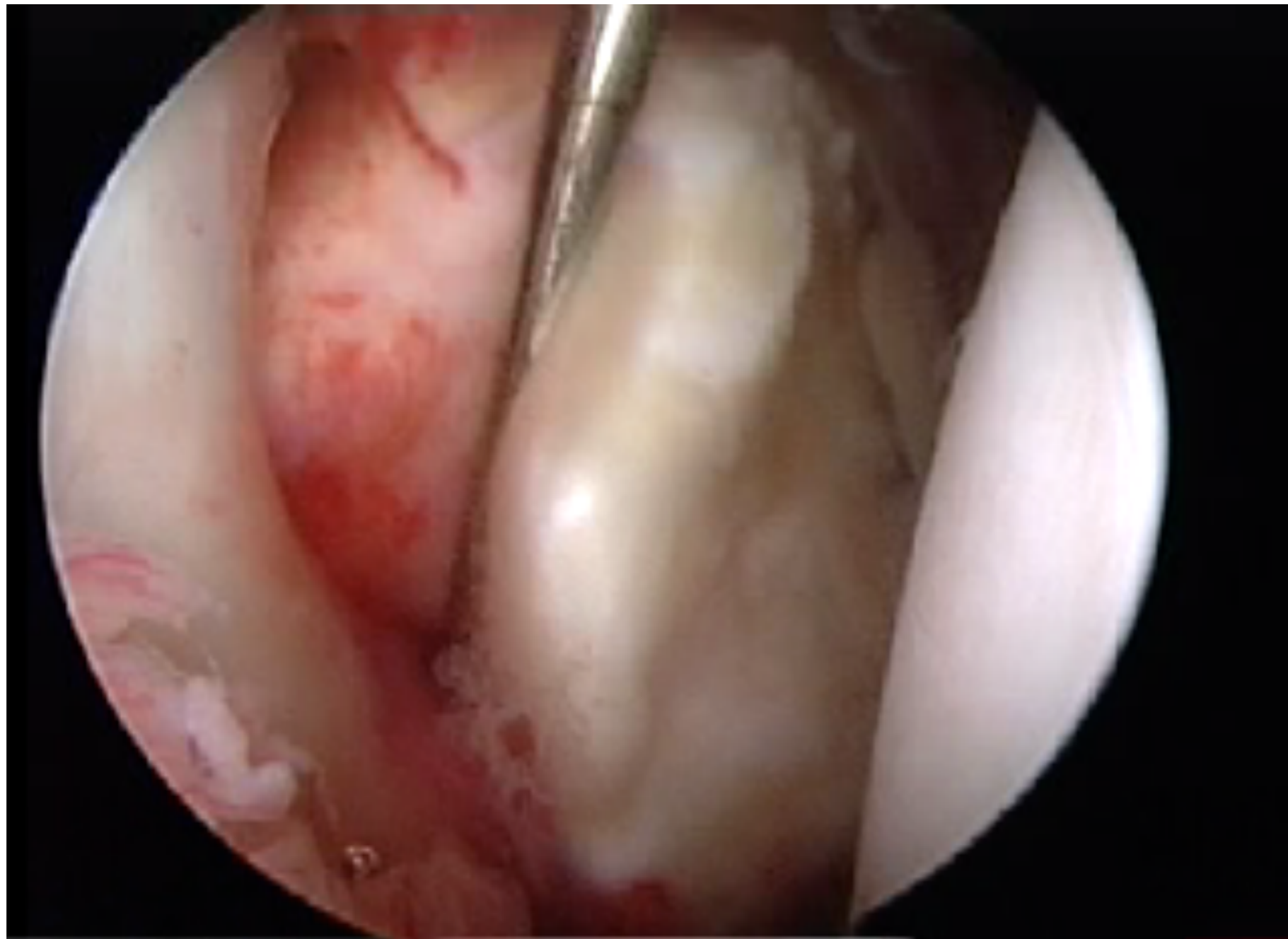
Traumatische Ruptur der Subscapularissehne



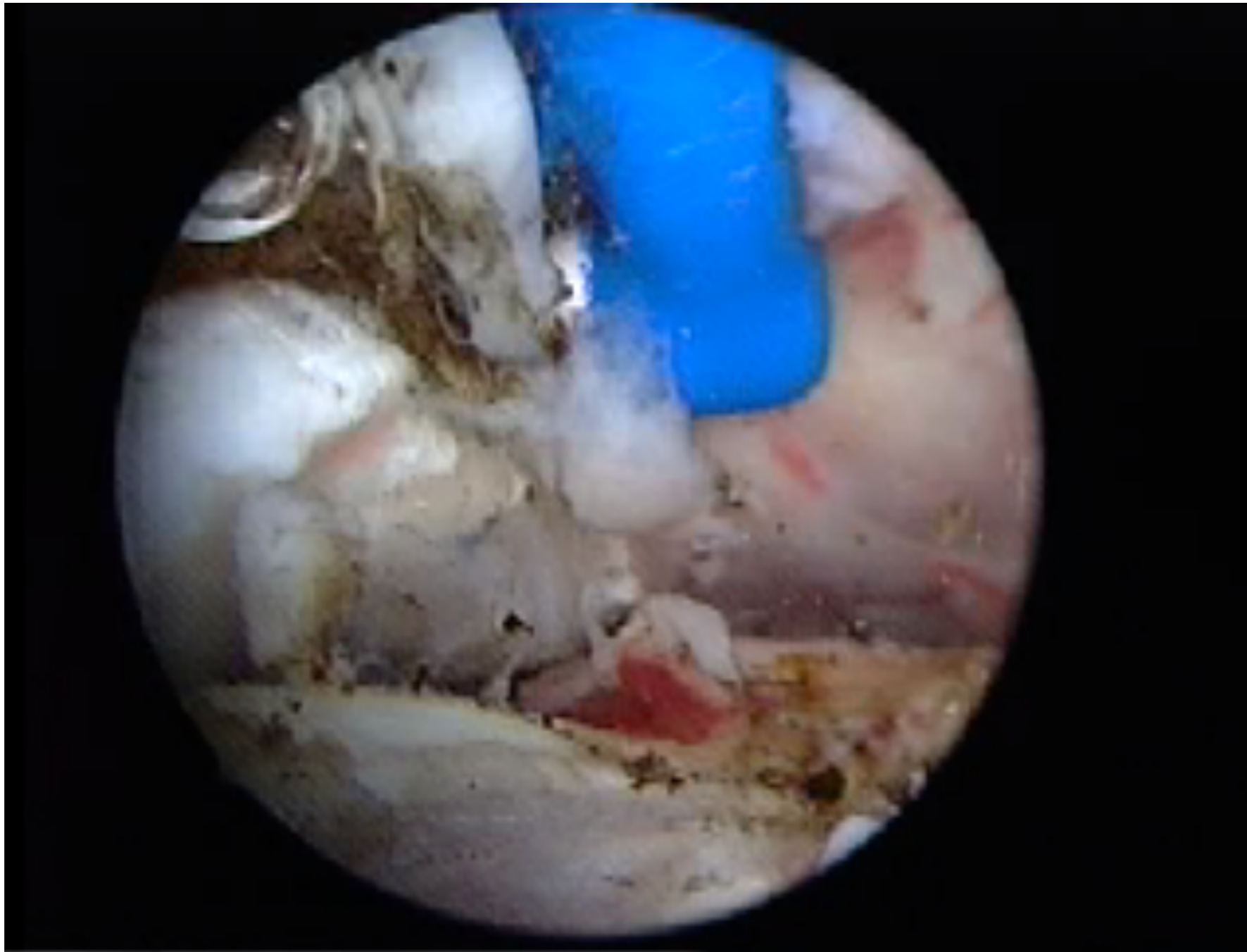
Traumatische Ruptur der Subscapularissehne



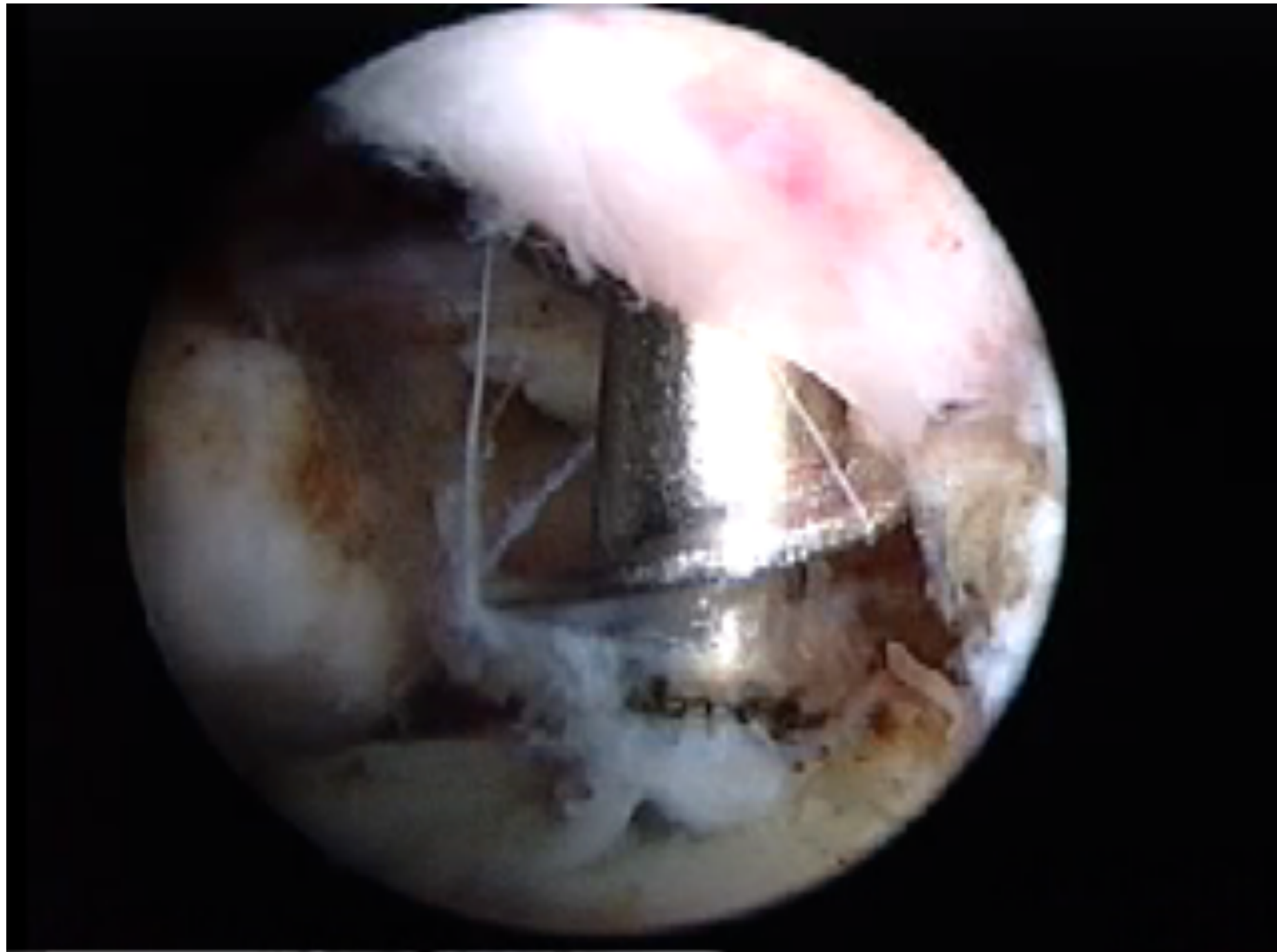
Sicht von dorsal - Ruptur verwachsen



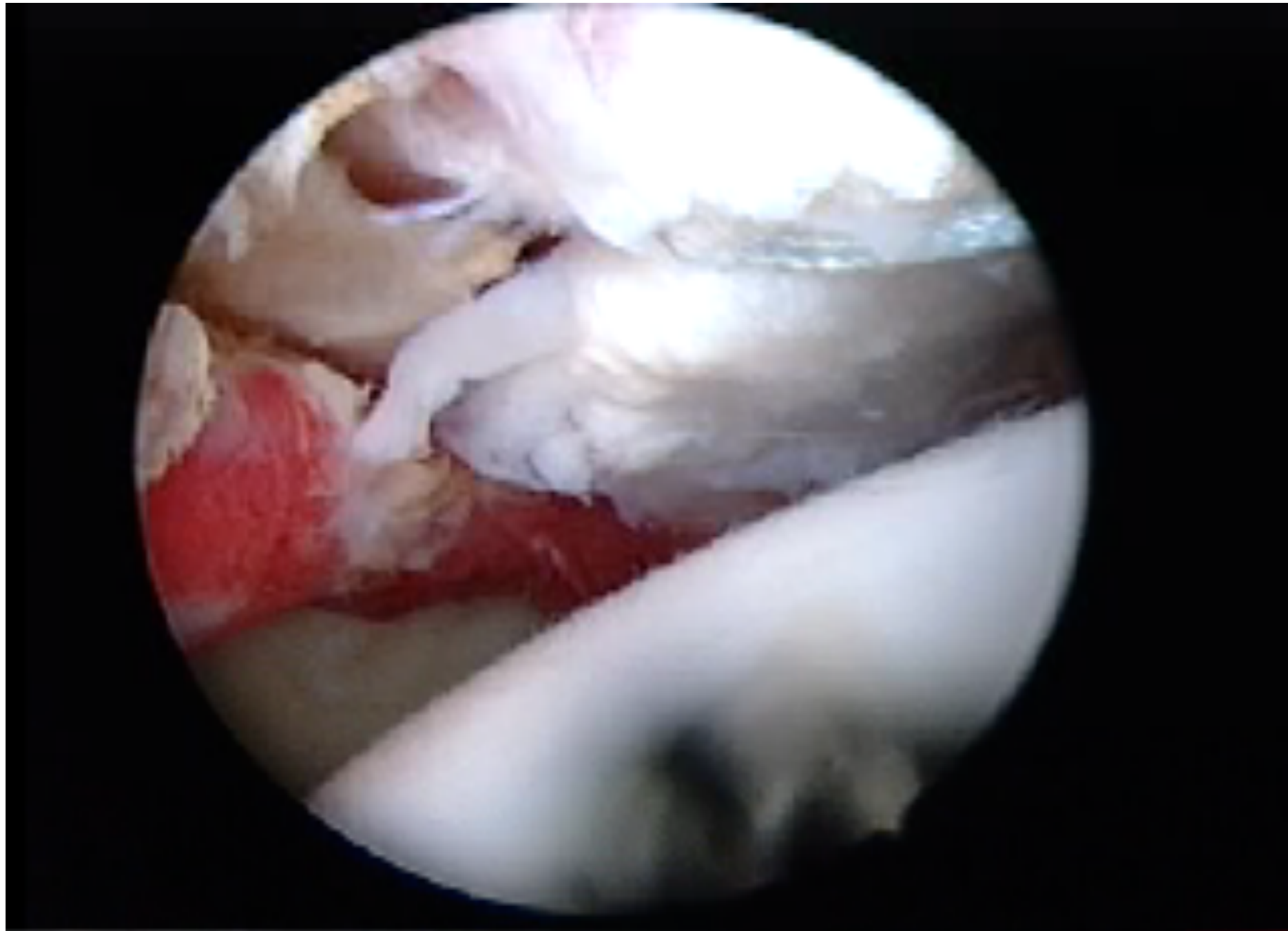
Sicht von kranial - Mobilisation



Sicht von kranial Ankerpositionierung



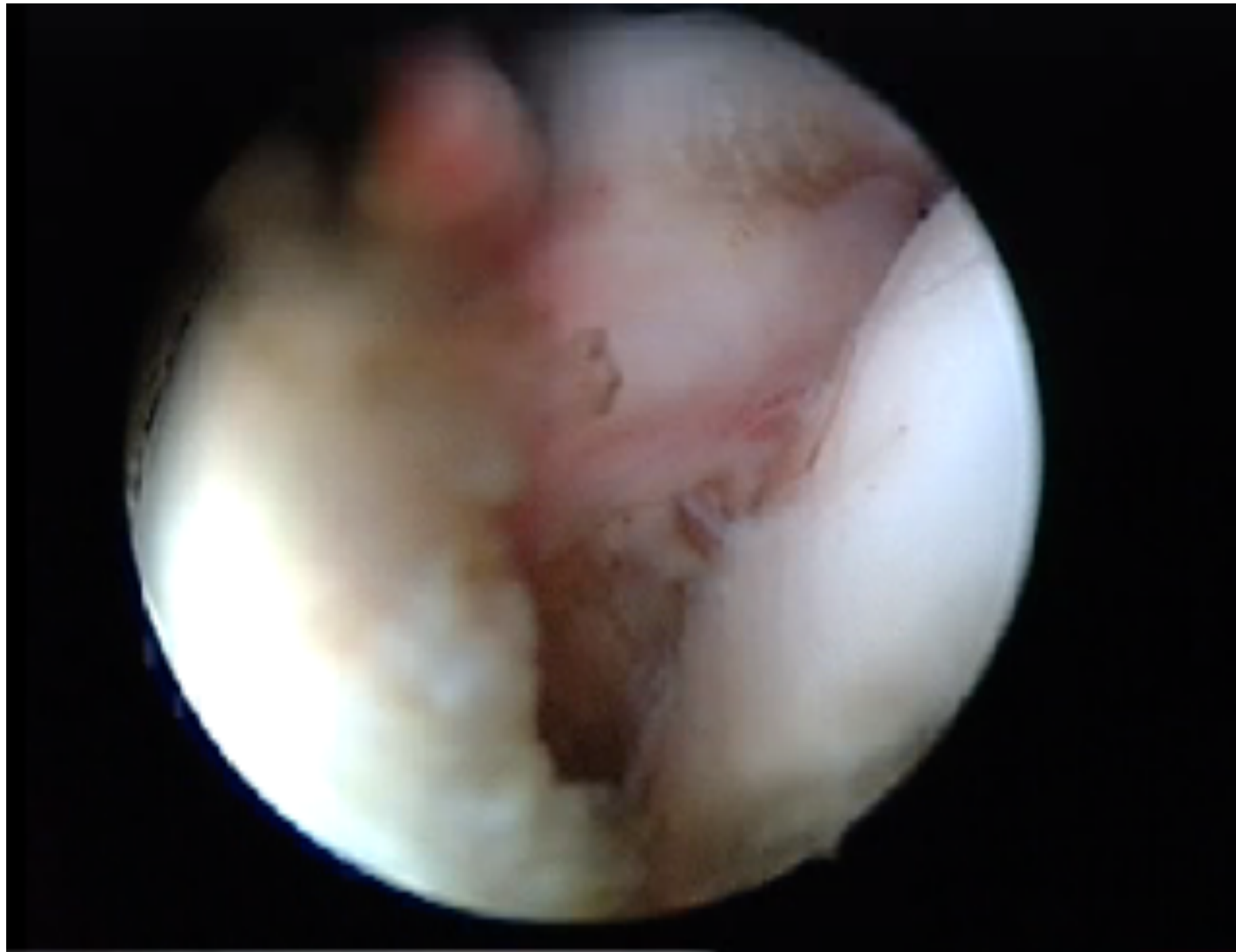
Sicht von kranial - Fadenmanagement

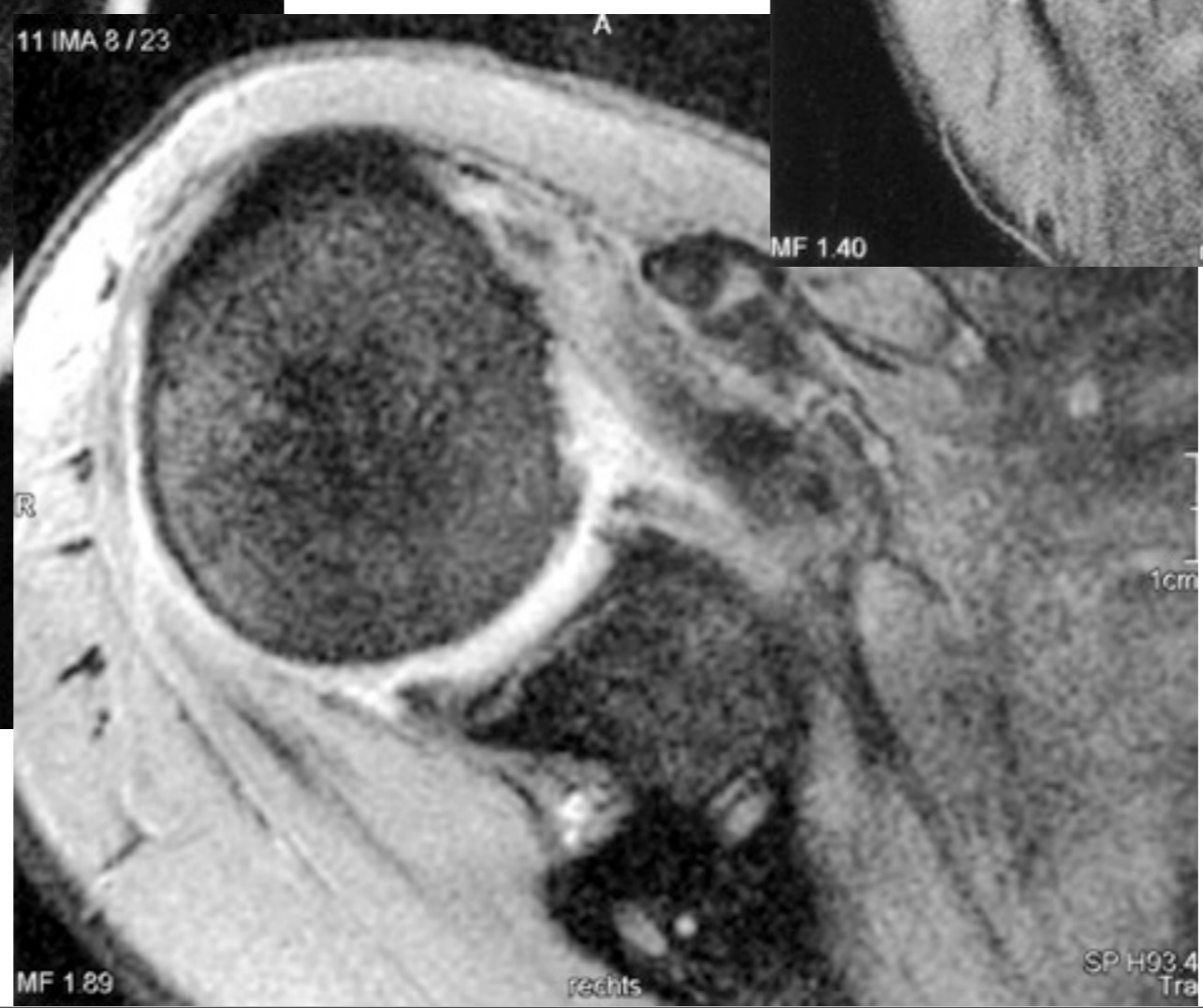


Sicht von kranial - Fadenmanagement

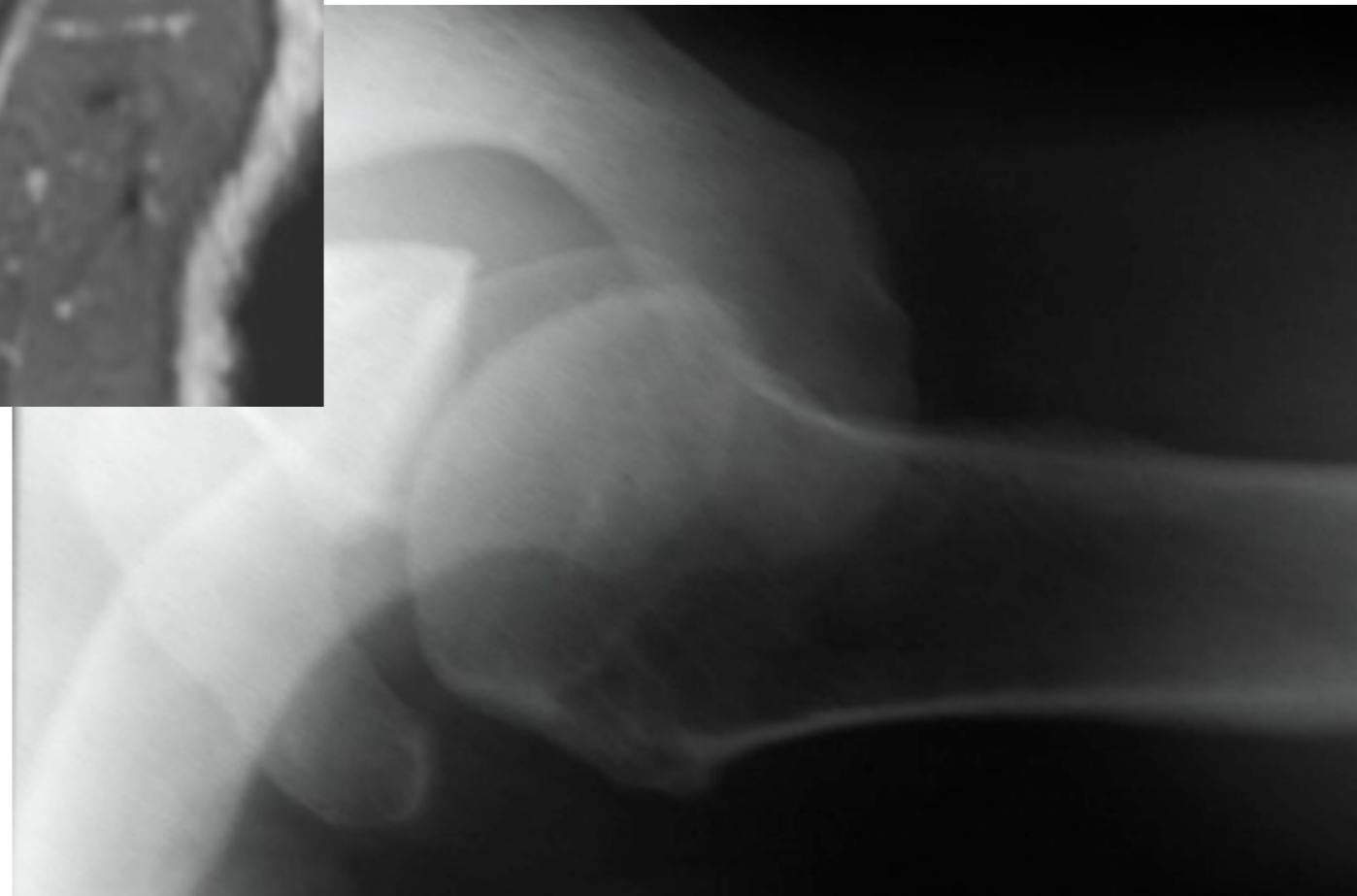
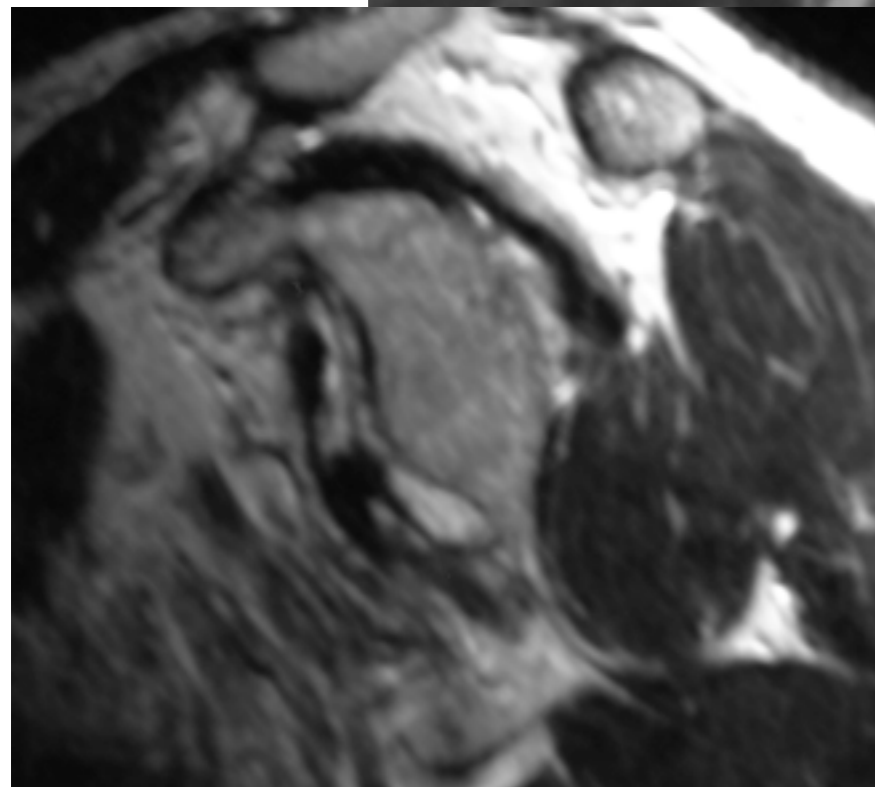
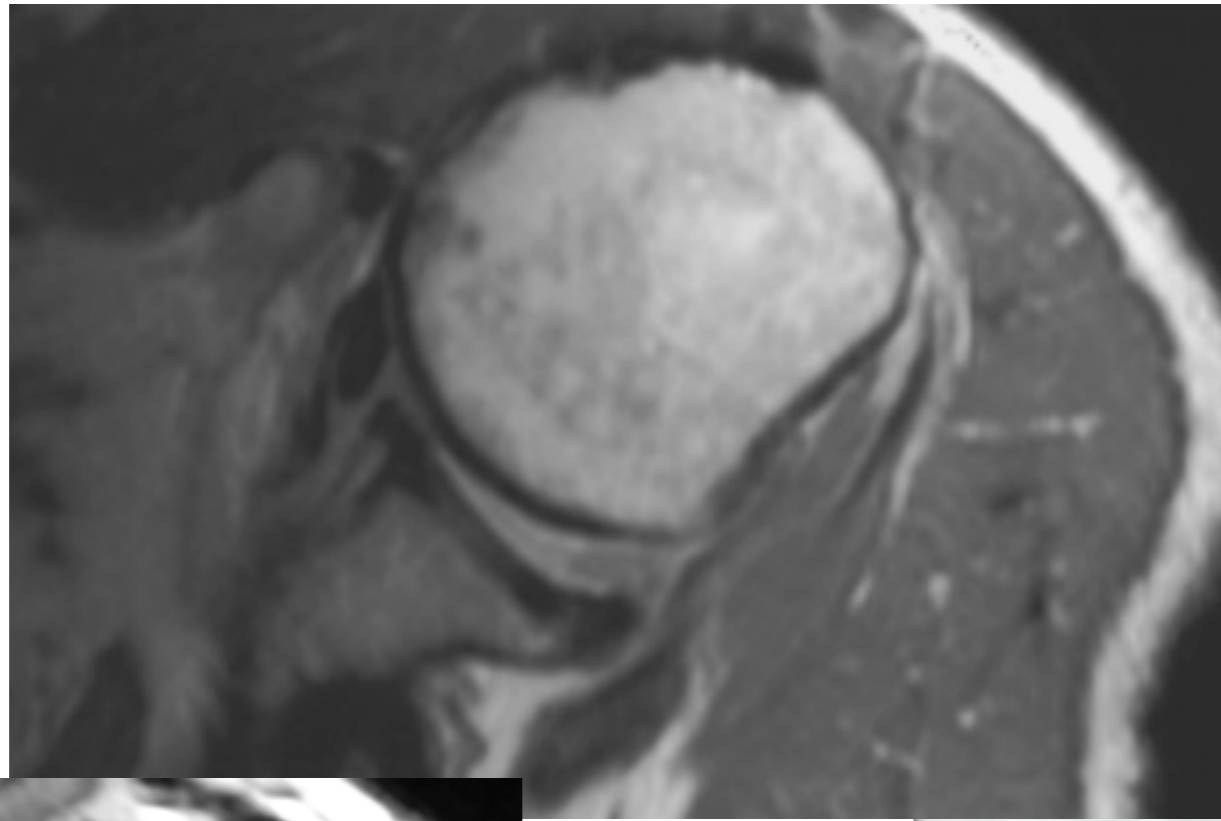


Sicht von dorsal - Funktionsprüfung

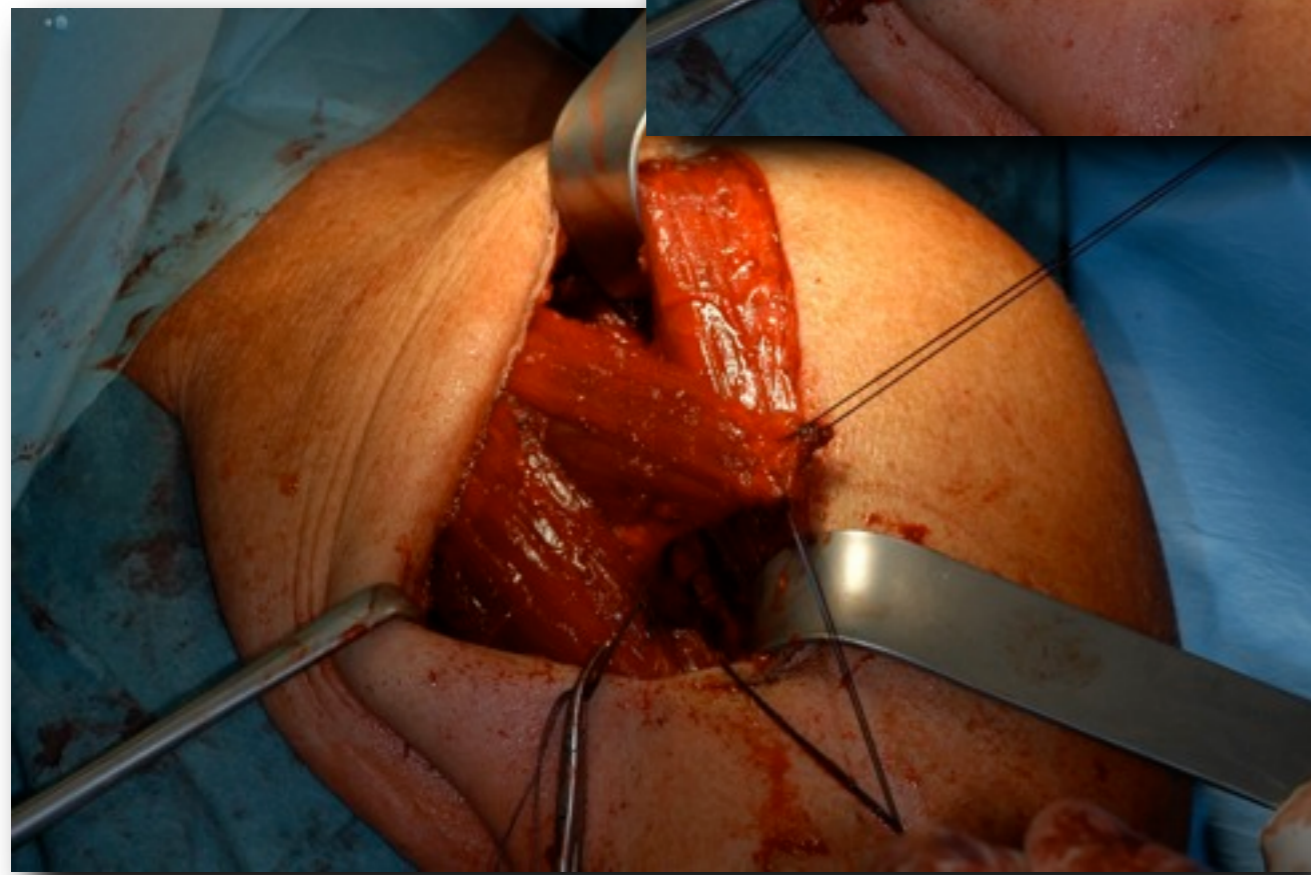
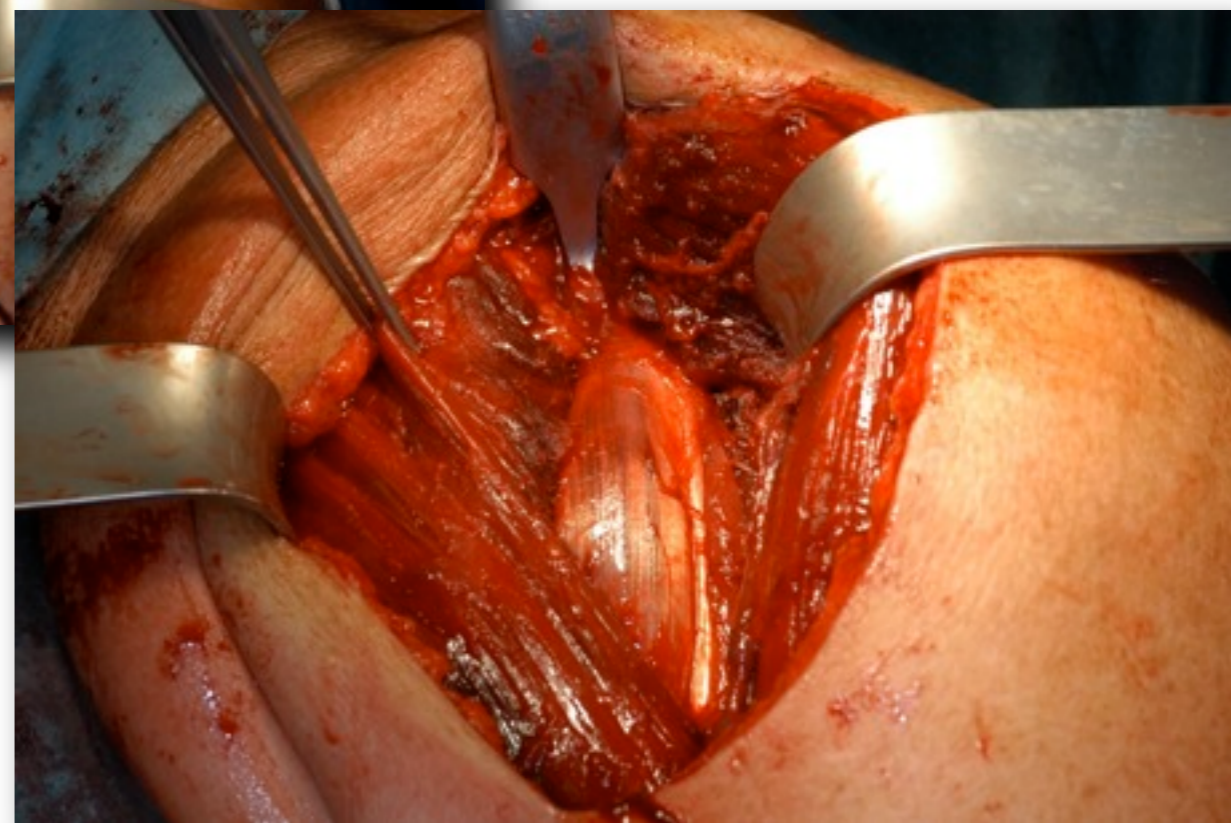
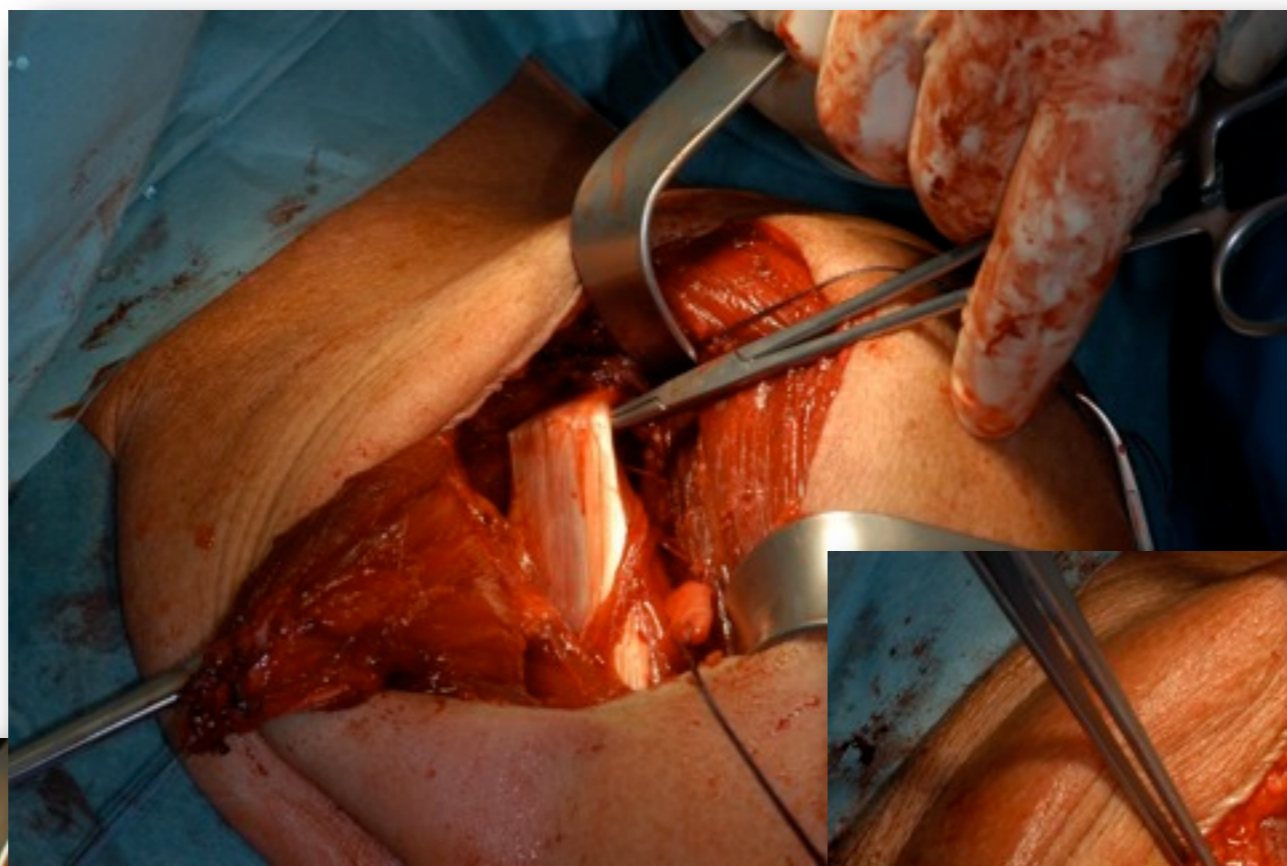




alte SSC-Ruptur



Pectoralis-Transfer



Pectoralis-Transfer



Partialläsionen

- Subscapularissehne
- anteriore Supraspinatussehne
- posteriore Supraspinatussehne

Pathogenese ?

- - degenerativ - instrinsisch
- - outlet impingement (bursaseitig)
- - Pulleyläsion (instabile LBS)
- - Überlastung (overhead activity)

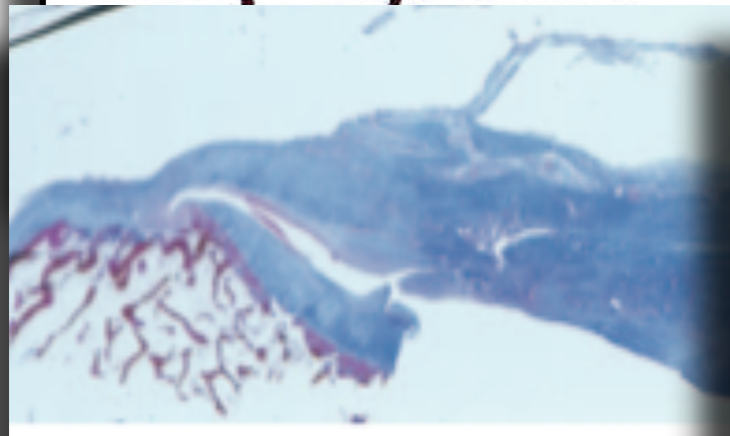
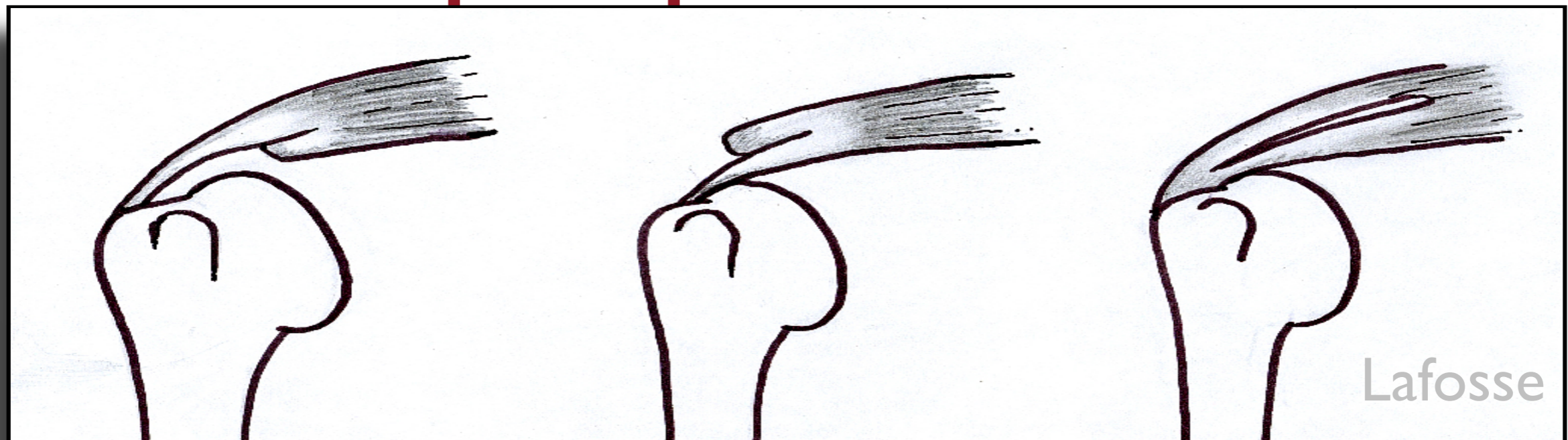


- 1 Degeneration of fibres
- 2 Calcified bodies
- 3 Rupture of fibres
- 4 Rice bodies
- 5 Eburnation

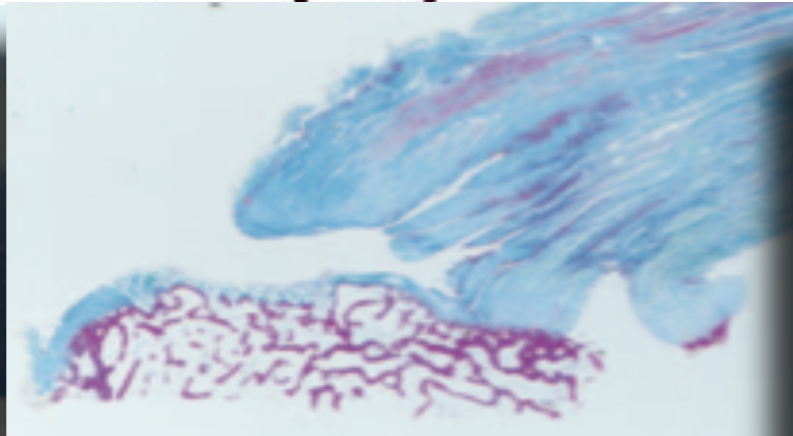


Codman 1934 The Shoulder

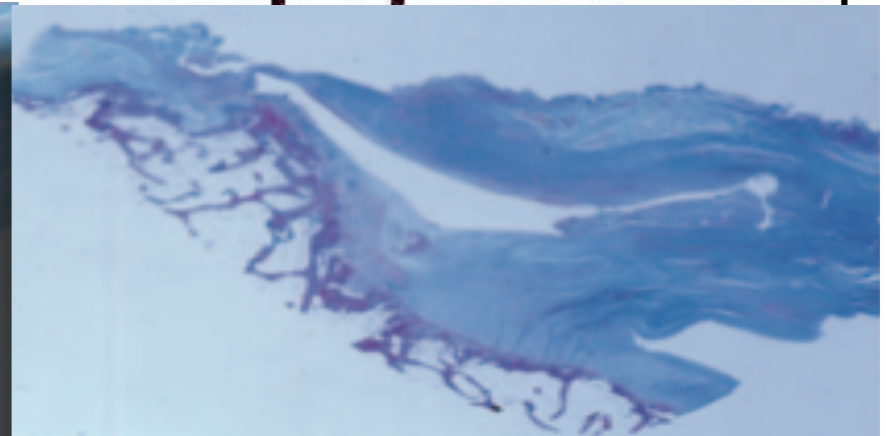
anteriore Supraspinatussehne



A-Läsion
(artikulärseitig)



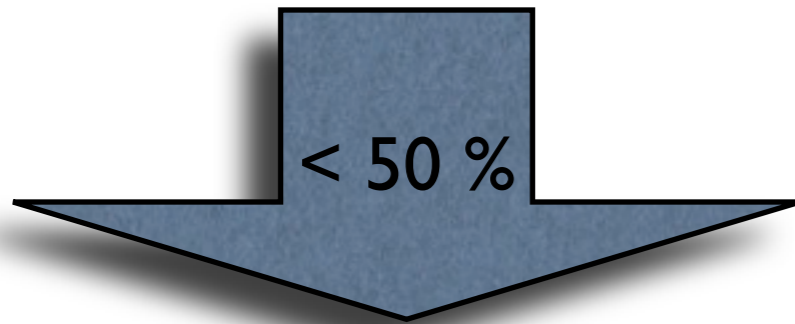
B-Läsion
(bursaseitig)



C-Läsion
(intratendinös)

Biomechanik

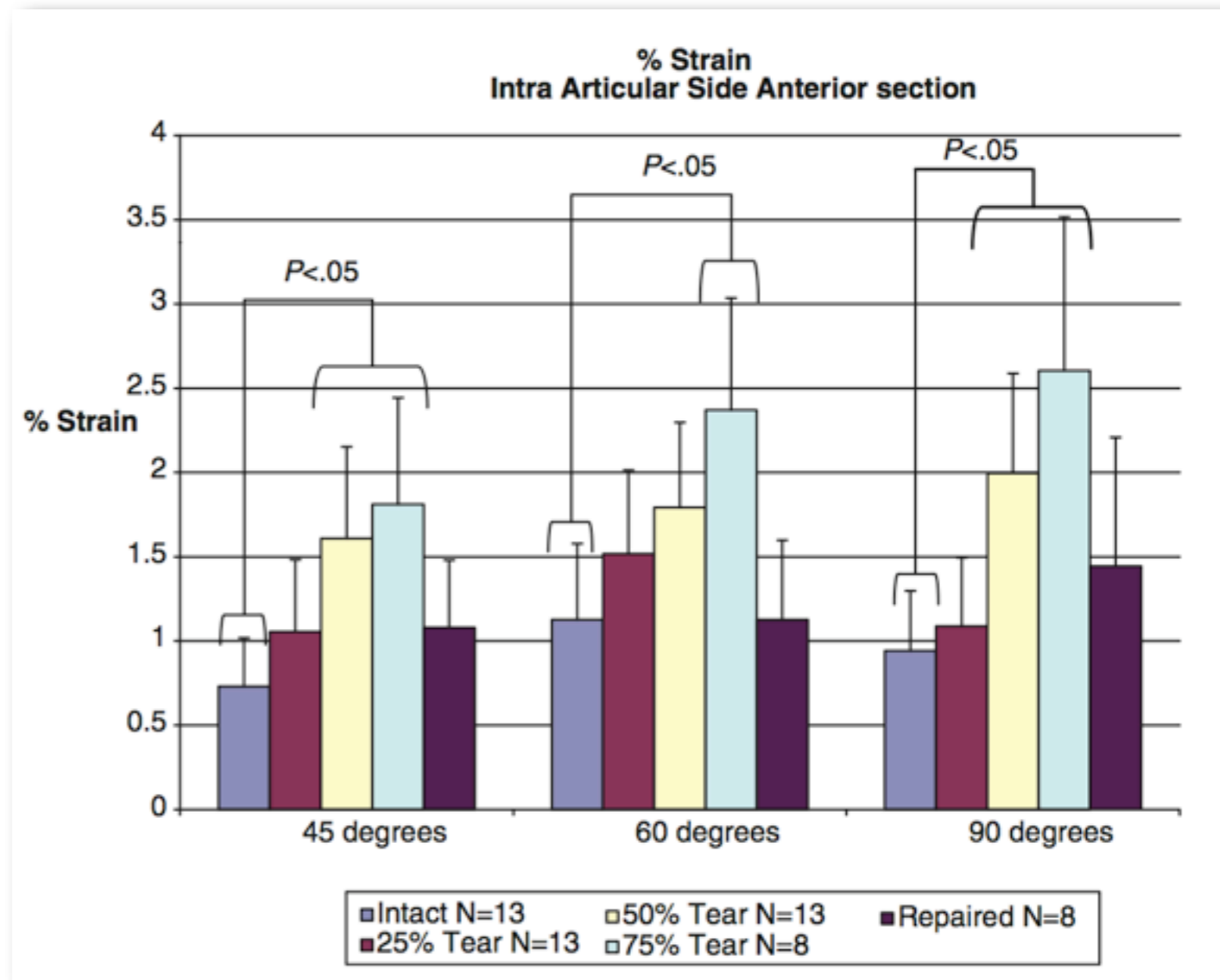
klinisch nur Debridement



kein Unterschied
(cave B-Läsion)



bursal: Gefäßreicher !

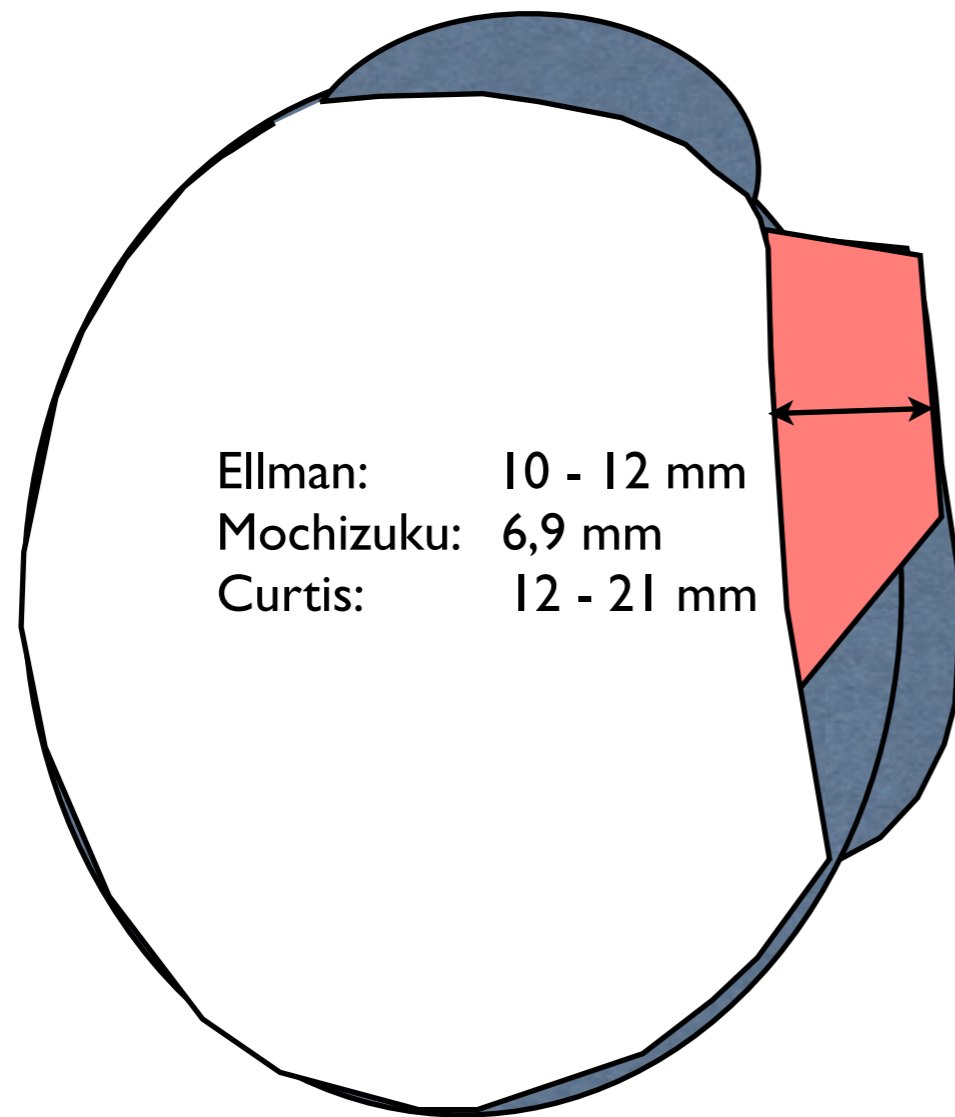


Cordasco FA 2002 AJSM

Mazzocca AD 2008 AJSM

Löhr JF, Uthoff HK 2007 Orthopäde

Größe der Läsion

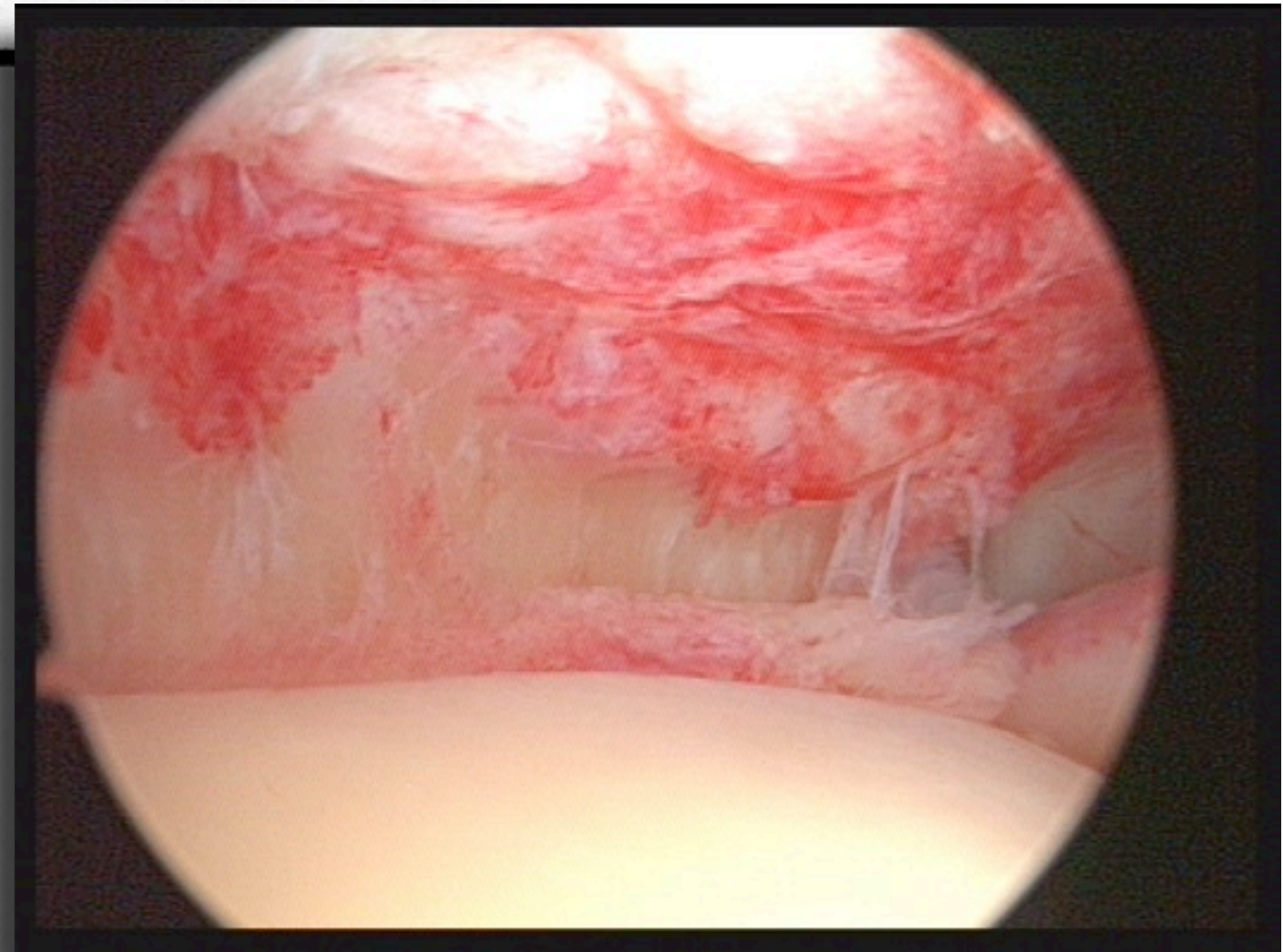
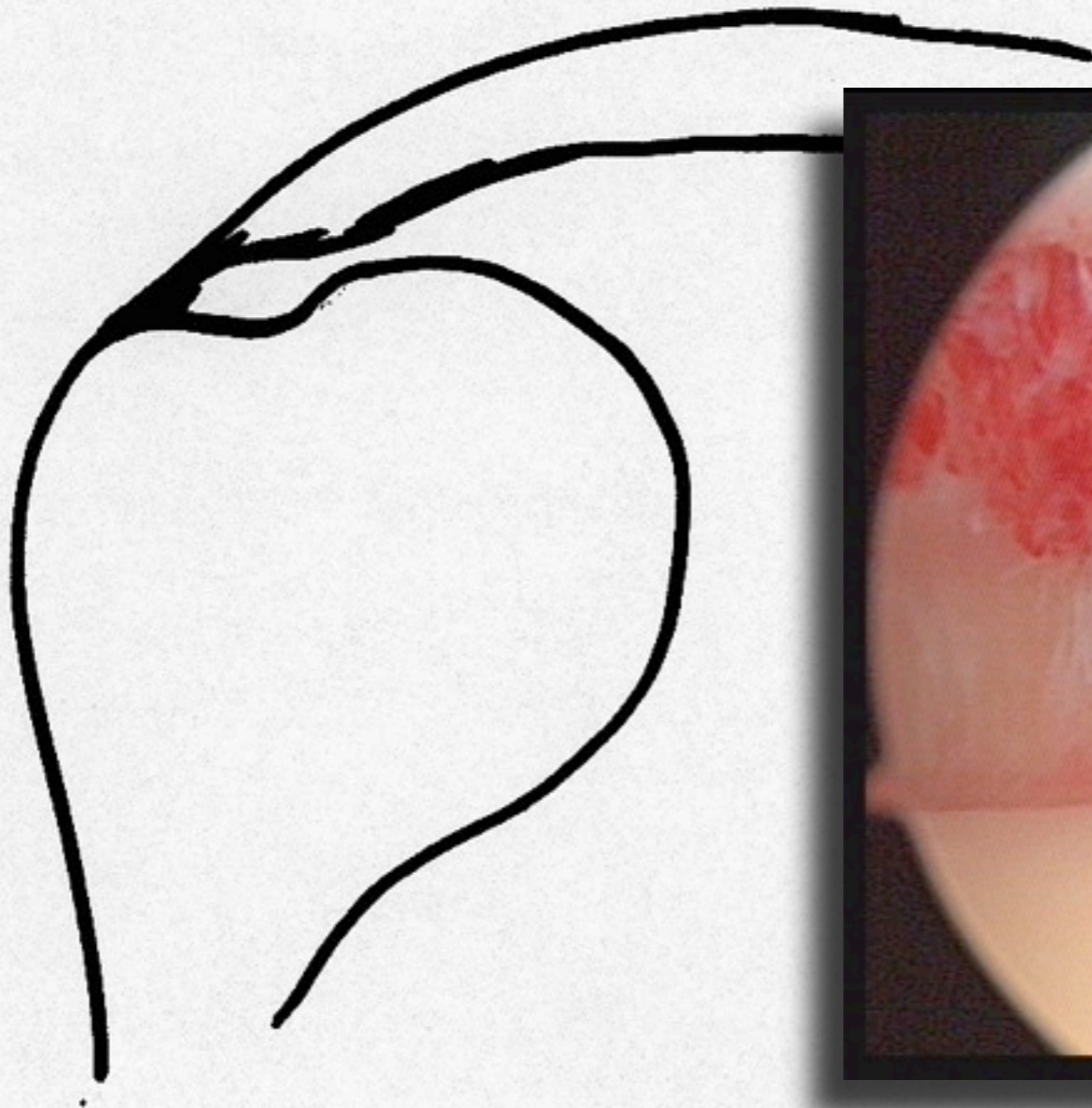


Größe

- Grad 1: < 3 mm
- Grad 2: 3 - 6 mm
- Grad 3: > 6 mm

Mochizuku T 2008 JBJS
Curtis AS 2002 Arthroscopy
Ellman 1990 Clin Orthop Rel Res

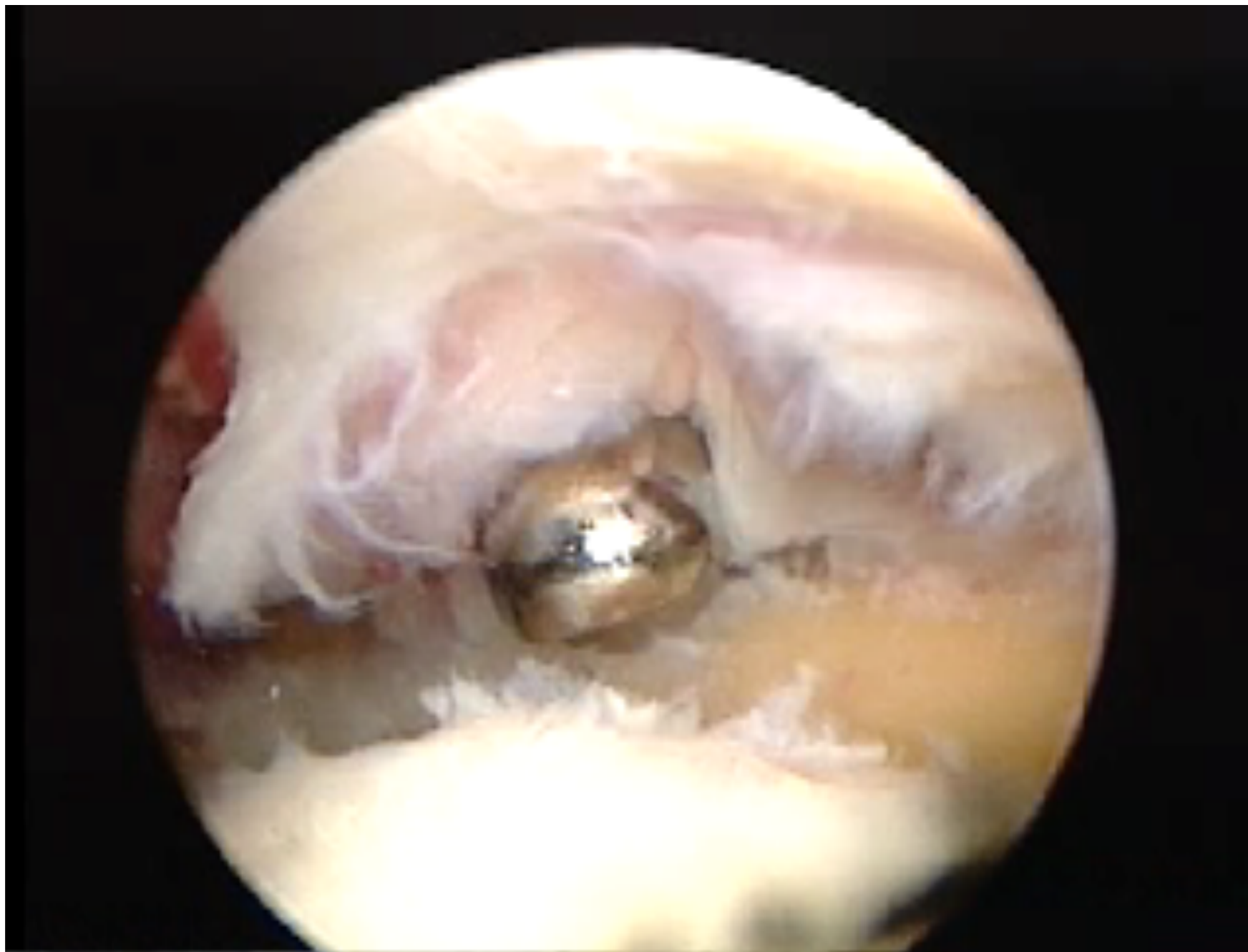
Ruptur Typ A3



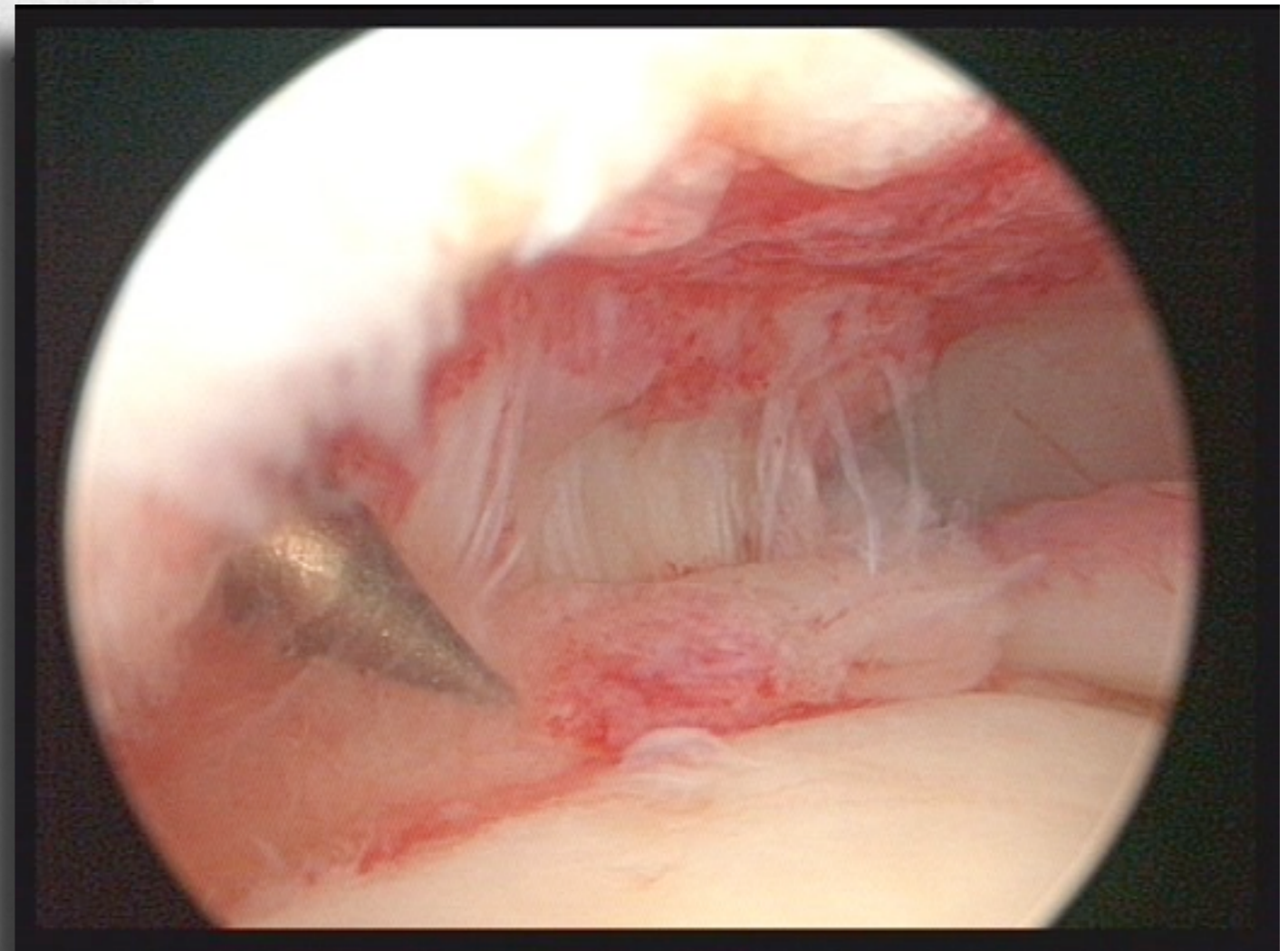
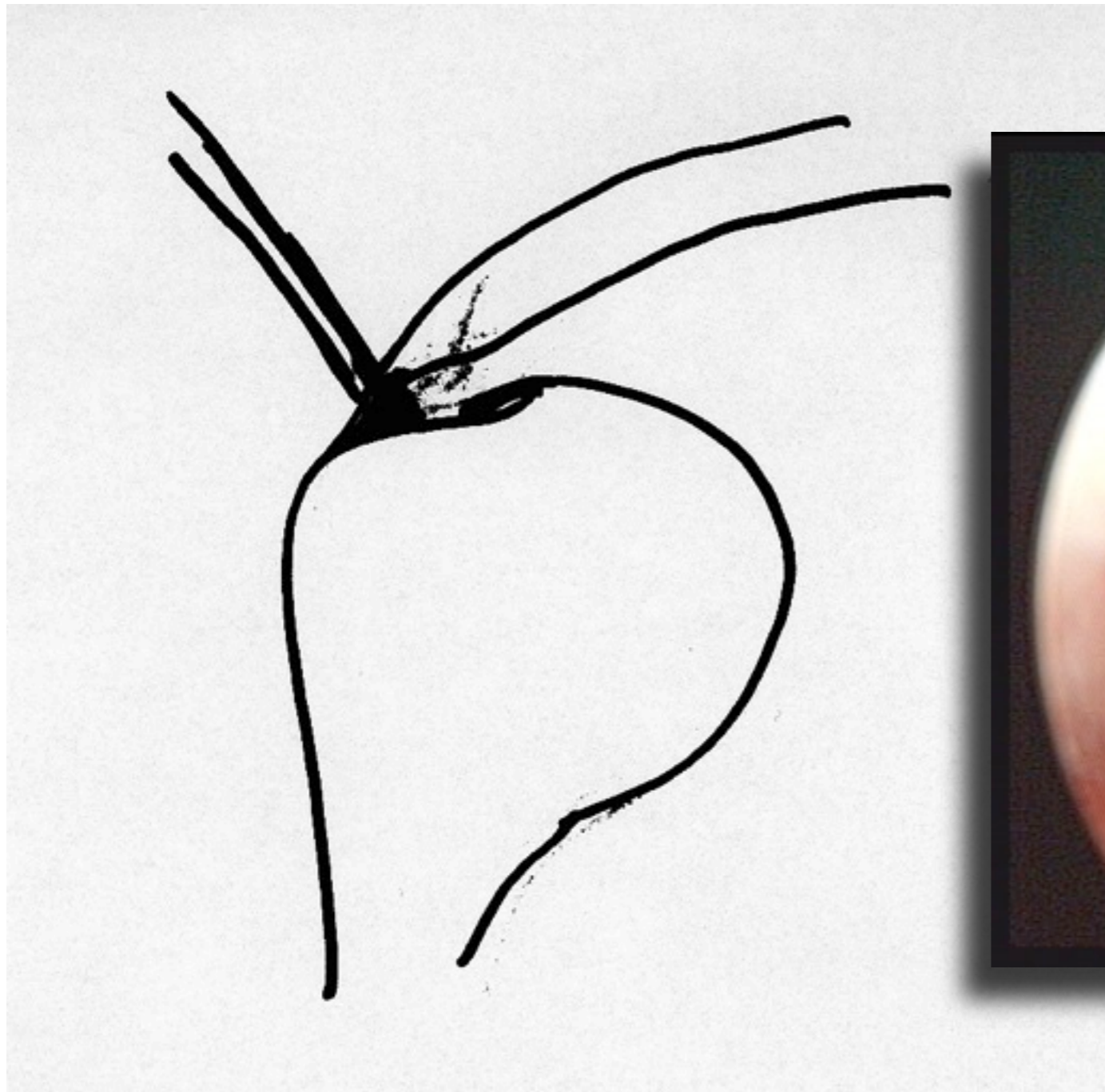
Umwandlung in Komplettruptur ?

- 52 Schulterpatienten (Alter 53 Jahre)
- F/U 11 Monate
- Ultraschall: 5 Komplettrupturen (12 %)
- ASES Score: präop: 46.1 FU: 82.1

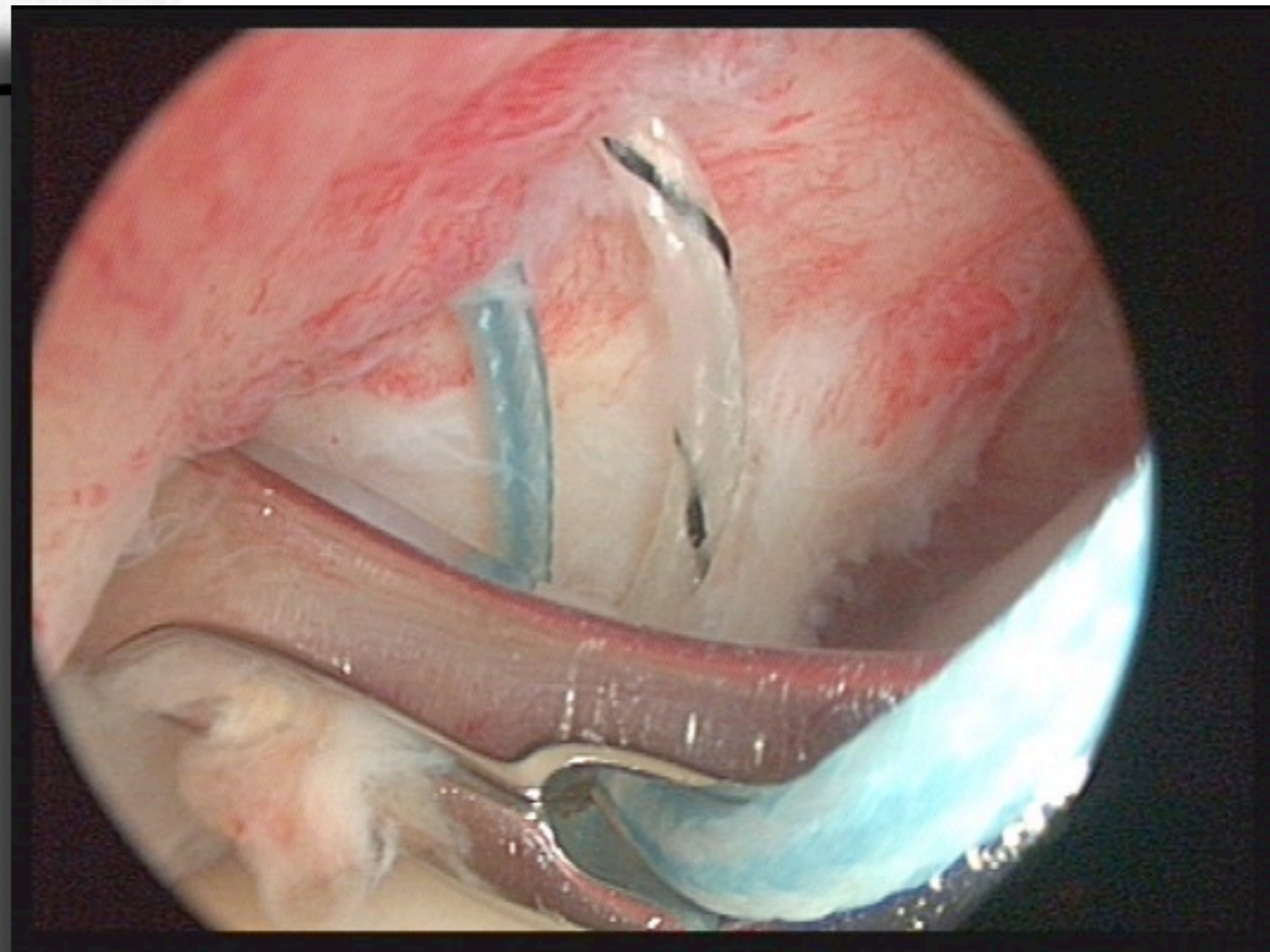
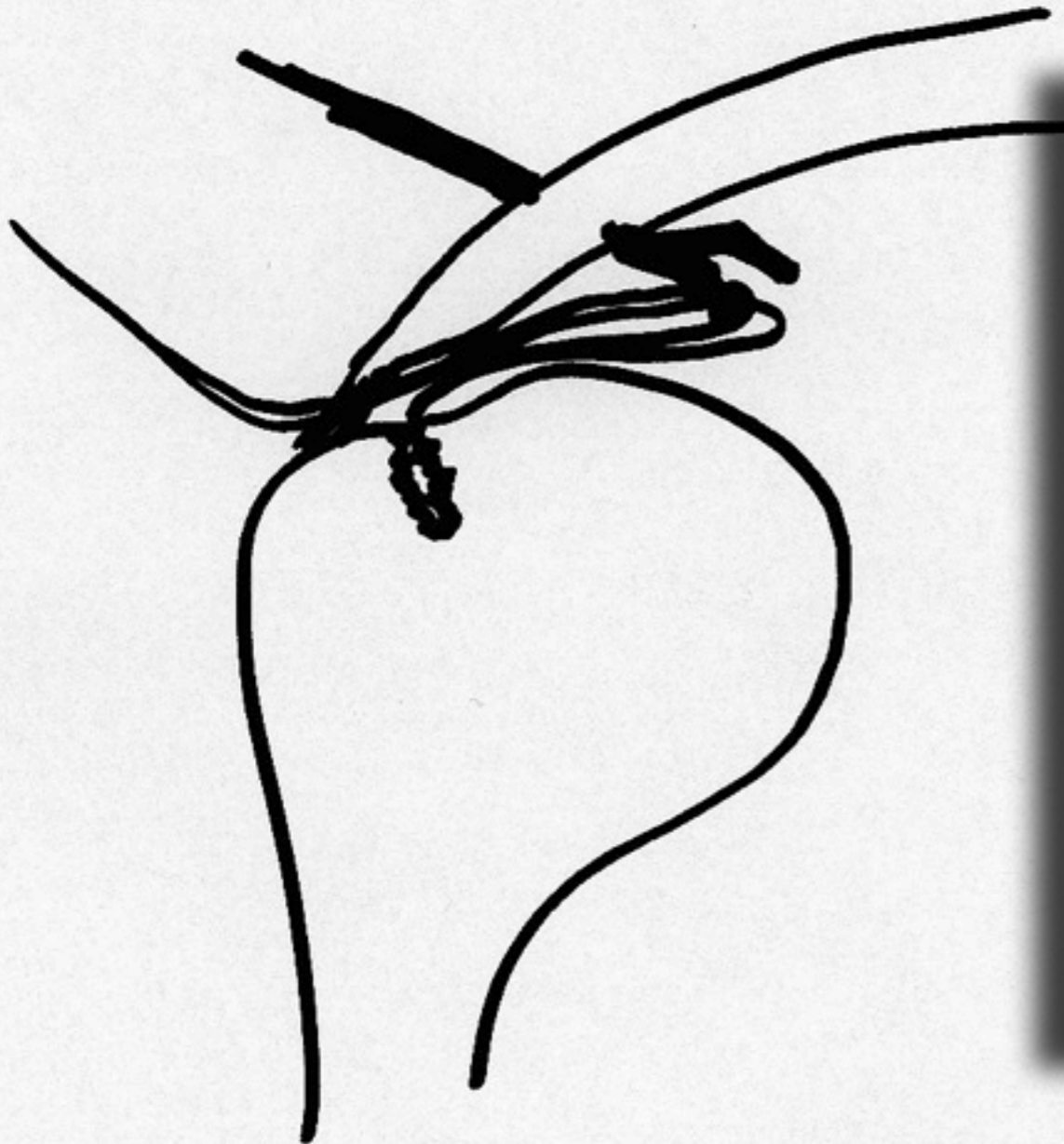
Anfrischen foot print



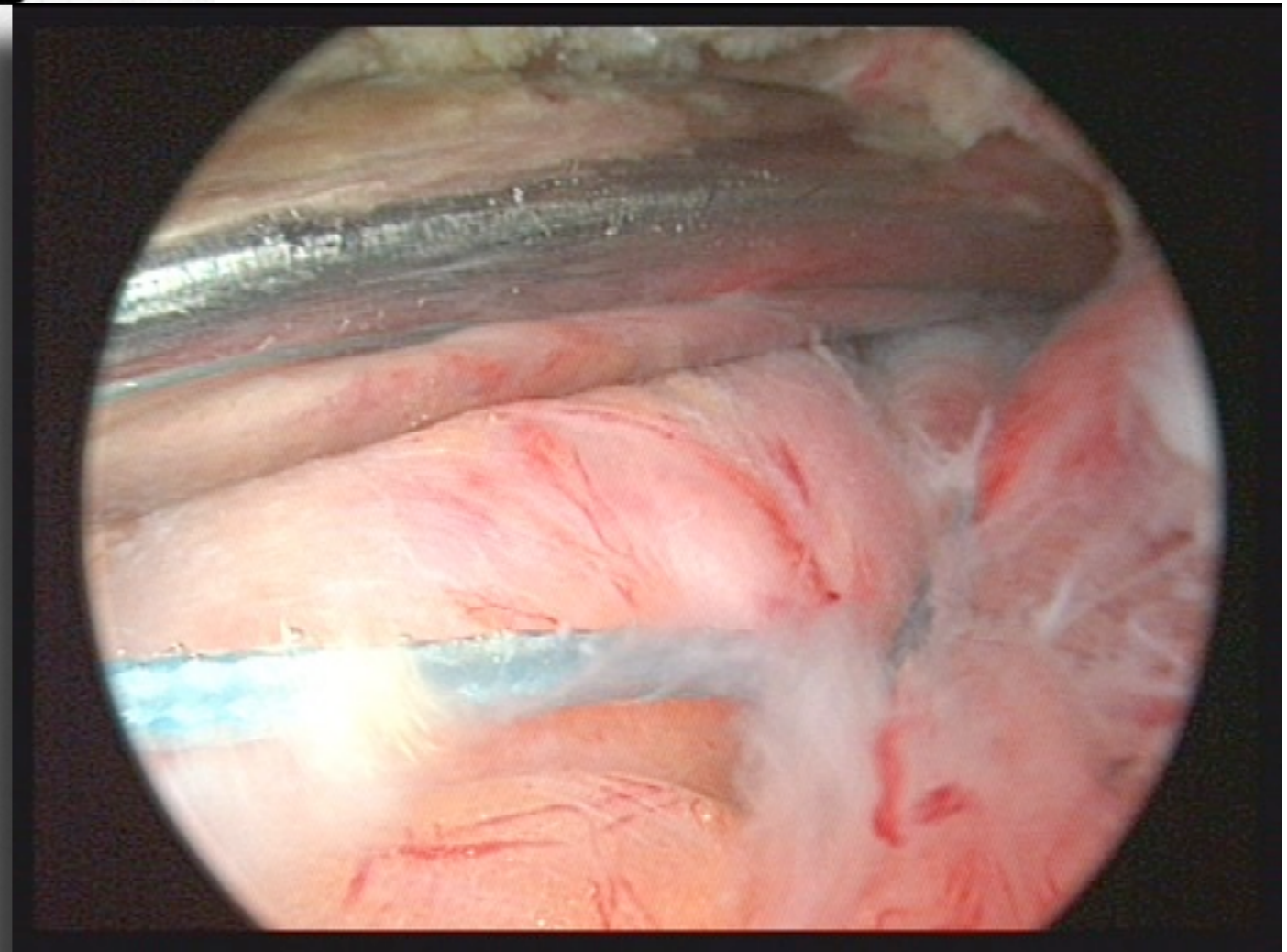
transtendinöse Platzierung Fadenanker



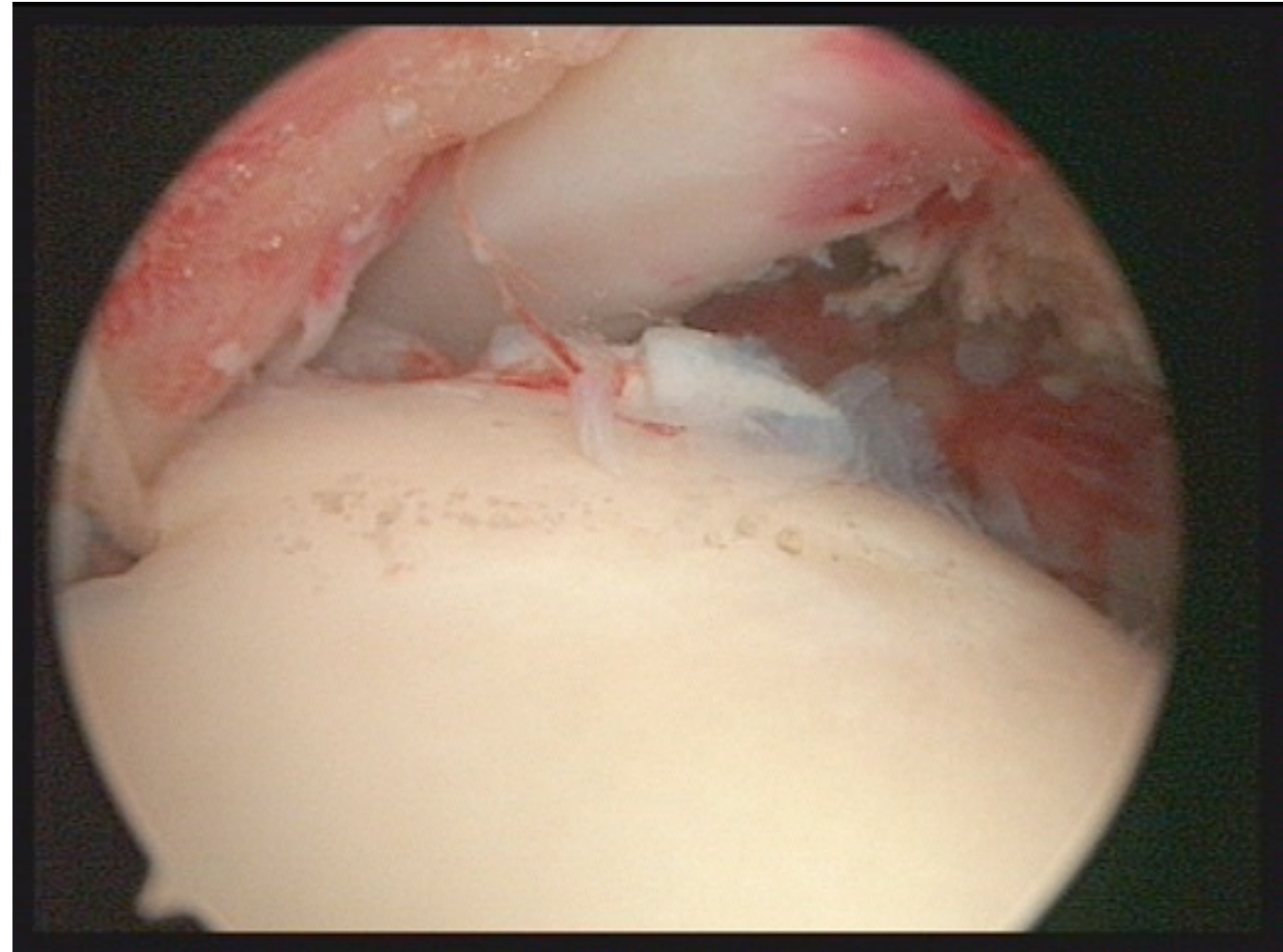
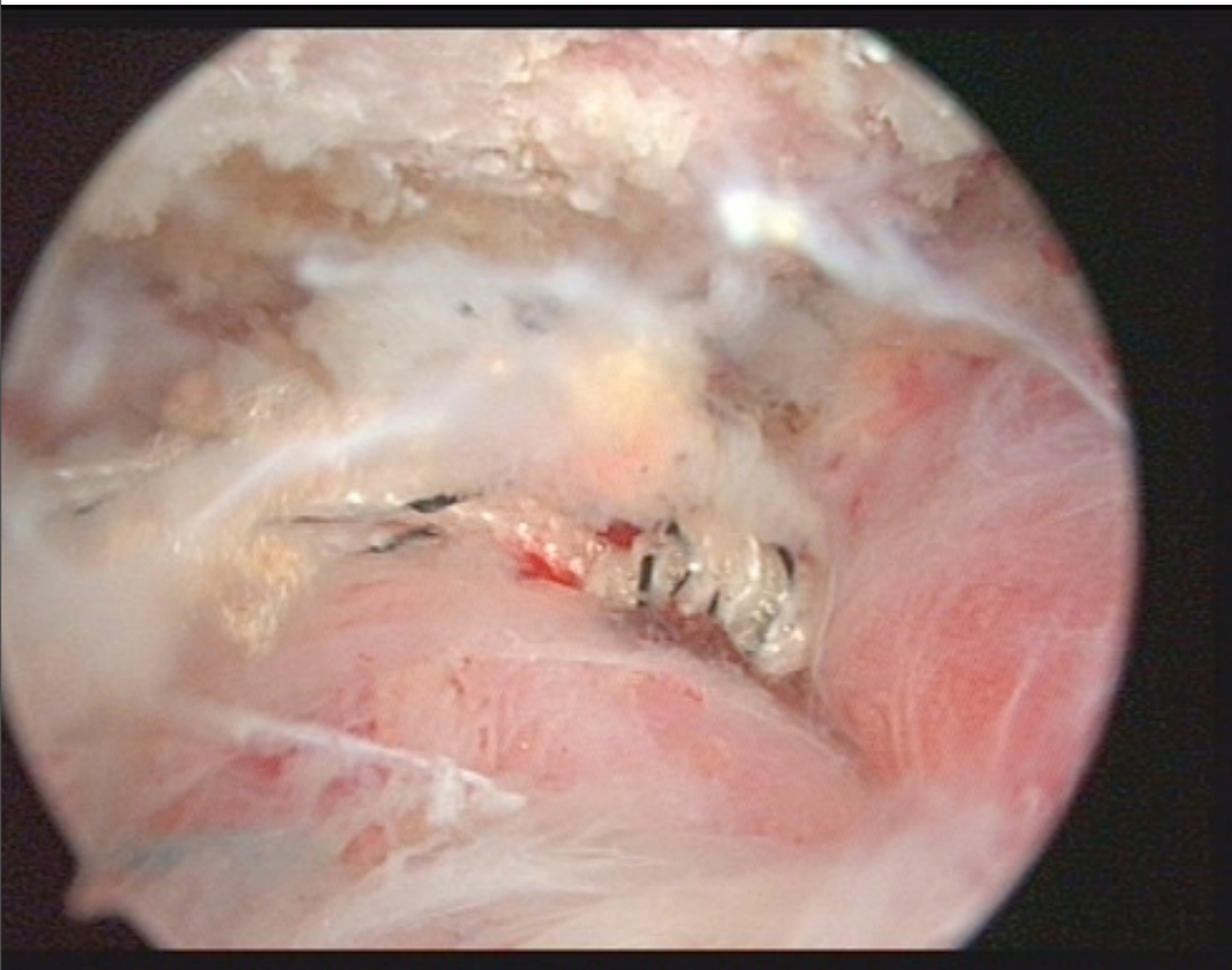
Perforation der Sehne von subacromial



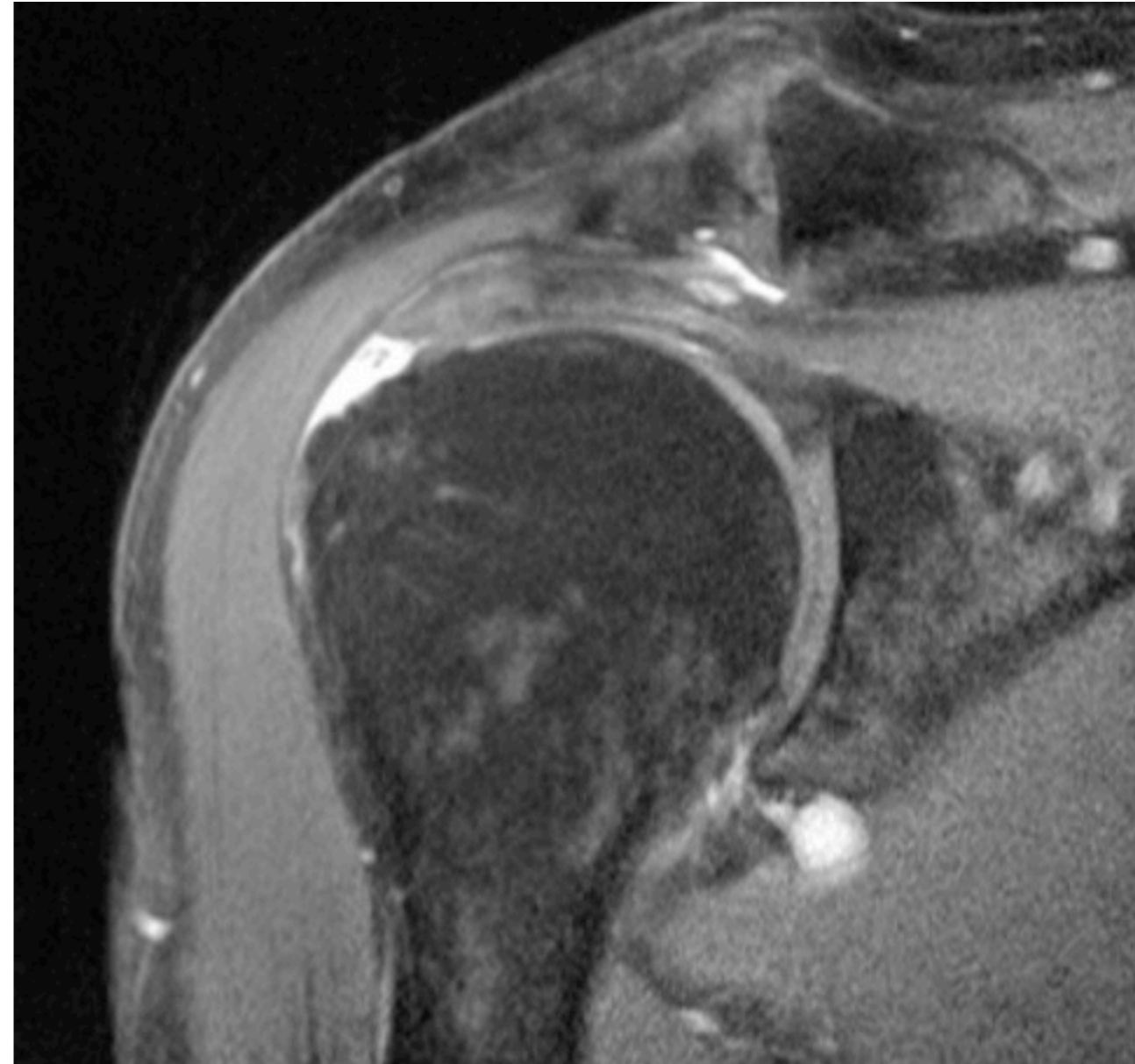
subacromiales Verknoten



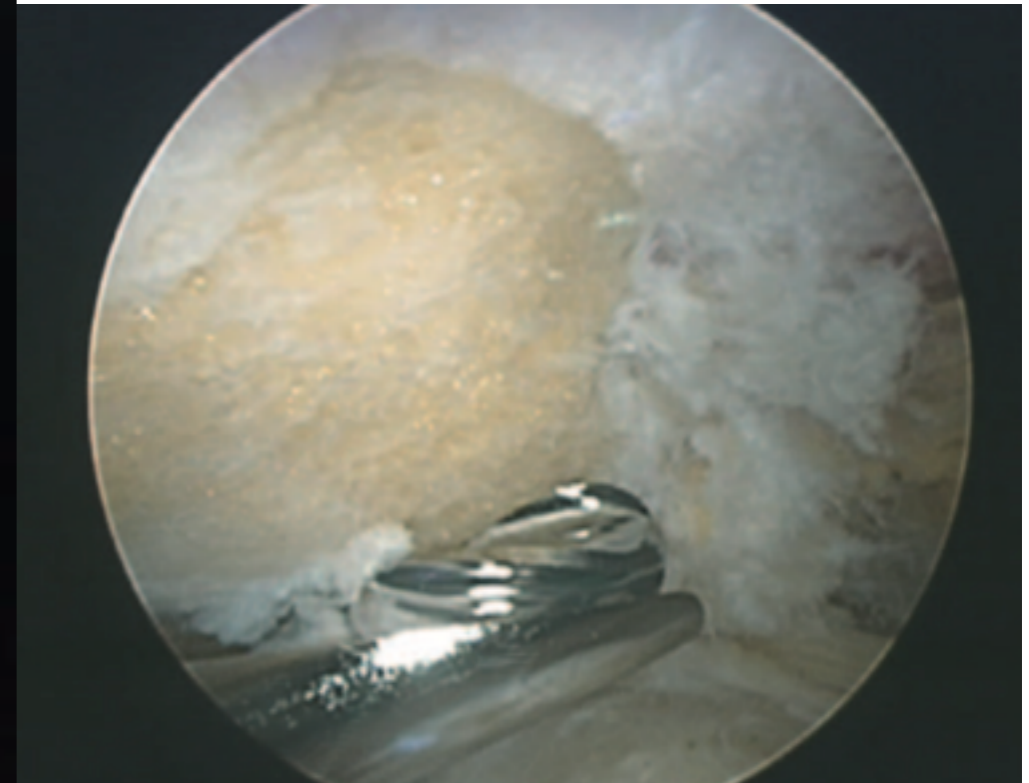
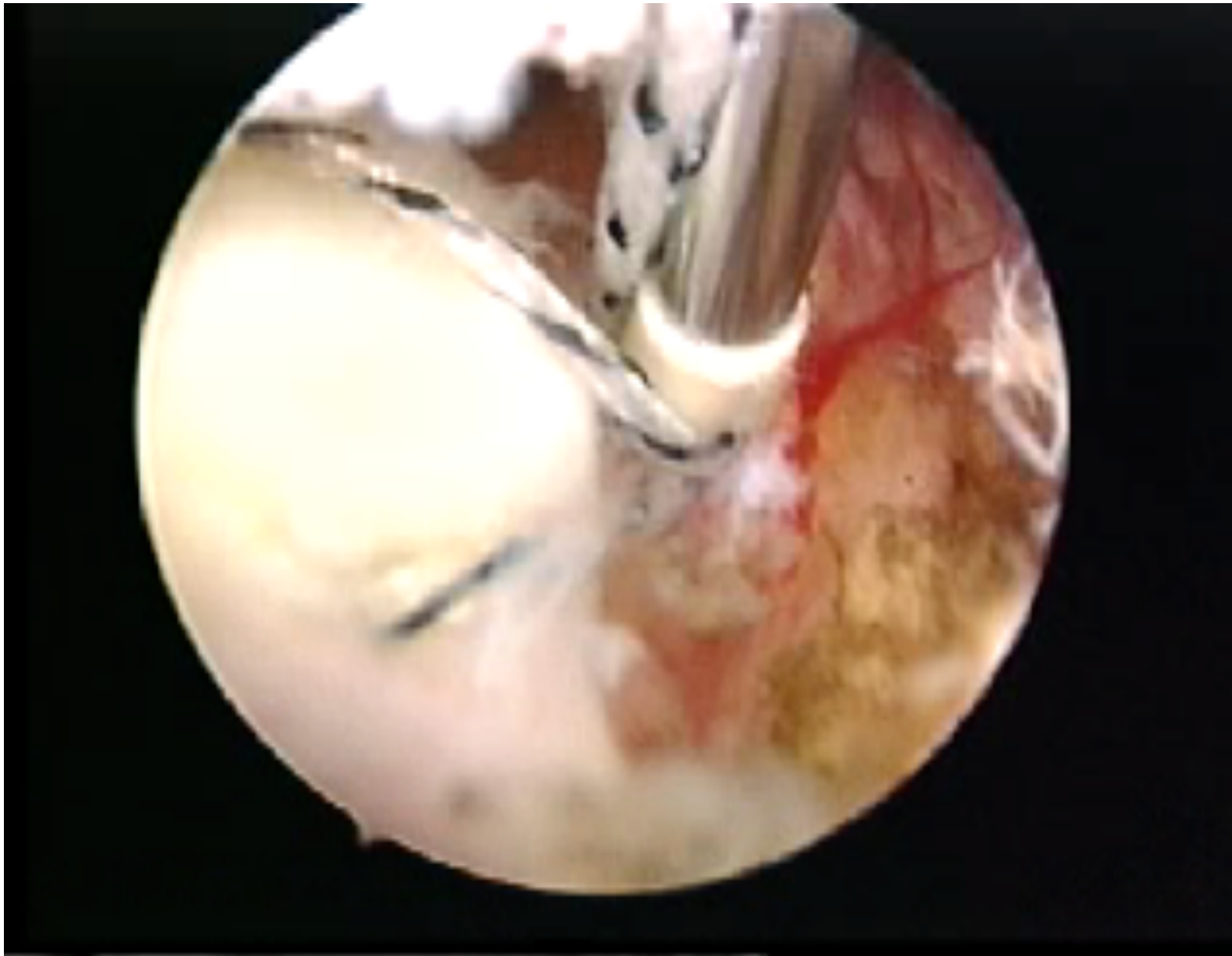
Kontrolle subacromial und intraartikulär



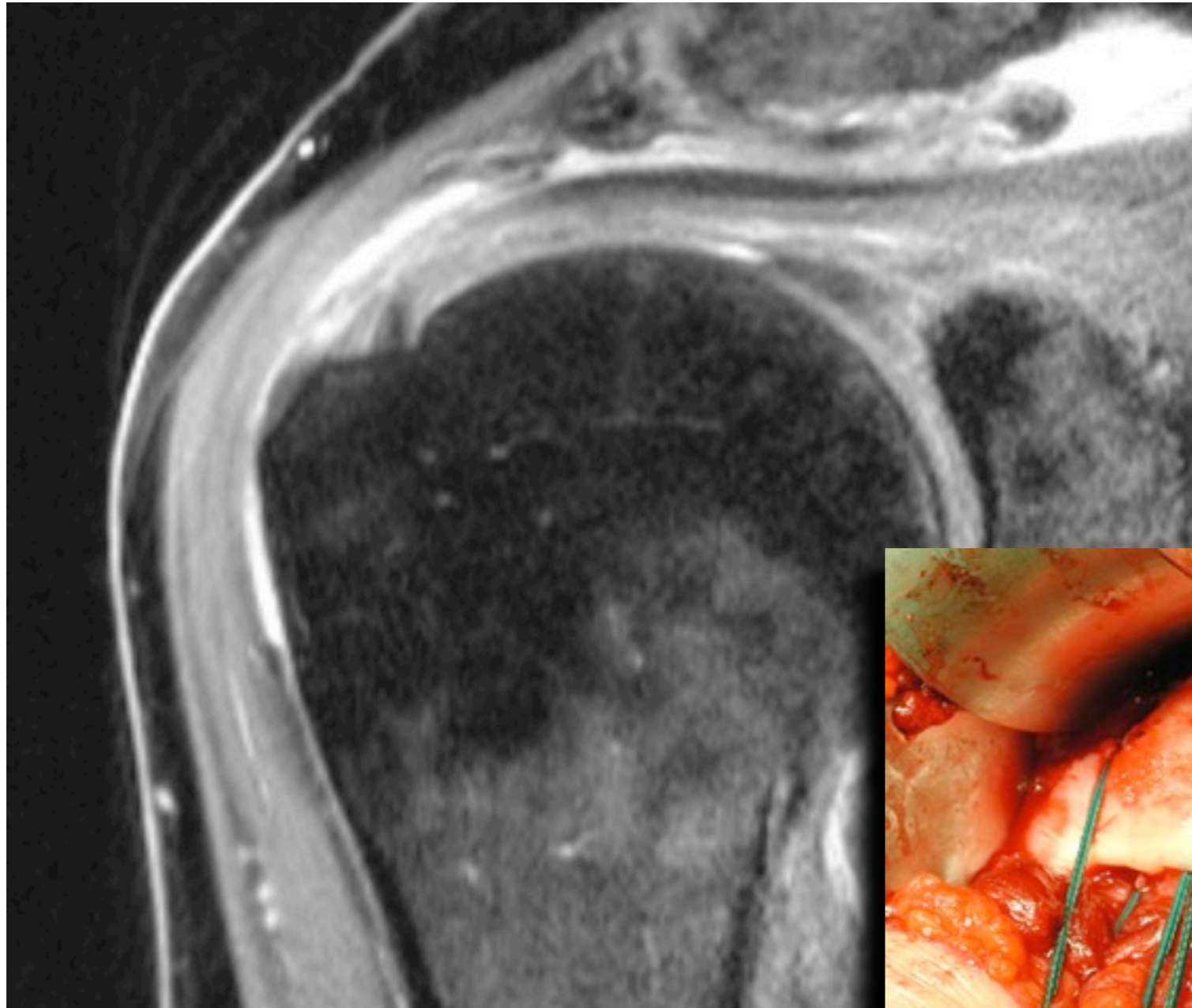
Bursaseitige Partiailläsion SSP



Versorgung bursaseitige Ruptur: lat Anker + Akromioplastik

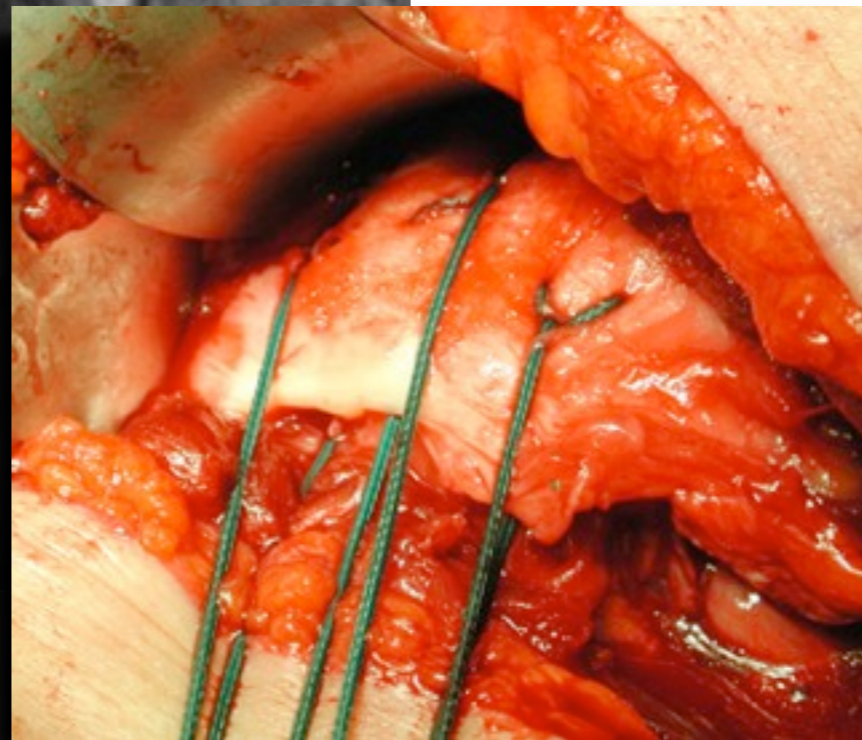


intratendinöse Ruptur Ellman C



Was tun ?

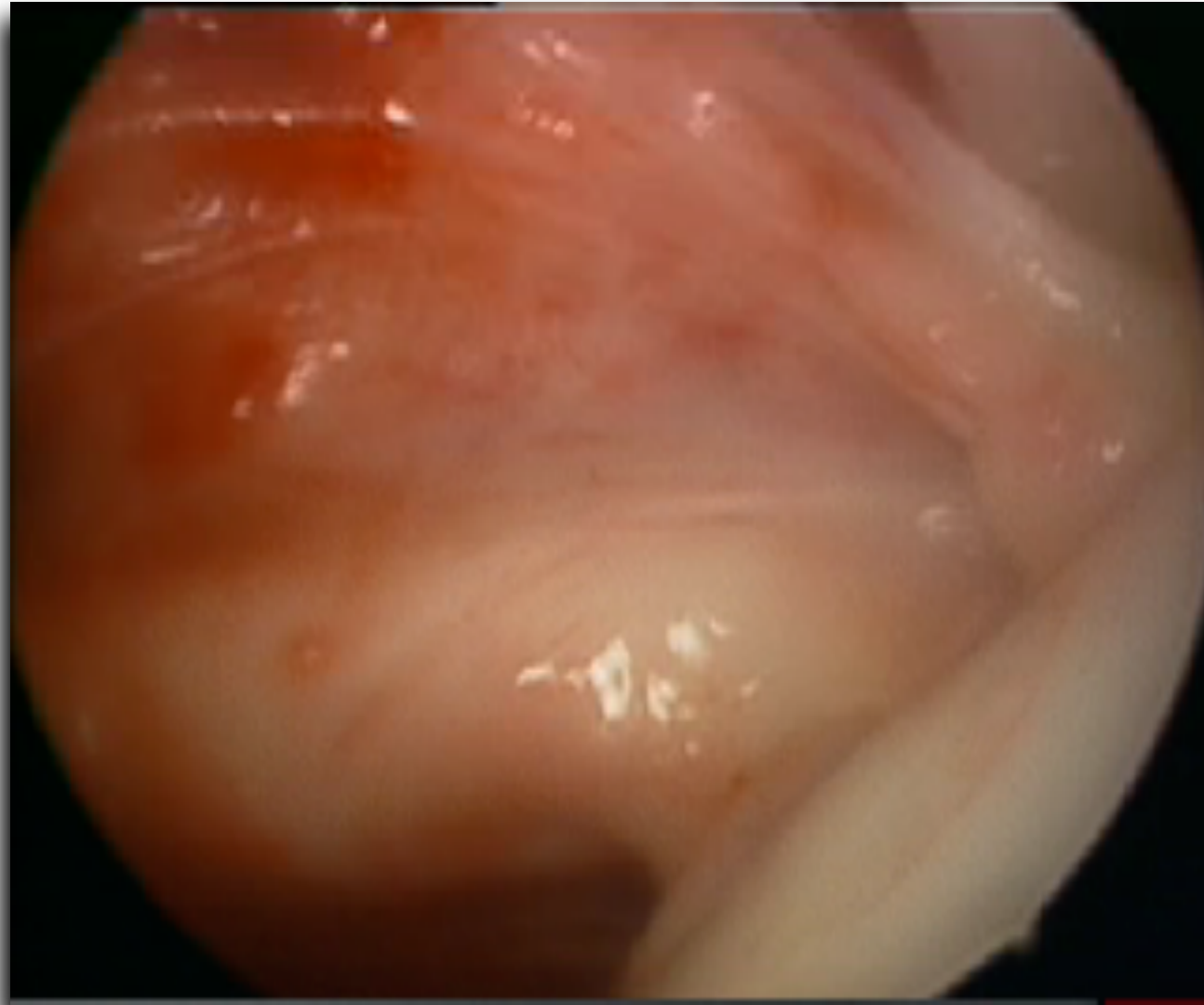
- Debridieren
- Reinsерieren



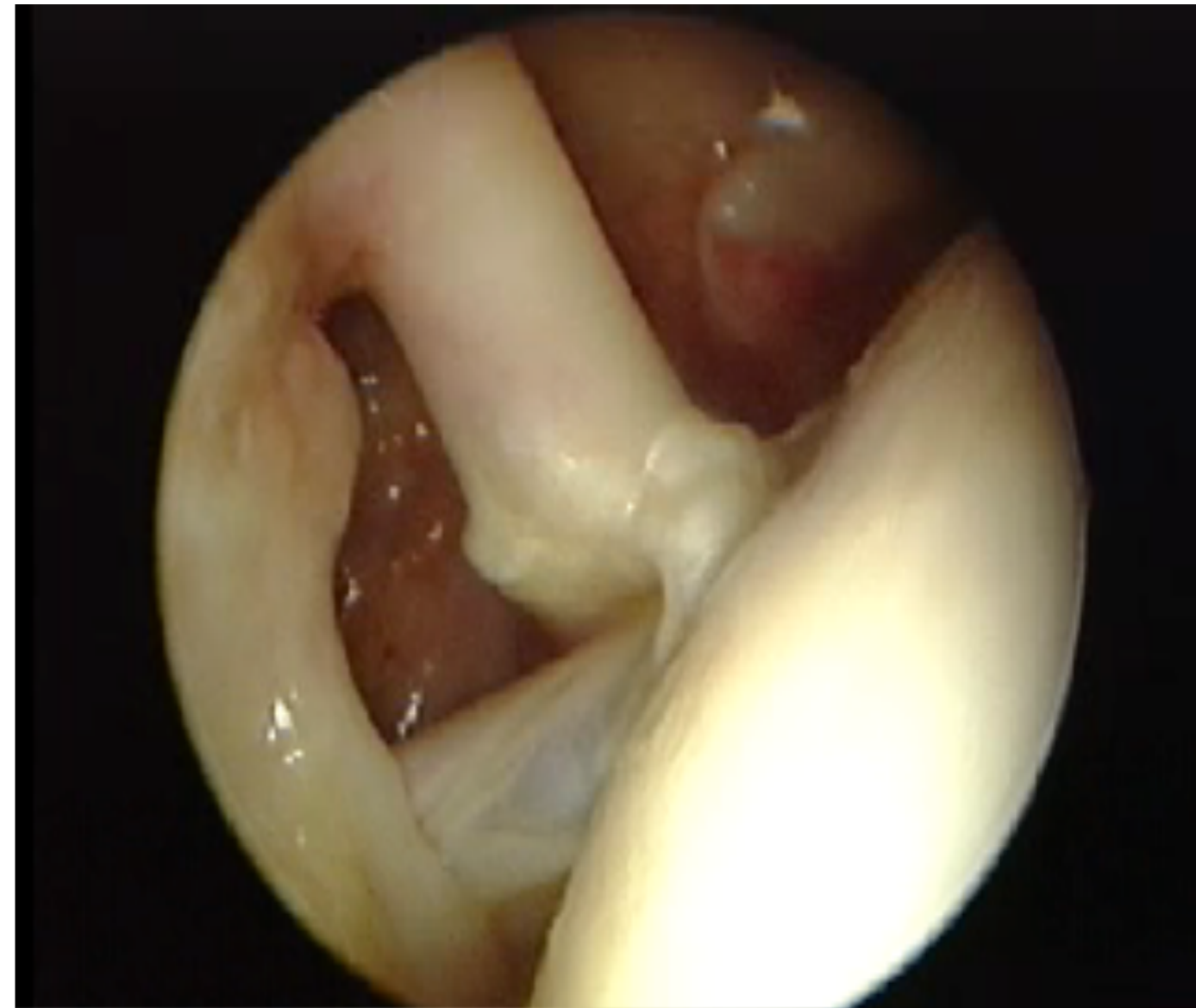
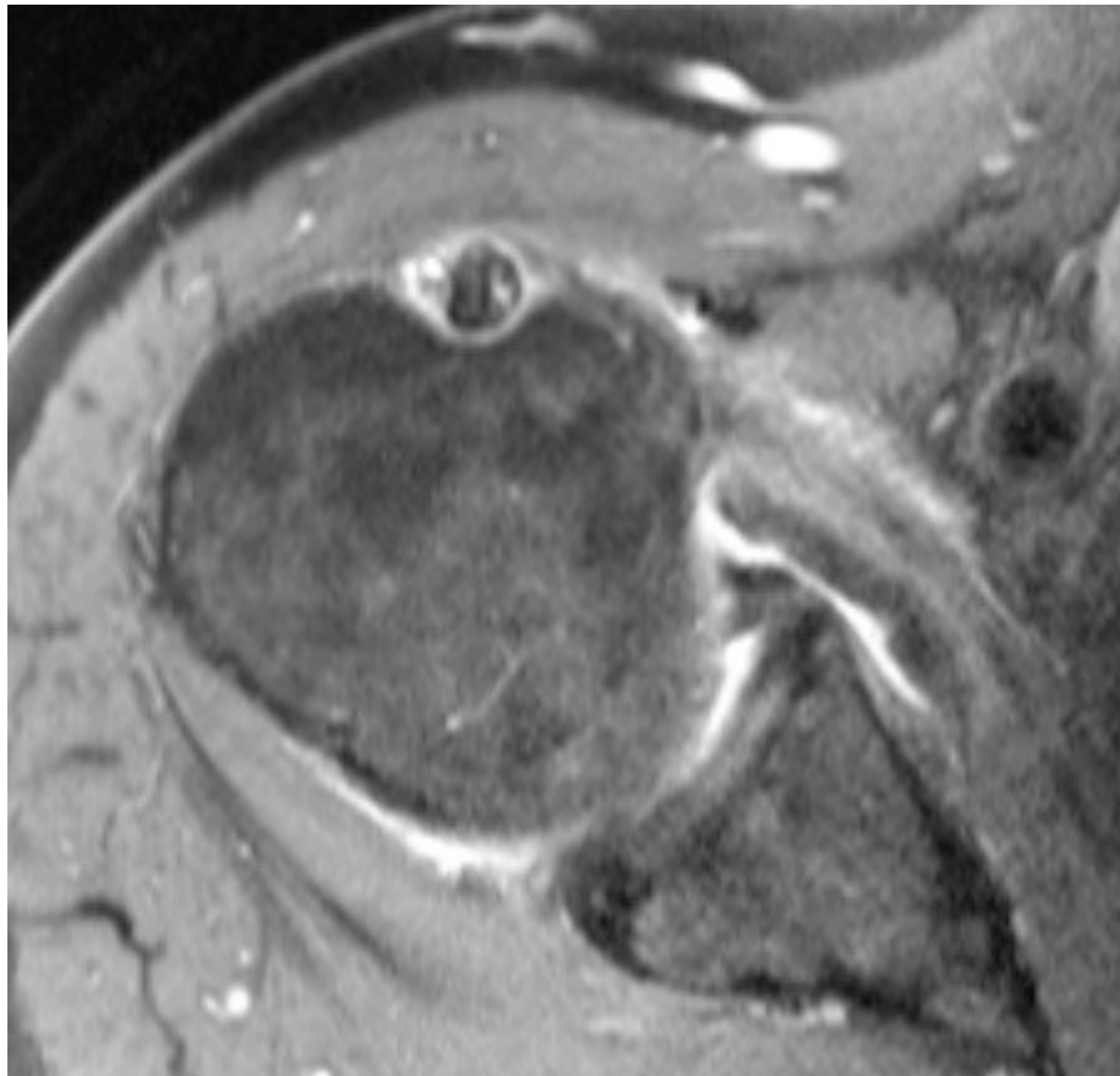
Therapie der Wahl

- primär konservativ da:
- hohe Erfolgsquote
- Partialrupturen oft ohne Symptomatik
- wenn operativ dann
- ab 50 % (med - lat)
- bursaseitig großzügigere Indikation

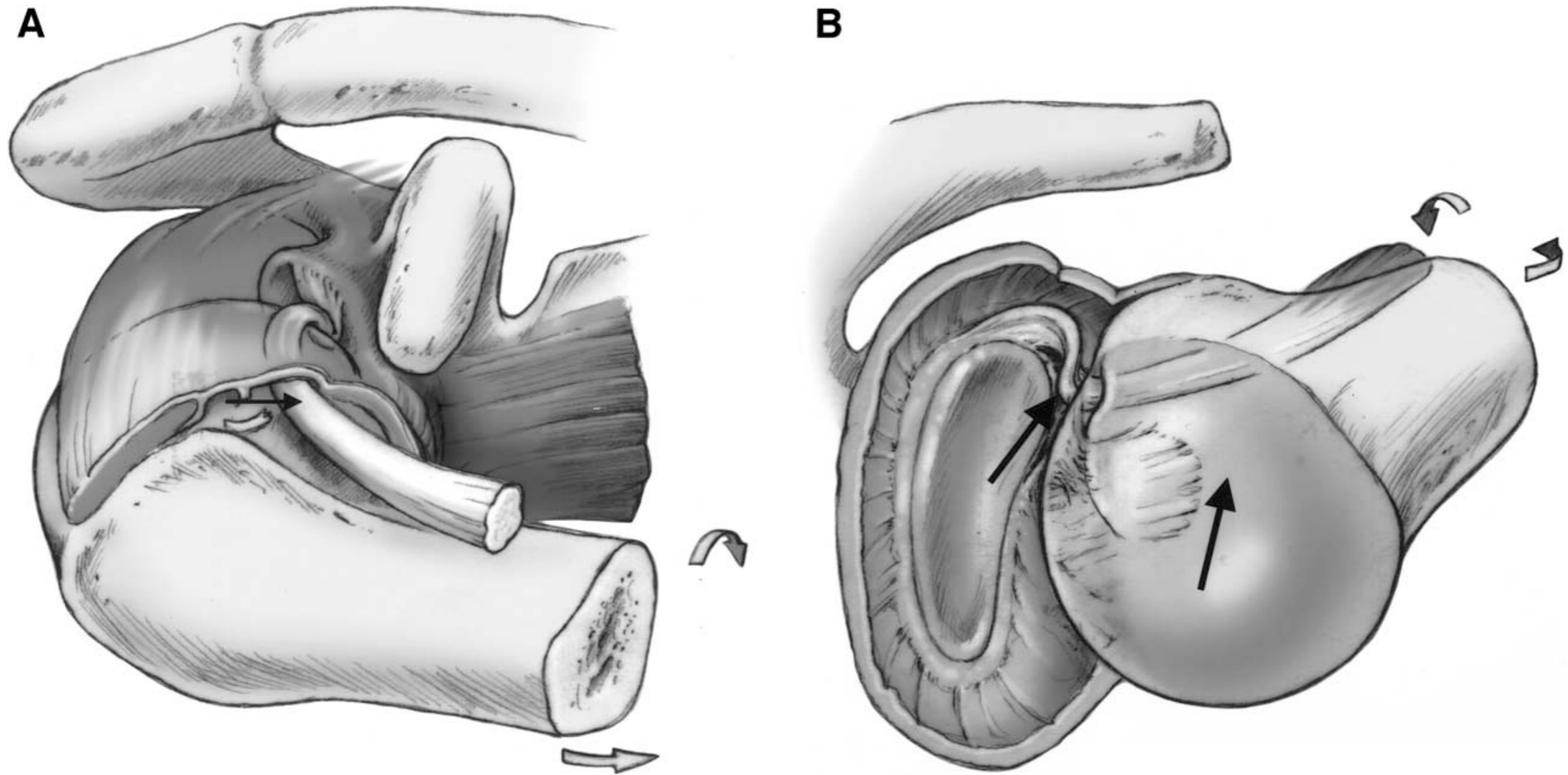
Partialruptur - Pulleyläsion



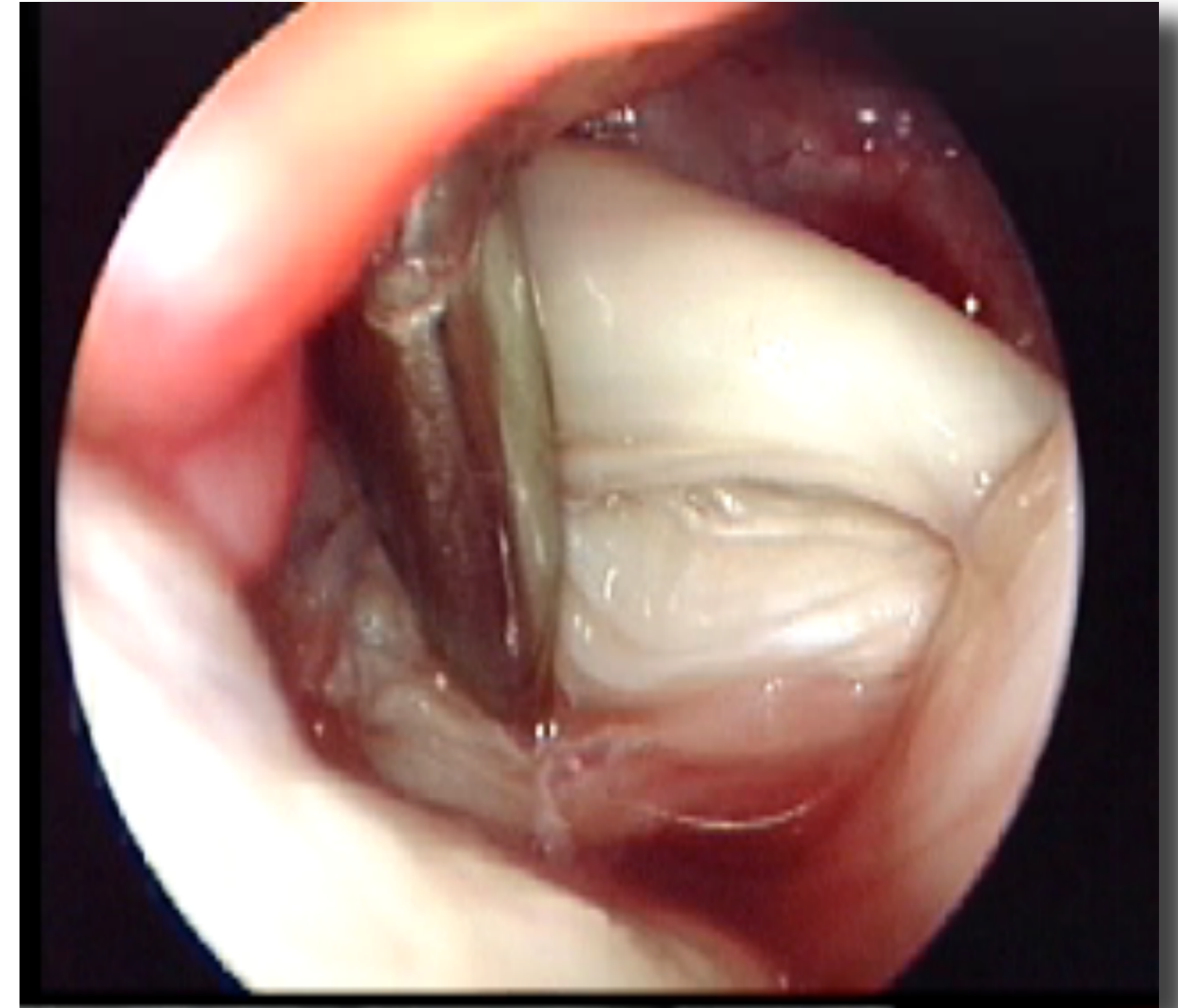
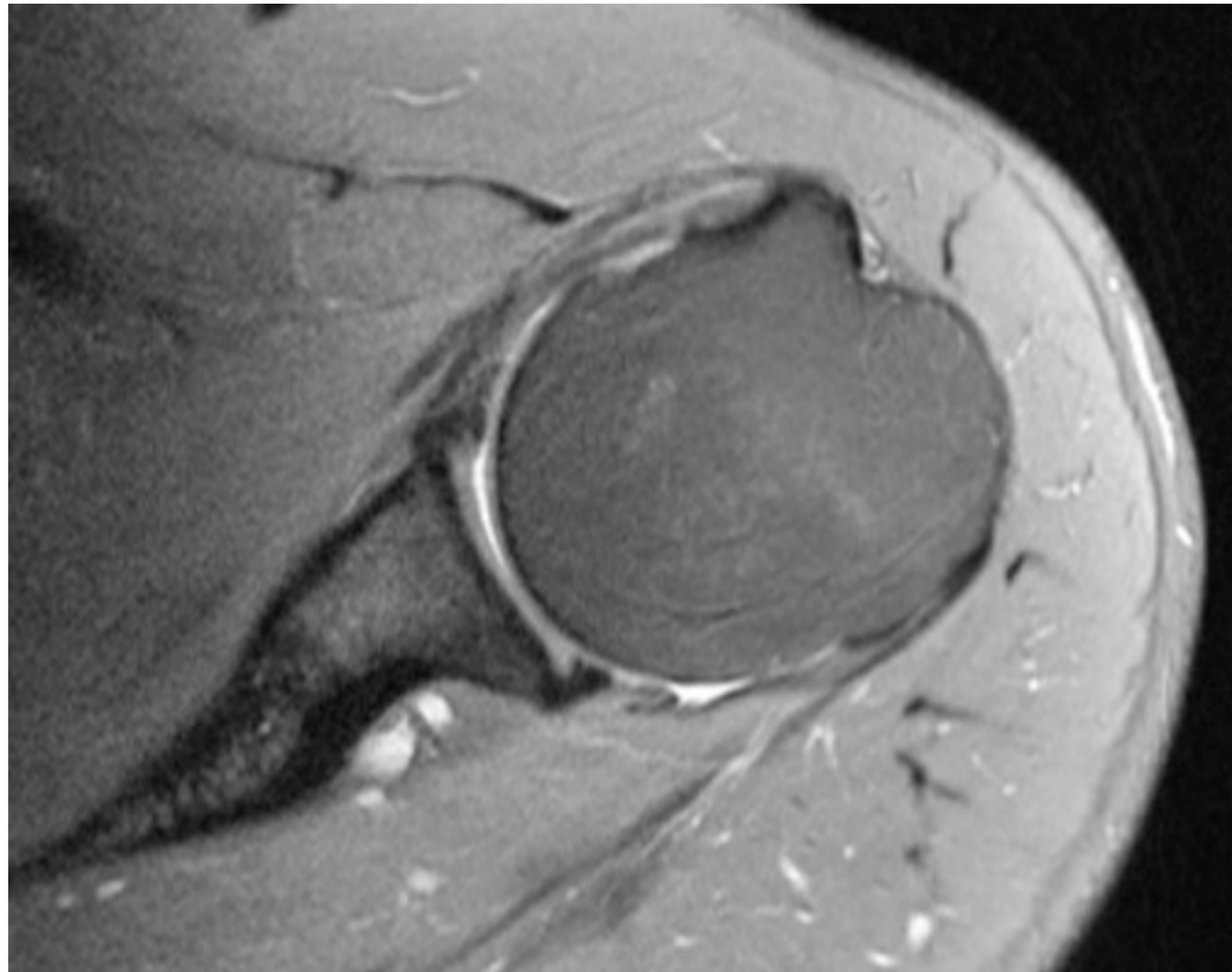
Instabile LBS bei Partialruptur



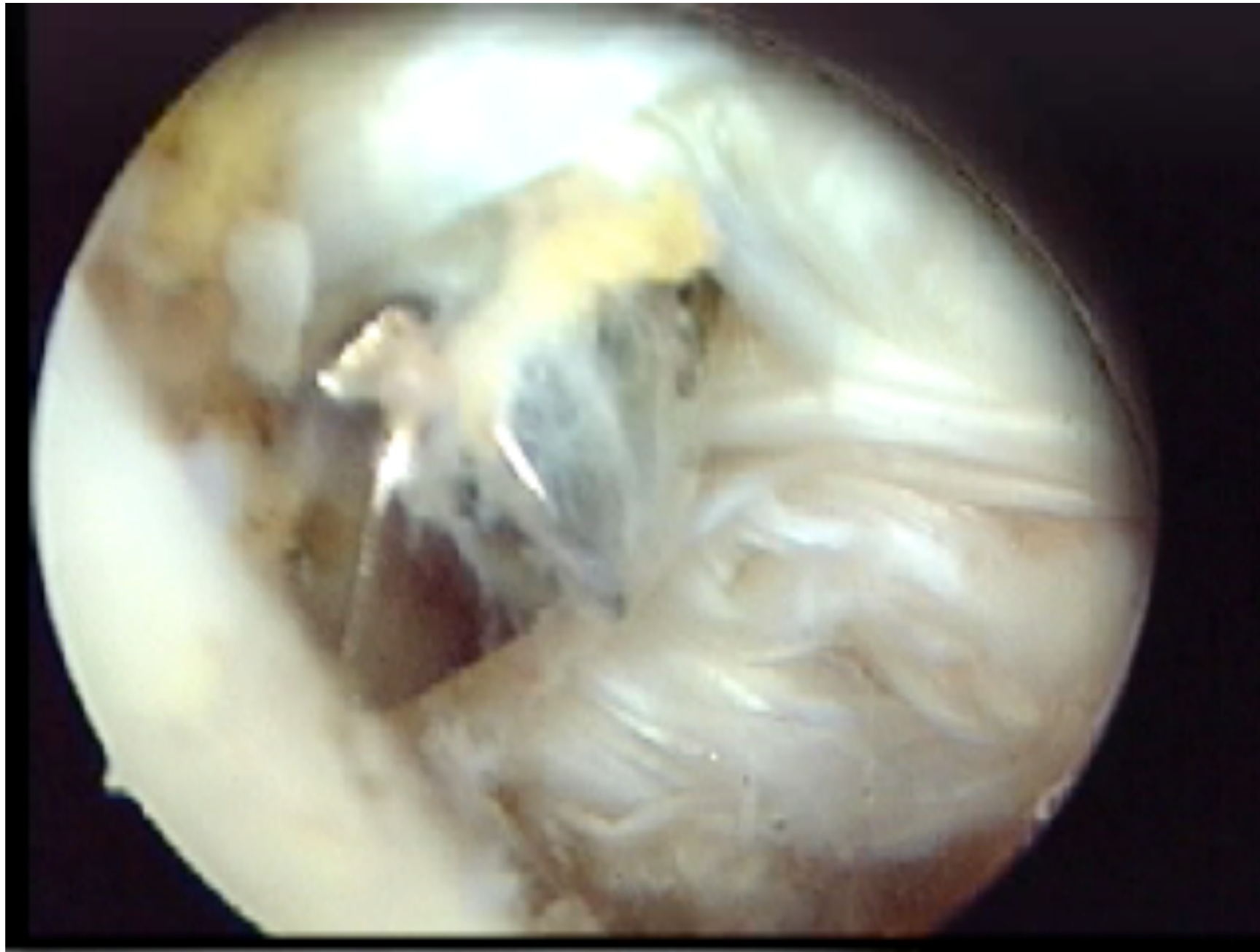
mediale Luxation der LBS (ASI)



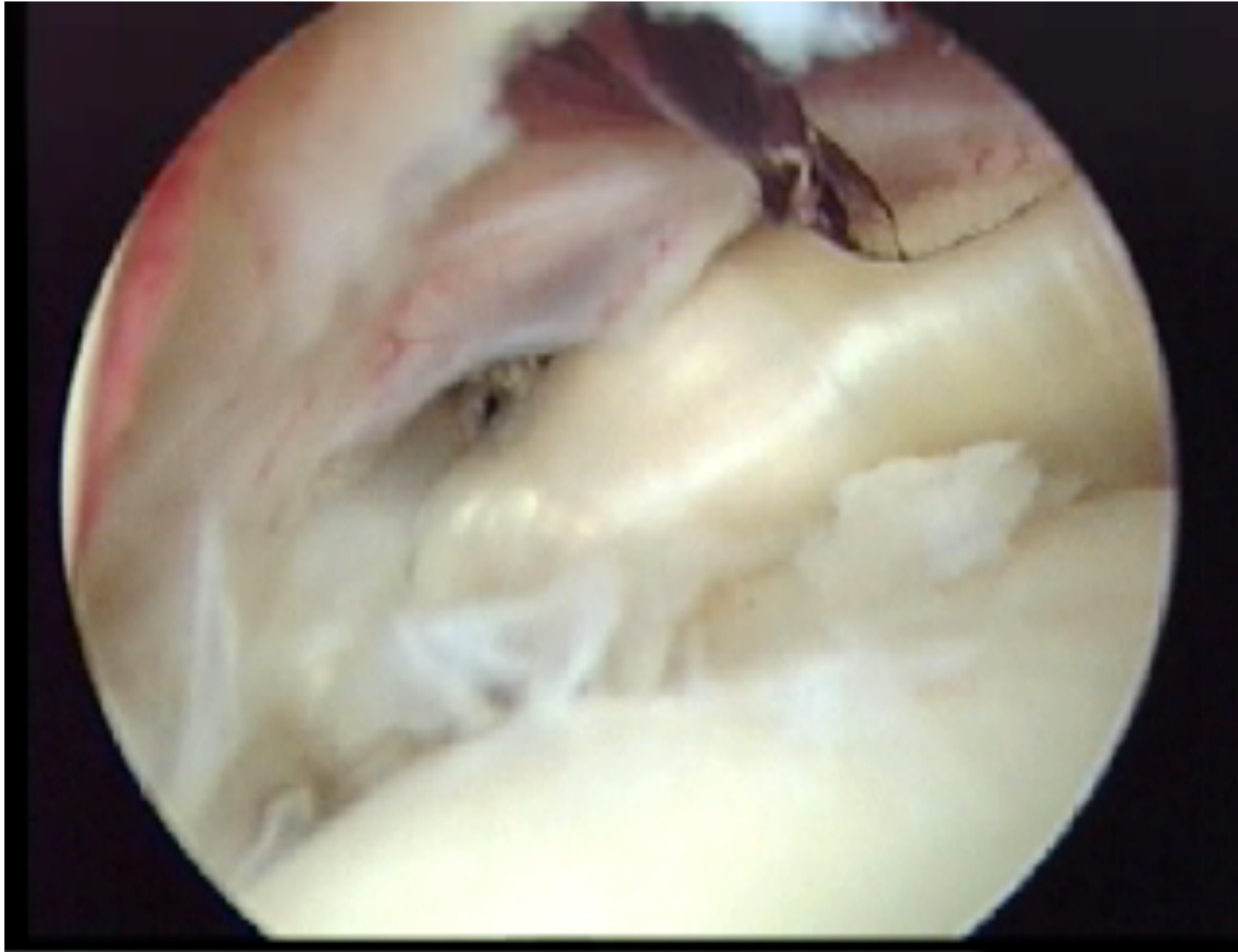
Partialruptur SSC



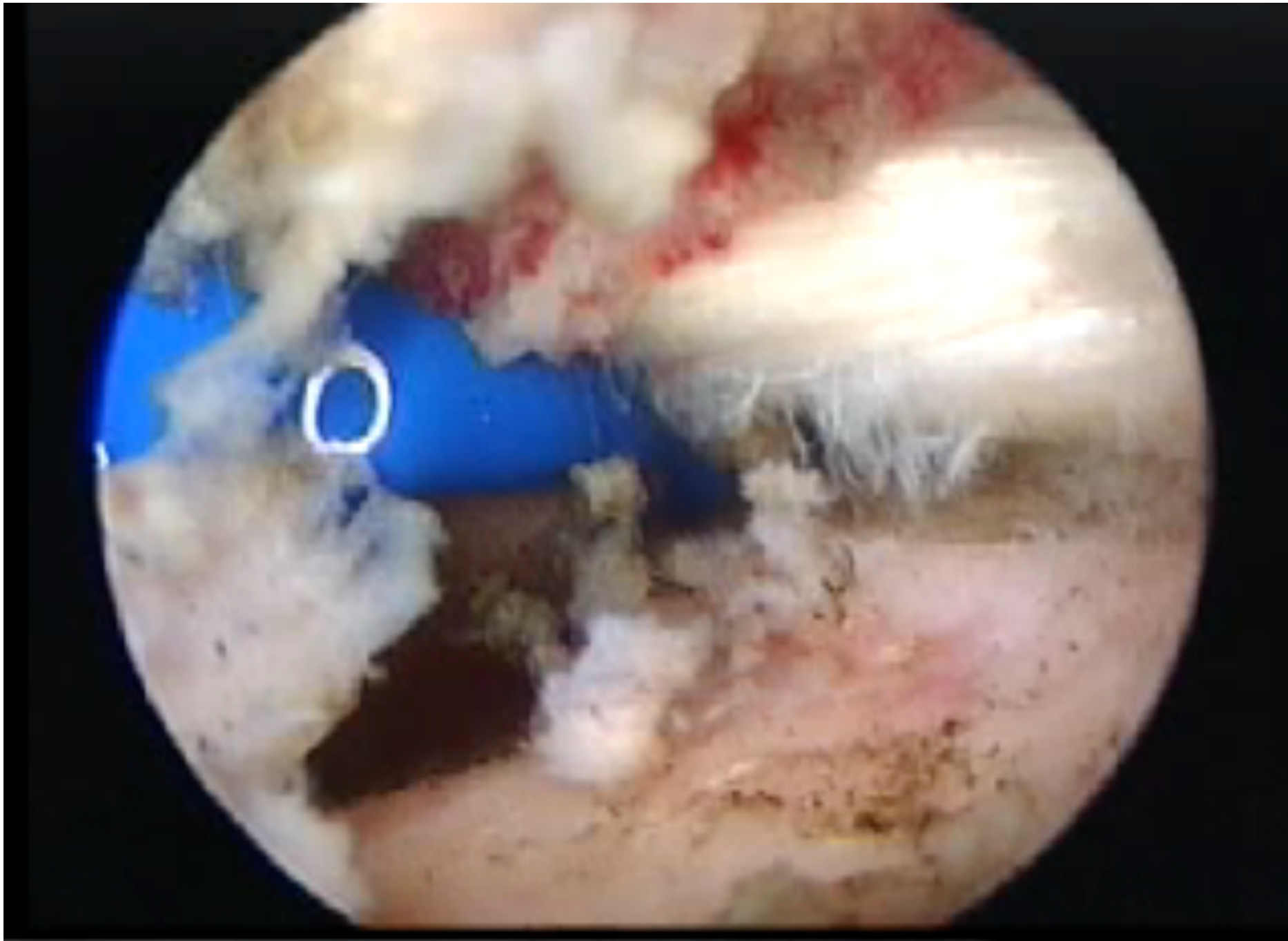
Partialruptur Subscapularissehne



Erhalt der LBS nur bei Stabilität



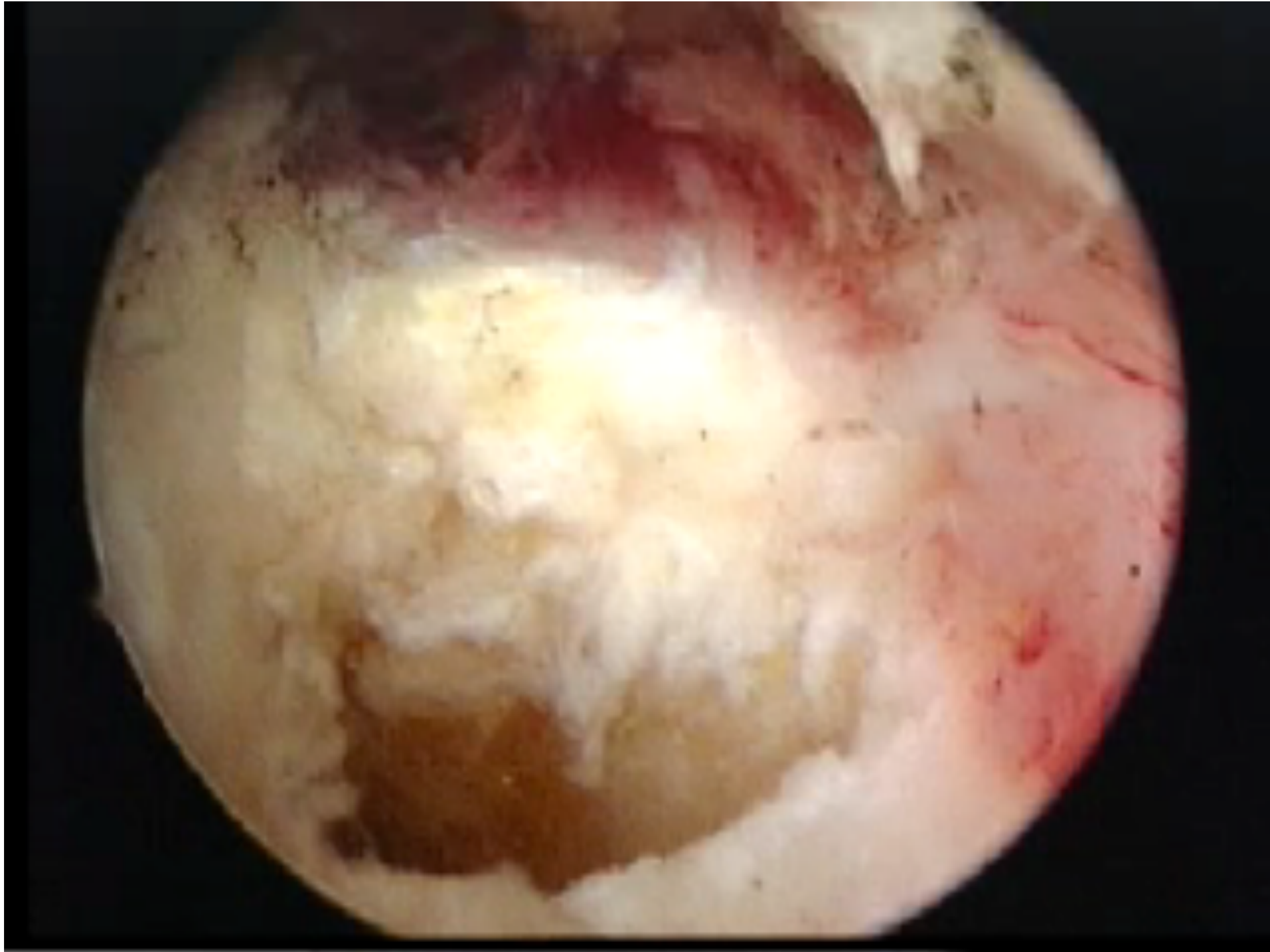
Bizepstenodese arthroskopisch



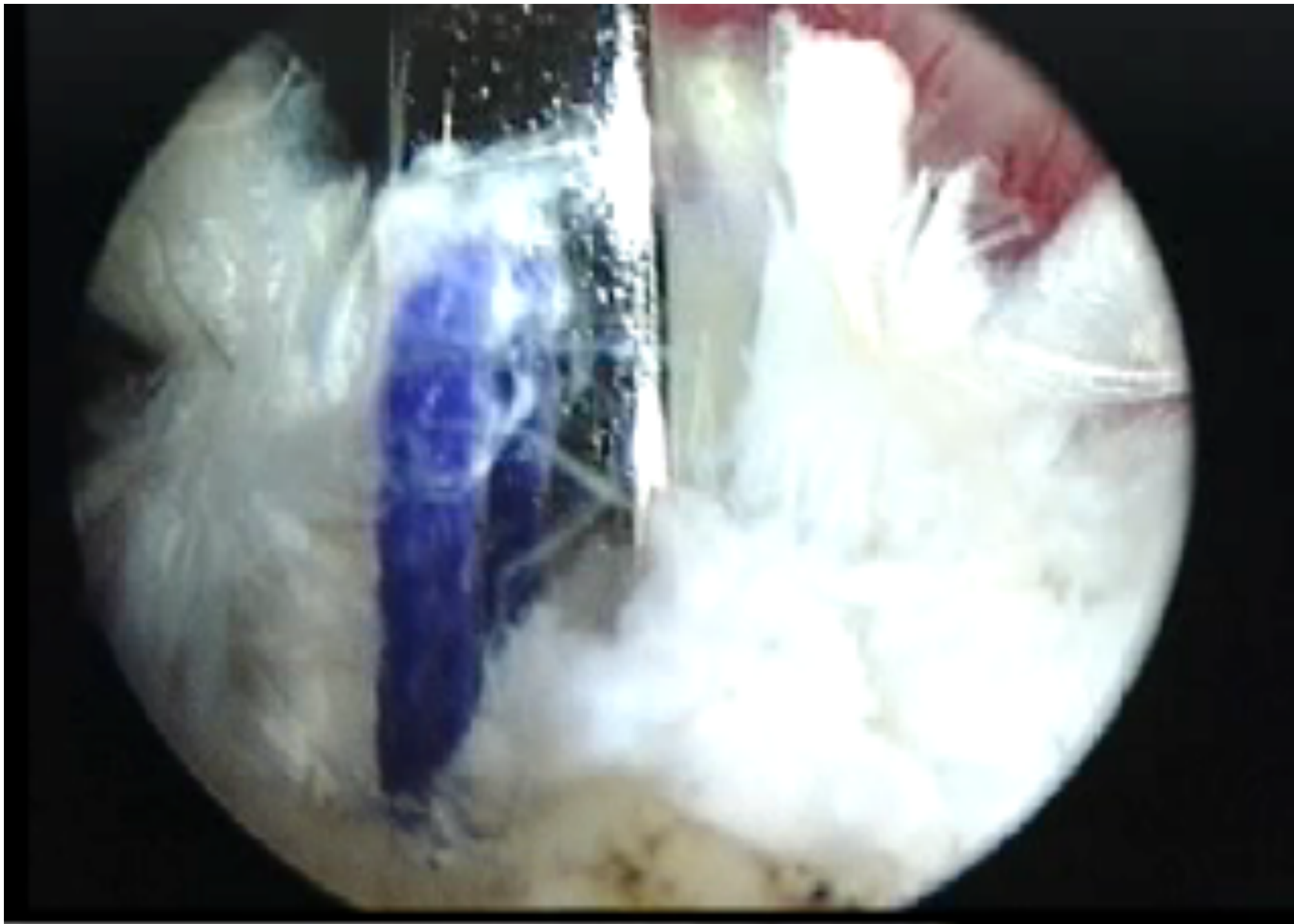
Bizepstenodese arthroskopisch



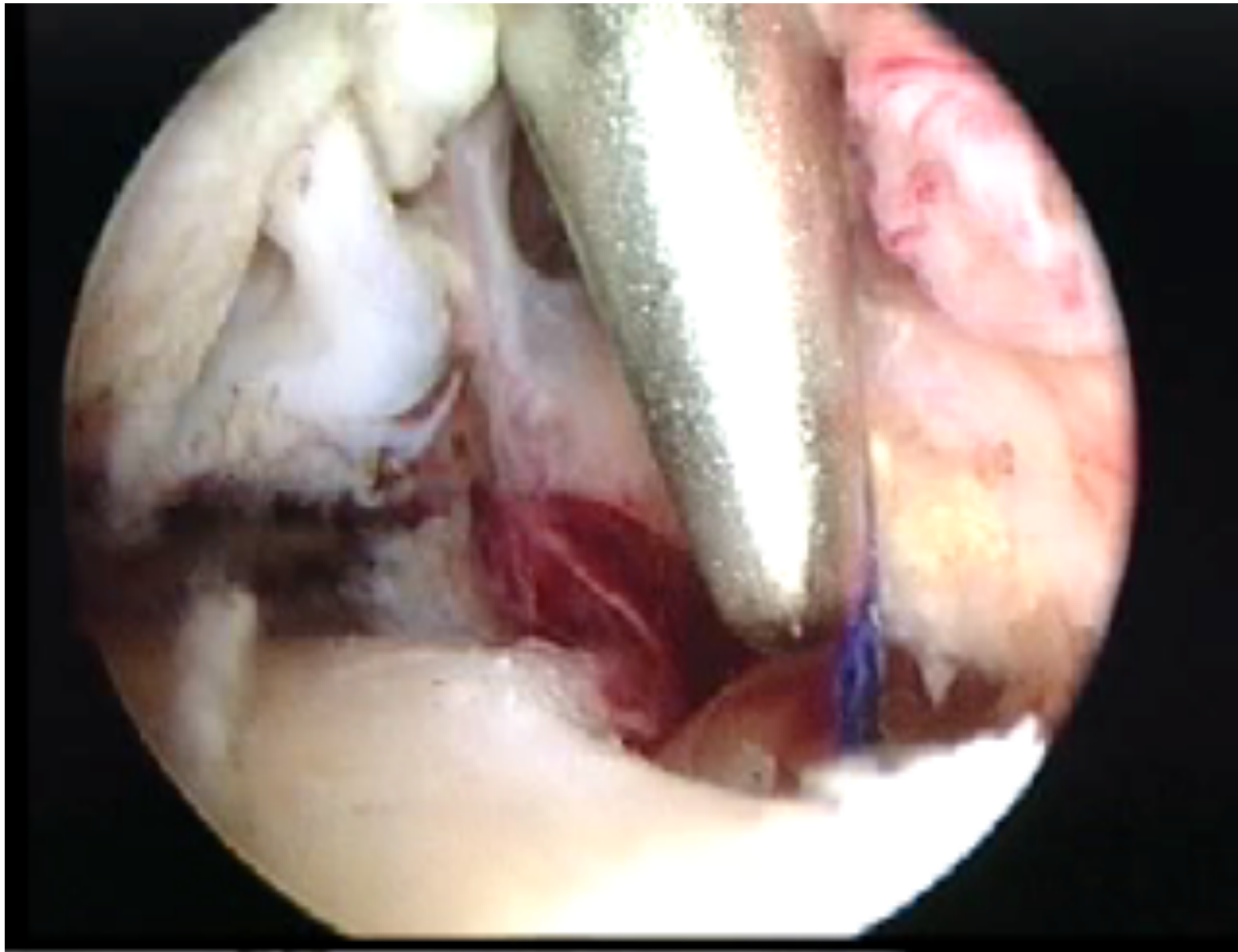
Bizepstenodese arthroskopisch



Bizepstenodese arthroskopisch



Bizepstenodese arthroskopisch

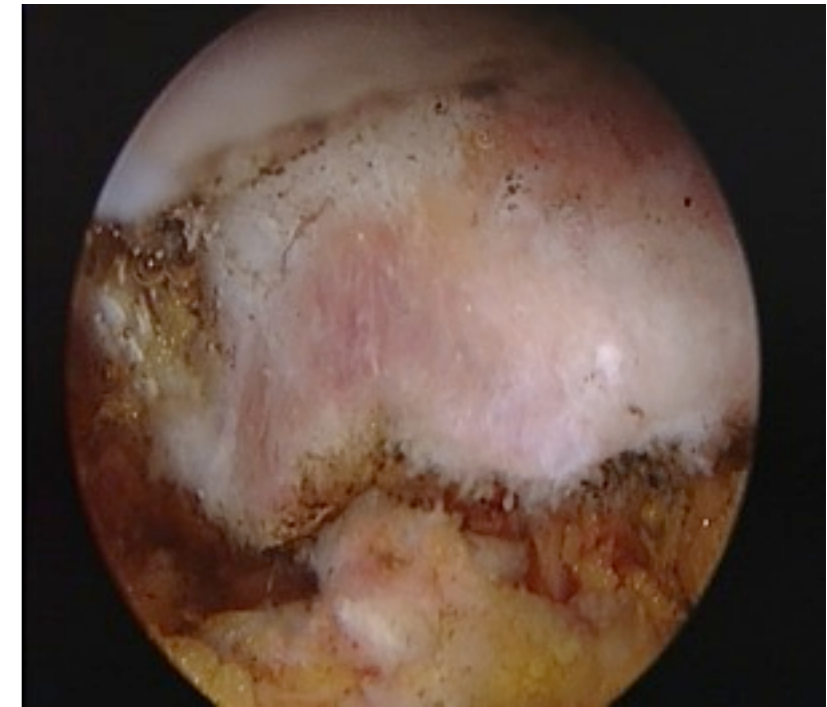


Therapie der Wahl

- bei instabiler Bizepssehne:
- operativ, da:
- konservativ geringe Erfolgschance
- Fortschreiten der Ruptur

Zusätzliche SAD?

- Vgl. Reko mit SAD vs. Reko ohne SAD
kein Unterschied
Gartsman 2004 JSES, Milano 2007 Arthroscopy
- Acromioplastik nur selten indiziert, da:
 - ... durch Reko HK-Depression
 - ... bei Re-Ruptur (60% ?) fehlendes HK-Widerlager
- bei Acromionsporn (B-Läsionen!)
- ACG-Resektion nur wenn symptomatisch



Nachbehandlung

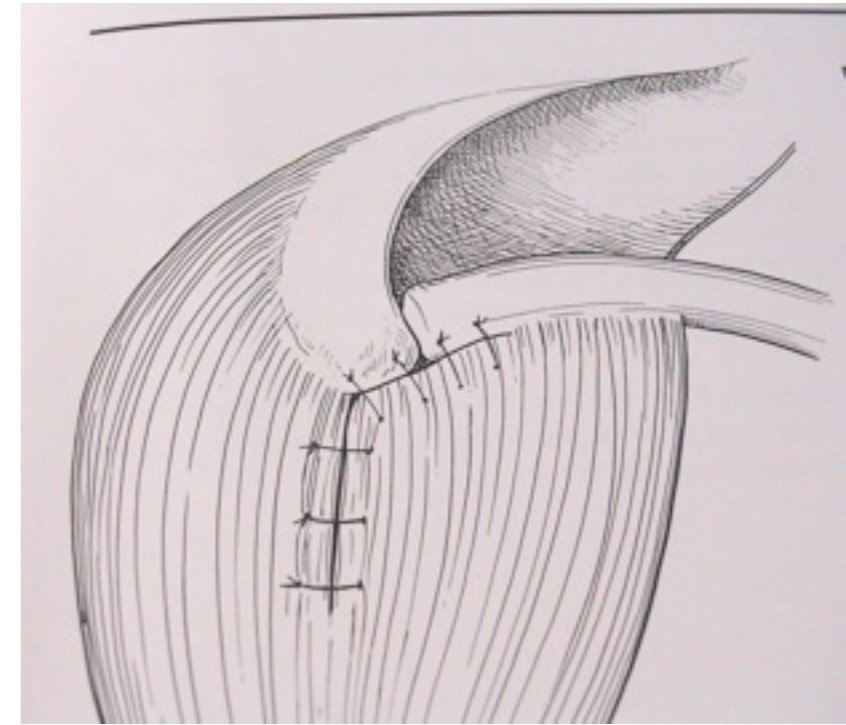
- Vermeidung von passiven bzw. aktiven Stress auf rekonstruierte Sehne.
- Passive Beübung (CPM)
 - Garofalo R,.. Castagna A 2010 (short term follow up)
- Abduktionskissen (ggf. bei isolierten SSC-Rekonstruktionen Medi-Sling)
- restriktive KGÜ

Tipps

- Ausreichendes Debridement subacromial
- Wechsel der Optik zwischen den Portalen
- Systolischer Druck unter 100 mmHg
- Keine Kanülen (weniger Schwellung)
- “Umshutteln“ der Fäden zur Vermeidung von Weichteilbrücken

Vorteil arthroskopische Reko

- Geringere Morbidität und Schonung des Deltamuskels
 - Payne 1997 AJSM, Gagey 2000 Clin Orthop
- Gleiche (bessere) Mobilisierungsmöglichkeit als offen
 - Gartsman 1996 Arthroscopy
- Bessere Beurteilung der Ruptur / Sehne
 - Burkhart 2000 Arthroscopy
- ambulante Versorgung möglich





Nachteil

- Lernkurve
- Zeit
- Kostenintensiv
- DRG!

Vergleich ASK vs mini-open

| | mini open | ASK |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Kosten | 7.841 \$ | 8.985 \$ |
| Zeit | 103 Minuten | 113 Minuten |

- Eingriff bei Zentren mit hoher OP-Zahl (>200 RM/Jahr) signifikant teurer

— Churchill RS 2010 JSES

Ergebnis nach ASK-Reko

Komplettruptur

- n=65, F/U= 6-36 Monate
- 46 mit kompletter Heilung
- 3 noch Partiaalläsion
- 15 kleinerer Defekt

Ergebnisse RM-Reko

- restriktive Nachbehandlung: weniger Re-Ruptur, keine Steifigkeit
- operative Therapie besser als konservative Therapie (Funktion und Schmerz)
- Muskeldegeneration /-verfettung korreliert mit Outcome
- Irreparable RM-Läsion: Debr +LBS Tenodese
- Re-Rupturrate mit double row geringer?

Ergebnis

- Vgl. offen -arthroskopisch
Patientenzufriedenheit und Funktion höher (auch zu Beginn der Lernkurve!) sowie geringere Schmerzen
 - Buess 5/2005 Arthroscopy
- Vgl. mini open - arthroskopisch
gleiches Ergebnis
 - JP Warner 3/2005 Arthroscopy
- Vgl. mini open - arthroskopisch
nach 3 Monaten besser, sonst gleich
 - Kang 6/2007 Arthroscopy

Ergebnis

- keine klinischen Unterschiede zwischen mini-open und arthroskopischer Technik
 - Duquin TR 2010 AJSM (Review)

