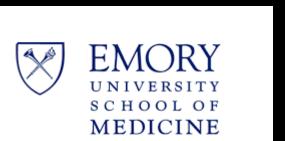
AMSER Case of the Month July 2023

53-year-old male with left shoulder pain



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Patient Presentation

- HPI: 53 year old male presents to clinic with 1 week history of left shoulder pain following an injury sustained after falling off a motorcycle and dislocating his shoulder. He went to the ER where his shoulder was reduced and placed in a sling. He's had 2 prior dislocation to same shoulder.
- Patient has had continued pain with ROM and cannot lift his arm over head. Reports no numbness, tingling, fevers, or swelling.
- PMHx: HTN, GERD
- No Labs



Patient Presentation

- Physical Exam:
 - Vitals: WNL
 - General appearance: well appearing. No acute distress
 - Left upper extremity:

Active ROM

- Forward elevation: 90° (180 ° considered normal)
- Abduction: 90
- External rotation, internal rotation, adduction: limited due to pain
- Right upper extremity:
 - Normal



What Imaging Should We Order?



Select the applicable ACR Appropriateness Criteria

Variant 6:

Traumatic shoulder pain. Radiographs normal. Physical examination and history consistent with dislocation event or instability. Next imaging study.

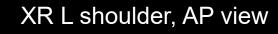
Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
MR arthrography shoulder	Usually Appropriate	0
MRI shoulder without IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	О
CT arthrography shoulder	May Be Appropriate	♥♥♥
CT shoulder without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	⊕⊕
CT shoulder with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	₩₩
CT shoulder without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	₩₩
FDG-PET/CT skull base to mid-thigh	Usually Not Appropriate	❖❖❖❖
MRI shoulder without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	0
Bone scan shoulder	Usually Not Appropriate	⊕⊕⊕
US shoulder	Usually Not Appropriate	0

This was ordered by physician along with a radiograph of L shoulder



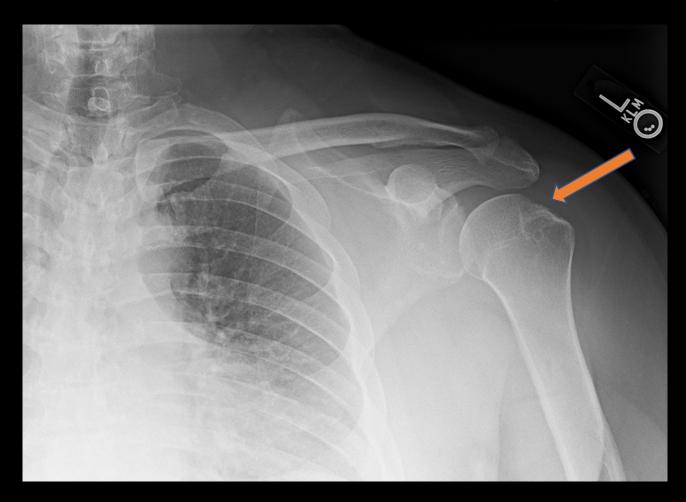
Findings (unlabeled)



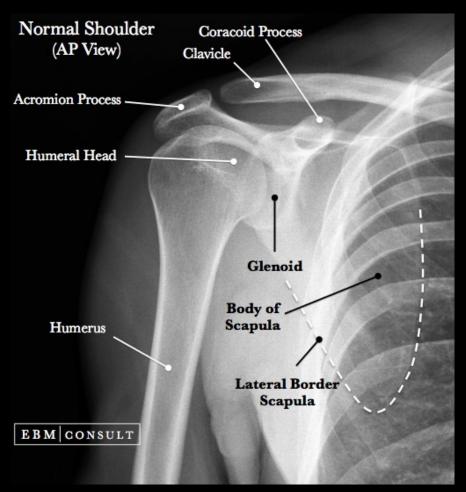




Findings: (labeled)



Flattening of normal round contour of superolateral humeral head



https://www.ebmconsult.com/articles/anterior-shoulder-dislocation-review



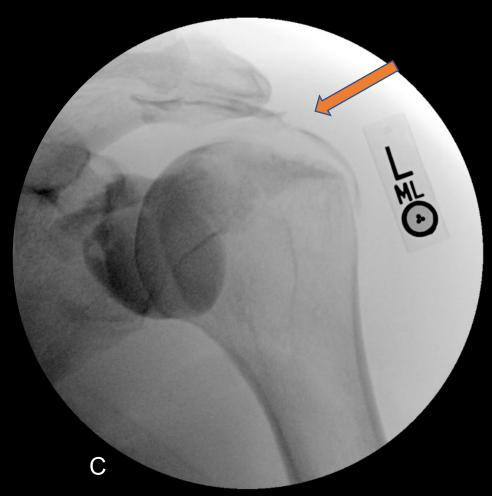
Findings (unlabeled)



Shoulder Arthrogram under fluoroscopy: A) needle placement in glenohumeral joint, B) injection of contrast c) 12 cc gadolinium mixture in the joint space after needle was removed

EXMSER

Findings: (labled)







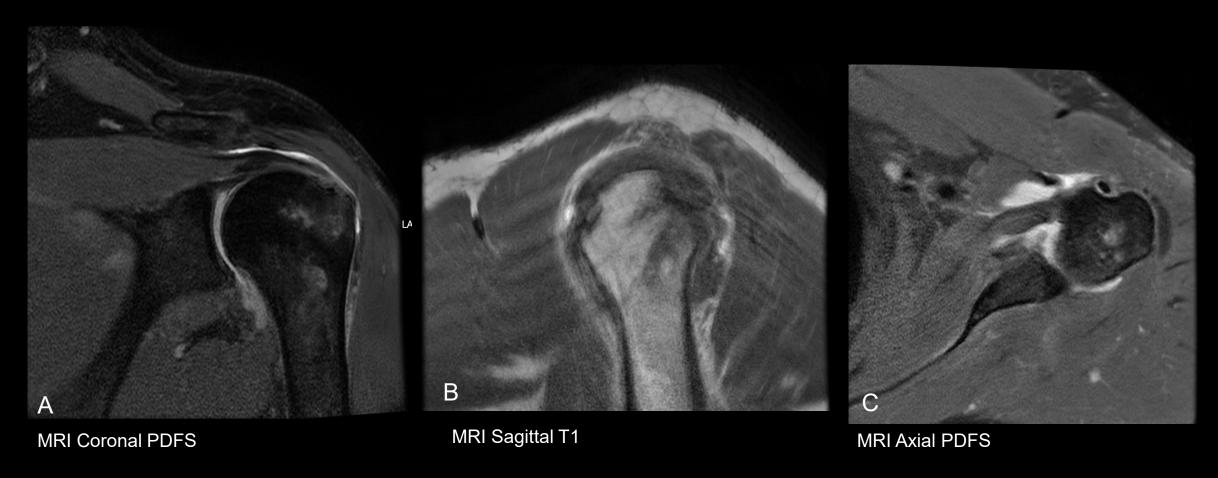
Normal arthrogram

https://radiopaedia.org/cases/shoulder-arthrogram?lang=us

Shoulder Arthrogram under fluoroscopy: c) extension of intra-articular contrast into the subacromial and subdeltoid bursa



Findings (unlabeled)





Findings: (labled)



A) Partial thickness tear of supraspinatus tendon, extravasation of contrast in subacromial subdeltoid bursa; B) Hill-Sachs deformity C) Bankart fracture



Final Dx:

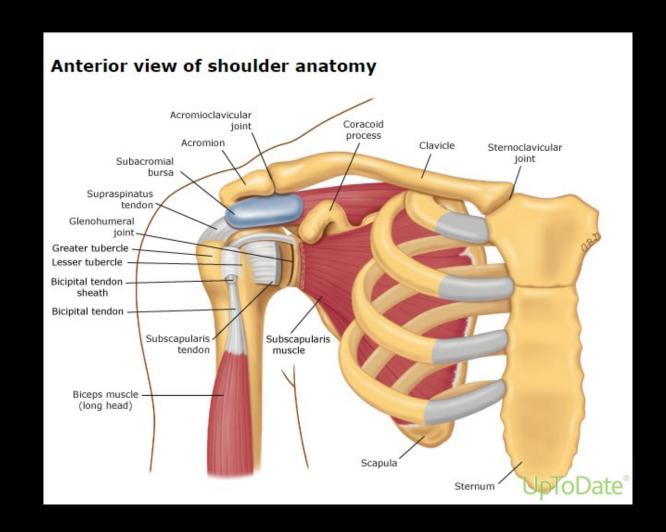
- Secondary to his traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation:
 - Rotator cuff tear
 - Partial-thickness bursal-sided tear of supraspinatus
 - Intra-articular gadolinium contrast extravasation in the subacromial subdeltoid bursa likely indicates a full-thickness perforation
 - Hill-Sachs deformity
 - Bankart fracture



- Overview: Anterior dislocations occur when there is complete anterior displacement of the humeral head out of the glenoid
- Epidemiology: Anterior dislocations account for 95% of shoulder dislocations. Most common mechanisms of injury are due to falls and athletic activities
- Symptoms: Pain, deformity, immobility, feelings of instability
- Physical exam: Arm held in abduction and externally rotated, loss of normal rounded appearance of shoulder



Anatomy





Associated injuries:

- Osseus injuries
 - Hill-Sachs impaction fracture: Superolateral humeral head hits the anteroinferior glenoid, causing an impaction fracture of the humeral head
 - Bankart fracture: Anteroinferior glenoid fracture caused by the same mechanism
- Soft Tissue injuries
 - Capsulolabral injuries to anteroinferior labrum: "Bankart lesions;" more common in younger patients
 - Rotator cuff tear: More common in older patients. Supraspinatus is most commonly injured, causes difficulty with initial abduction of arm
- Axillary nerve injury: Uncommon, neuropathic pain or reduced sensation over lateral shoulder



Management:

- Follow up with orthopedic surgery
- Both Bankart fractures and Hill-Sachs lesions are indications for orthopedic referral for possible operative treatment, especially if bony defect is greater than 20%.
- Patients with full-thickness rotator cuff tears greater than 1.5cm, or those with significant retraction will require surgery



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