

Early rotator cuff surgery yields good long-term outcomes

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Early surgery to repair tears of one of the shoulder rotator cuff muscles provides lasting improvement in strength, function, and other outcomes, reports a study in the August 16, 2017 issue of *The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery*.

"Repairs of isolated supraspinatus tears maintained considerable improvement in clinical and radiographic outcomes at 10 years," according to the report by a French orthopedic surgery research group. The lead author was Philippe Collin, MD, of CHP Saint Ger?goire VIVALTO Sante?. The study provides new evidence that early surgery for supraspinatus tears can improve long-term outcomes by preventing later rotator cuff muscle degeneration.

New Information on Long-Term Outcomes of Supraspinatus Repair

The researchers identified 511 patients at 15 French hospitals who underwent surgery in 2003 to repair isolated, complete (full-thickness) supraspinatus tears. At least ten years later, 288 patients returned for follow-up evaluation, including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans in 210 patients. Average age at the time of surgery was 56.5 years, with nearly equal numbers of women and men.

The results suggested substantial improvement in most patients. The average Constant score—a standard assessment accounting for shoulder

motion, strength, daily activities, and pain—improved from about 52 (out of a possible 100) before surgery to 78 at ten years' follow-up. Key patient-rated outcomes also showed meaningful improvement.

The MRI scans showed healing in more than 80 percent of tendons, although most had at least a minor residual tear. The MRI evidence of tendon healing was closely related to the Constant score, especially in terms of strength.

Healing and recovery were not as good in patients who had MRI evidence of fat accumulation within the repaired supraspinatus muscle—a sign of [muscle degeneration](#). Outcomes were similar for patients who had open versus arthroscopic (minimally invasive) surgery. The degree of preoperative retraction (pulling back) of the torn muscle was not a major factor affecting the ten-year outcomes.

Rotator cuff tears are a very common condition, causing pain and reduced movement of the shoulder. While these injuries may be "silent" at first, gradual degeneration may cause shoulder pain and other symptoms to develop within a few years.

Most rotator cuff tears start within the supraspinatus tendon, and previous studies have shown improved outcomes after supraspinatus repair. "However," Dr. Collin and coauthors write, "there is no consensus on the management of such tears because of a lack of long-term outcome studies."

The authors note some limitations of their study, especially the fact that many patients were not available for follow-up. But long-term data on this still-large number of [patients](#) enables "reliable analysis of repair integrity and longevity" after isolated supraspinatus [repair](#).

The results add new evidence that early [surgery](#) for [rotator cuff](#) tears

leads to lasting improvement in healing and clinical outcomes. Dr. Collin notes that the study is the first to show that if the supraspinatus tendon does not heal, the final outcomes are less favorable.

More information: Philippe Collin et al. Ten-Year Multicenter Clinical and MRI Evaluation of Isolated Supraspinatus Repairs, *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* (2017). [DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.16.01267](https://doi.org/10.2106/JBJS.16.01267)

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