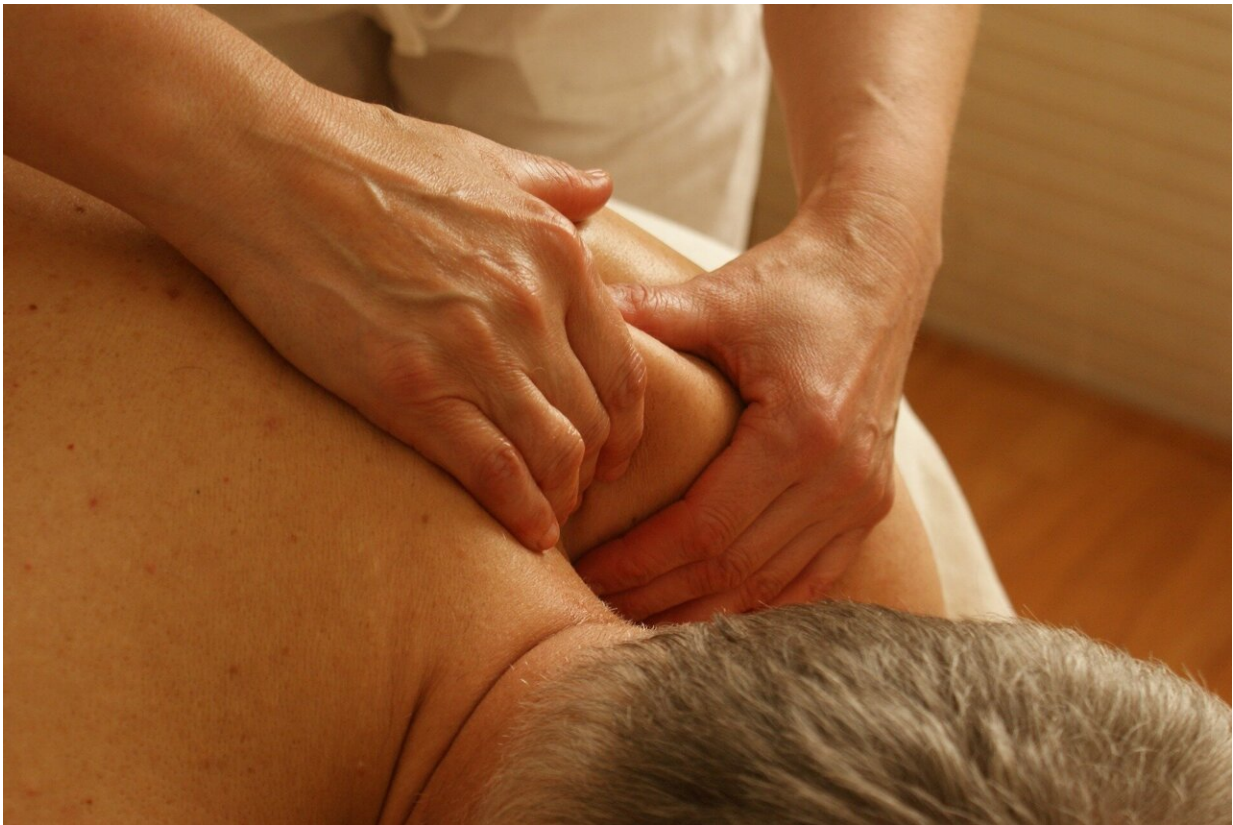


No benefit in common shoulder treatment over placebo, finds study

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Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

A saline injection treatment widely used for calcific tendinopathy—a common, painful condition caused by a build-up of calcium in the rotator cuff tendons of the shoulder—provides no meaningful benefit

over placebo, concludes a trial published by *The BMJ* today.

The results show that benefits from ultrasound guided lavage (where saline is injected into the calcium deposits to help dissolve them) along with a steroid [injection](#) or from a steroid injection alone are no better than from sham (placebo) treatment.

The researchers say the findings question the use of ultrasound guided lavage for this condition and should lead to "a critical reconsideration" of existing [treatment guidelines](#).

Despite its widespread use, ultrasound guided lavage has never been compared with sham treatment, so it's unclear whether reported improvements are due to the treatment itself, natural recovery over time, or a [placebo effect](#).

To fill this important evidence gap, researchers in Norway and Sweden carried out the first sham controlled trial to test the true effect of ultrasound guided lavage with a steroid injection for patients with calcific tendinopathy of the shoulder.

Their findings are based on 218 adults (average age 50; around 65% women) referred to six hospitals in Norway and Sweden between April 2015 and March 2020 with persistent symptoms of calcific tendinopathy for at least three months.

At the start of the trial, patients provided information on a range of health and lifestyle factors, and X-rays were taken to assess the size of their calcium deposits.

Patients were then randomly split into three treatment groups: lavage plus steroid injection (73), sham lavage plus steroid injection (74), and sham only (71). After treatment, all patients were asked to do a home

exercise program.

The main measure of interest was [pain intensity](#) and functional disability on the Oxford Shoulder Score (a 0-48 point scale) reported by patients after two and six weeks and four, eight, 12, and 24 months.

At four months, there was no significant difference in pain and functional limitation among the three groups. Scores remained similar at the later assessments, even in patients whose calcium deposits had disappeared, which the researchers say questions the view that dissolving the calcium around the joint resolves symptoms.

Groups that included a [steroid injection](#) did report better pain relief than the sham group two and six weeks after treatment, but notably the improvements at four months were no different than sham.

The researchers acknowledge several limitations, such as the absence of a no-treatment group to assess the natural course of the condition, but say the double blind, three arm design, including a sham group, allowed them to assess the true clinical effect of active treatment.

As such, they conclude, "Our results challenge existing recommendations for the treatment of calcific tendinopathy and may necessitate a critical reconsideration of established treatment concepts for these patients."

Future studies should investigate [alternative treatments](#) such as defined physiotherapy programs and should include a no-treatment group to assess the influence of the natural course of calcific tendinopathy on the results, they add.

In a linked editorial, US researchers say lavage seems to be overused and may not be as effective as we thought. However, concluding that ultrasound guided lavage or subacromial corticosteroid injection no

longer has a role in treating calcific tendinopathy of the shoulder would be premature.

These new findings "will inform discussions with patients and provide some reassurance to those with a similar, long symptomatic course that time will help and corticosteroids may facilitate short term pain relief," they add.

And they suggest that future studies should include a sham control group, assess treatment response earlier in the symptomatic course, and explore whether ultrasonographic classification systems can better predict treatment response.

More information: Ultrasound guided lavage with corticosteroid injection versus sham lavage with and without corticosteroid injection for calcific tendinopathy of shoulder: randomised double blinded multi-arm study, *The BMJ* (2023). DOI: [10.1136/bmj-2023-076447](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2023-076447)

David M Robinson et al, Lavage treatments for calcific rotator cuff tendinopathy, *BMJ* (2023). DOI: 10.1136/bmj.p2248 , www.bmj.com/content/383/bmj.p2248

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