

Shoulder Prosthesis Postoperative Imaging

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Shoulder Prosthesis

Surgical Approach Findings

Imaging Modalities

Postoperative Problems



Shoulder Prosthesis

What are we talking about

Anatomical Prostheses

- Conventional prosthesis
- Fracture prosthesis

Inversed prosthesis

Glenoid components



Shoulder Prosthesis

Different Types

Anatomical Total
Shoulder Prosthesis

+ Glenoid Allograft



Shoulder Prosthesis

Different Types

Inversed Total Shoulder
Prosthesis



Surgical Approach Findings

Deltopectoral approach

- Between deltoid and pectoralis major muscle
- Same approach as for instability surgery



Surgical Approach Findings

Deltopectoral approach

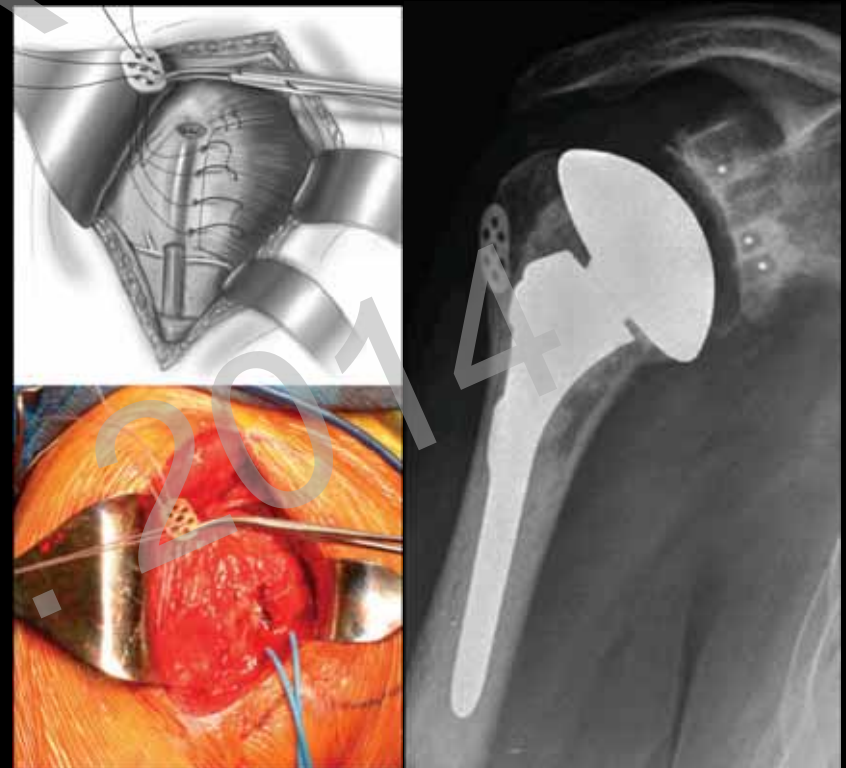
- Between deltoid and pectoralis major muscle
- Same approach as for instability surgery



Surgical Approach Findings

Deltopectoral approach

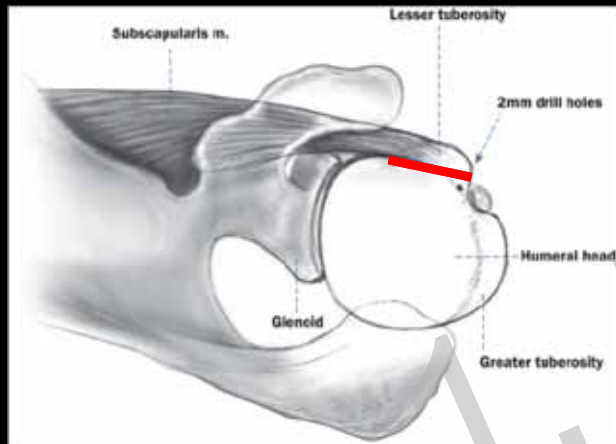
- Detachment of subscapularis tendon more often than lesser tubercle osteotomy
- Fixation with transosseous seam



Surgical Approach Findings

Complications of deltopectoral approach

- Subscapularis muscle insufficiency due to tendon detachment



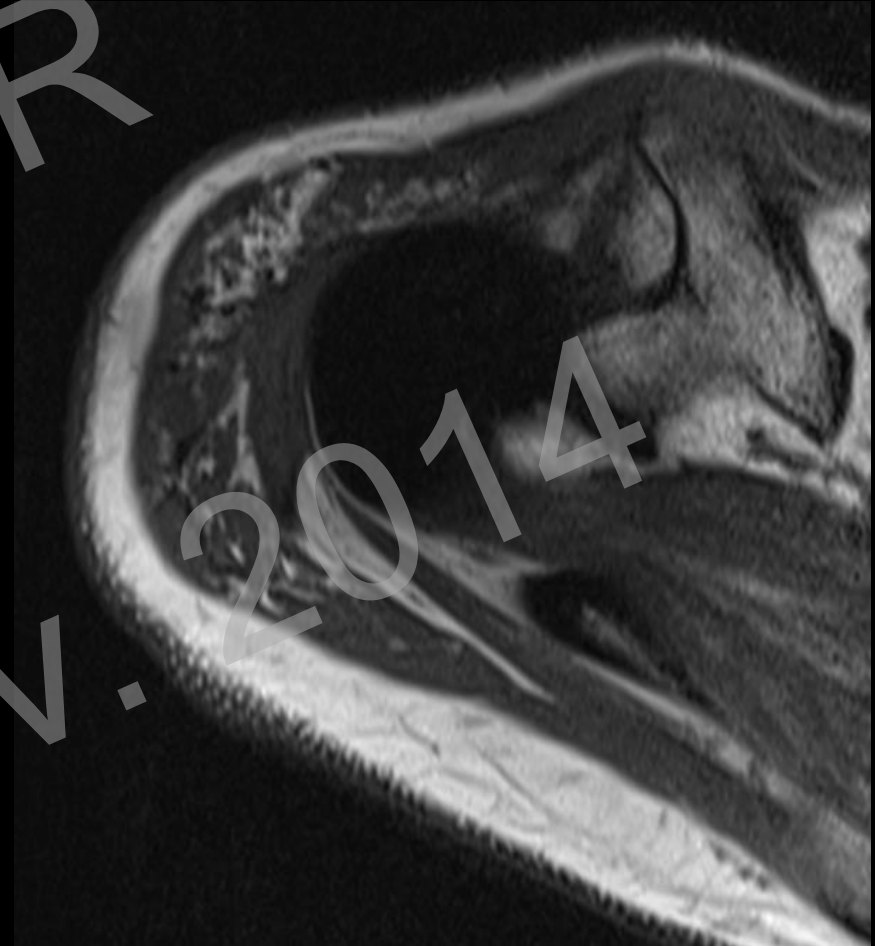
Intraoperative Nerve Injury

Axillar nerve branch injury

- Deltoideus fatty change

Brachial plexus unjury

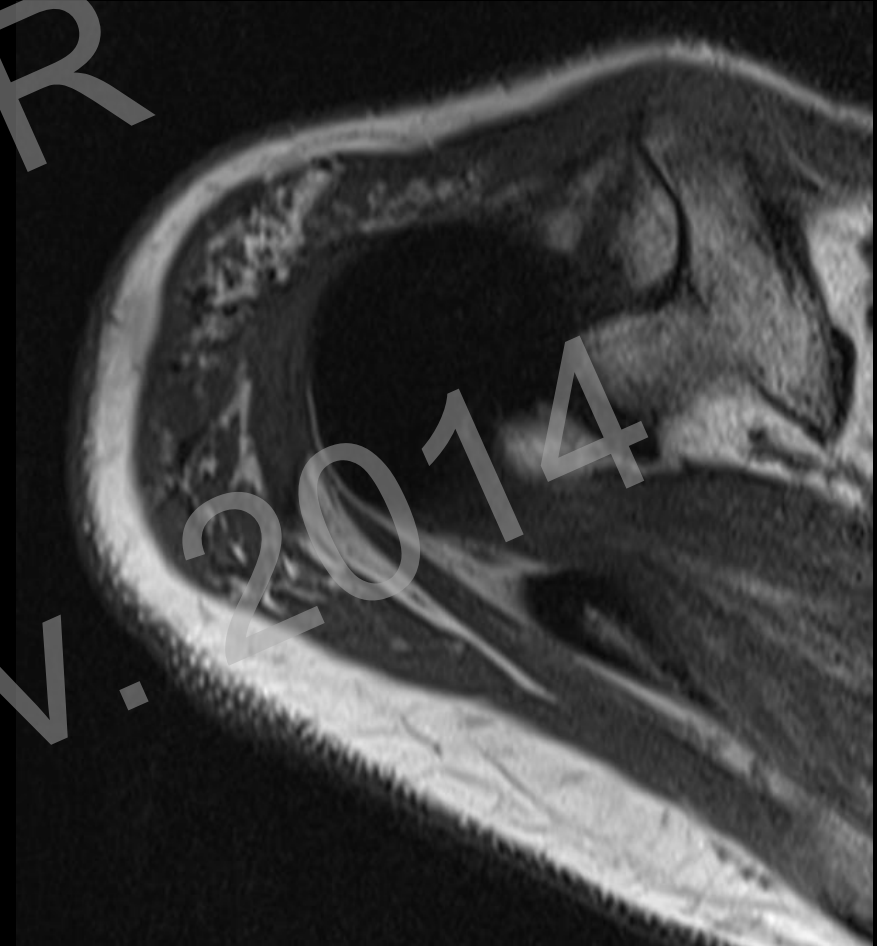
- Plexus traction due to lengthening of the arm & preoperatively shortened arm (high Hamda grade)



Intraoperative Nerve Injury

Symptoms

- Deltoid muscle dysfunction
- Inferior instability
- if deltoid muscle function is insufficient not even inverse prosthesis can be used



Imaging Modalities



Plain Films



Computed Tomography



MR Imaging



Plain Films

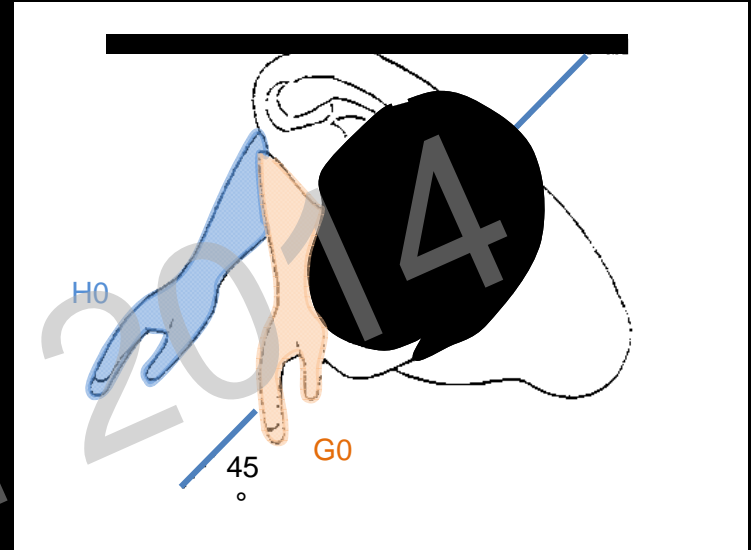
Shoulder Status



H0 view



G0 view





Plain Films

Shoulder Status



H0 view



G0 view



Neer view

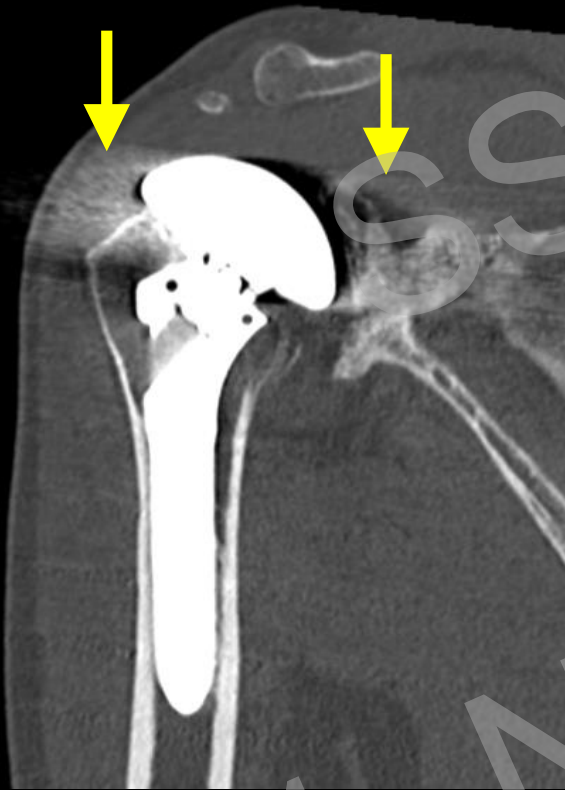


axial / crosstable view

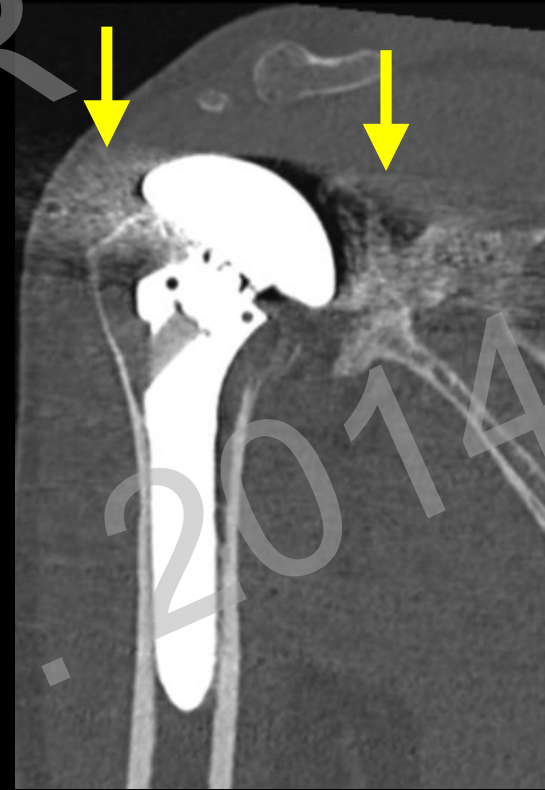


Computed Tomography

Anatomical Prosthesis



Conventional CT

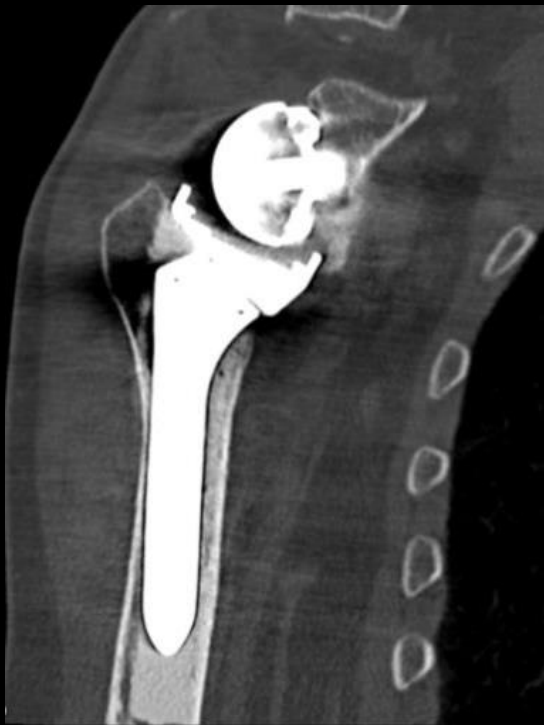


CT Recon with triple
slice thickness



Computed Tomography

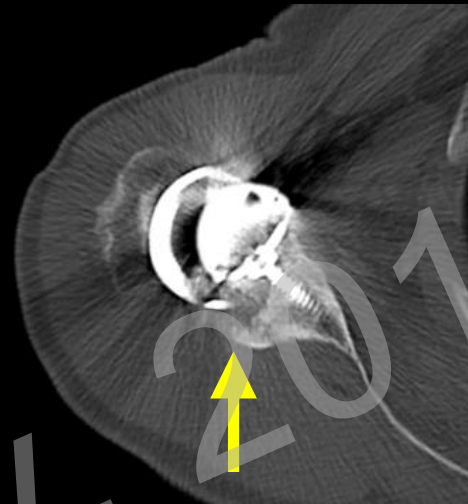
Inversed Prosthesis



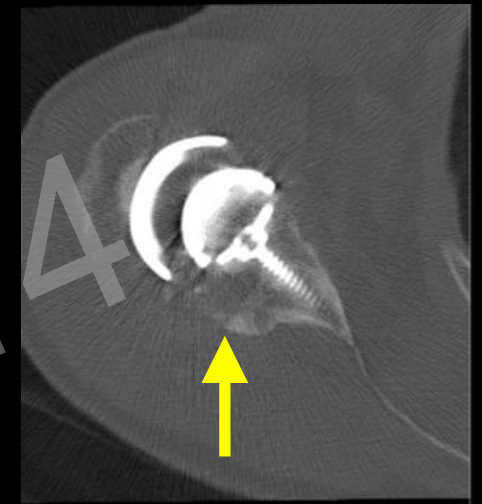
Conventional CT



D60s Kernel &
IMAR 3D



Conventional CT

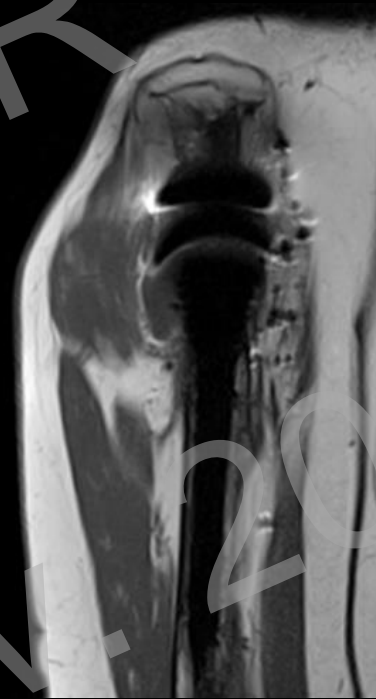
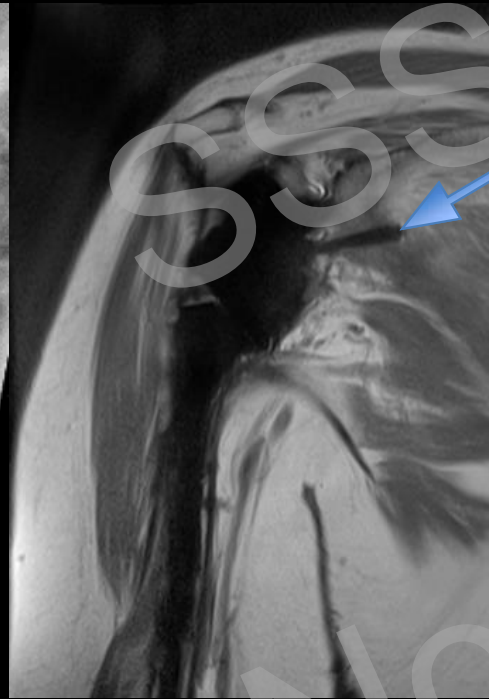


D60s Kernel &
IMAR 3D



MR Tomography

Inversed Prosthesis



PD WARP

- Location of glenosphere screws
- Soft tissues around joint



MR Tomography

Inversed Prosthesis



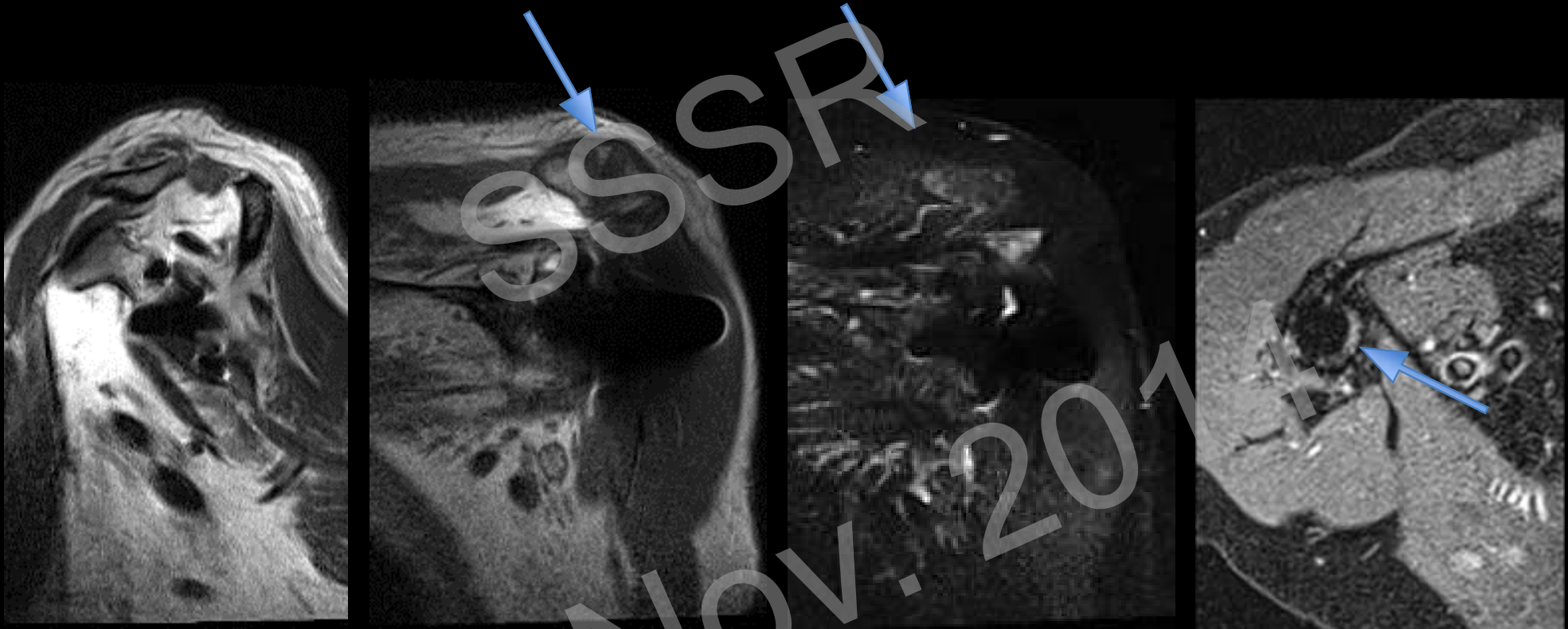
PD WARP

- Osseous structures



MR Tomography

Inversed Prosthesis



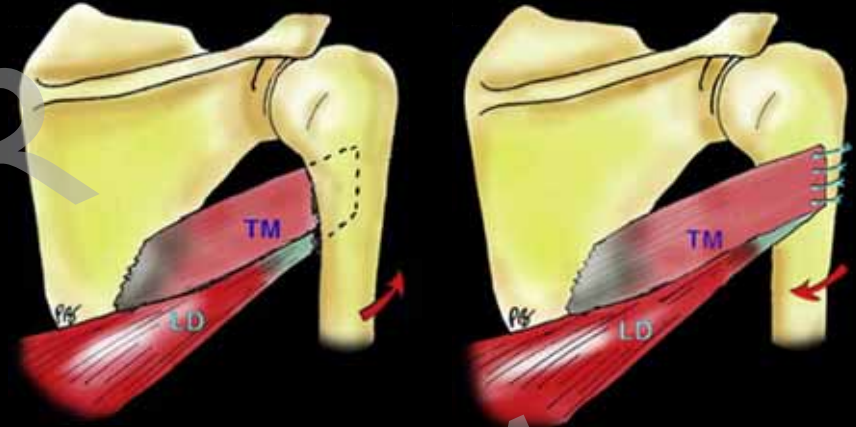
- AC joint arthrosis (DD acromial fx)
- Muscle atrophy
- Humeral shaft loosening



MR Tomography

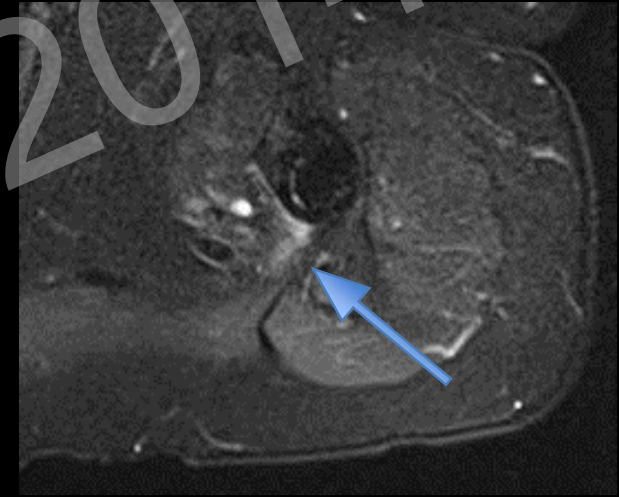
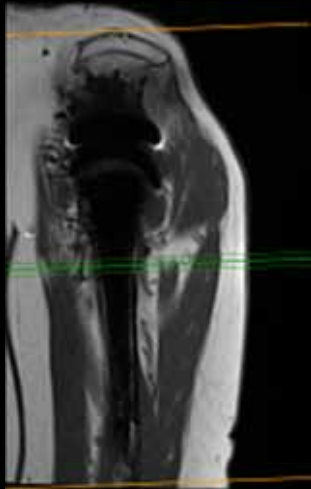
Teres Major Transfer

Teres major Transfer (L'Episcopo transfer)



Internal rotation

External rotation



Complications of Shoulder Arthroplasty

Multitude of complications reported:

- Prosthetic loosening
- Glenohumeral instability
- Periprosthetic fracture
- Rotator cuff tears
- Infection
- Neural injury
- Deltoid muscle dysfunction

Complications

Complications in 33 series including 2540 shoulders:

Complication	No. of Shoulders	Percentage of All Complications	Percentage of All Shoulders
Component loosening	161	39	6.3
Glenoid	134	32	5.3
Humerus	27	6.5	1.1
Instability	124	30	4.9
Superior	77	19	3.0
Posterior	25	6	1.0
Anterior	22	5	0.9
Periprosthetic fracture	46	11	1.8
Intraoperative	27	6.5	1.1
Postoperative	19	4.6	0.7
Rotator cuff tear	32	7.7	1.3
Neural injury	20	4.8	0.8
Infection	19	4.6	0.7
Deltoid detachment	2	0.5	0.08

Prosthetic Loosening

Humeral Component

- rare
- often in combination with infection



Migration



Infection
Loosening

Prosthetic Loosening

Humeral Capping

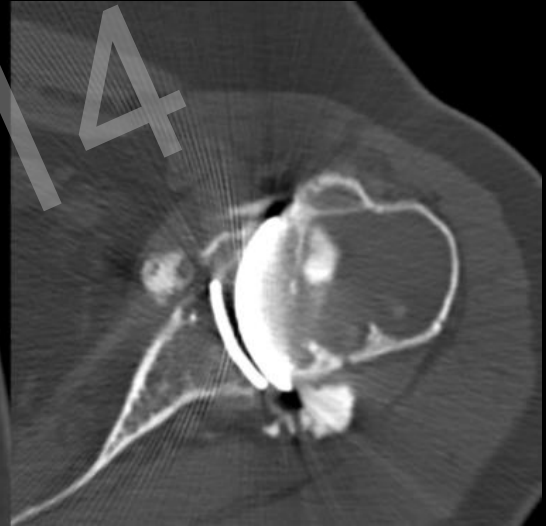
- 1% loosening (instead of 0.5% - double risk)
- Granuloma formation



Resurfacing – Cap



Granuloma in humeral head



Prosthetic Loosening

Glenoid Component

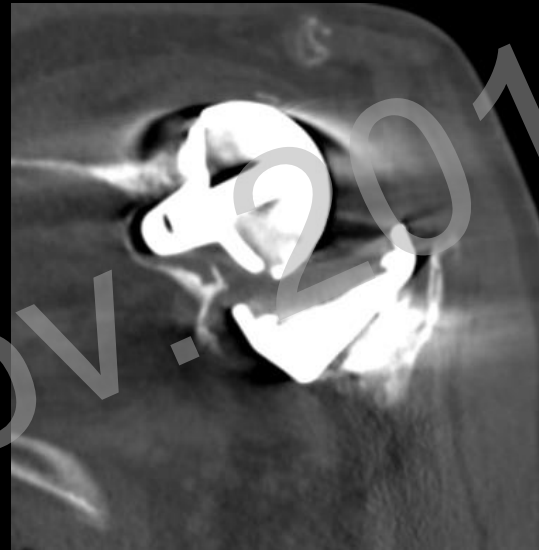
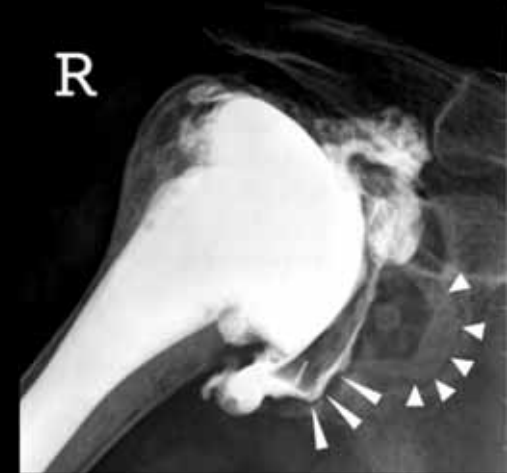
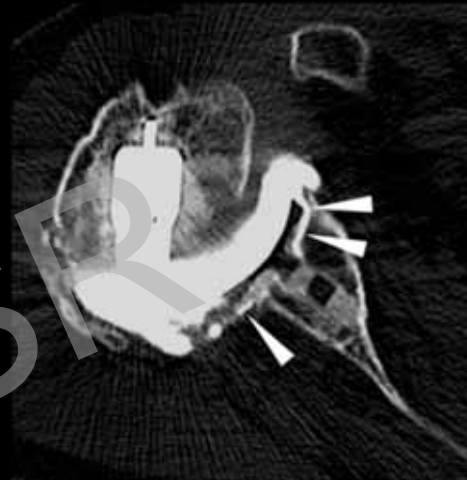
- frequent
- unresolved problem



Prosthetic Loosening

Glenoid Component

- frequent
- unresolved problem



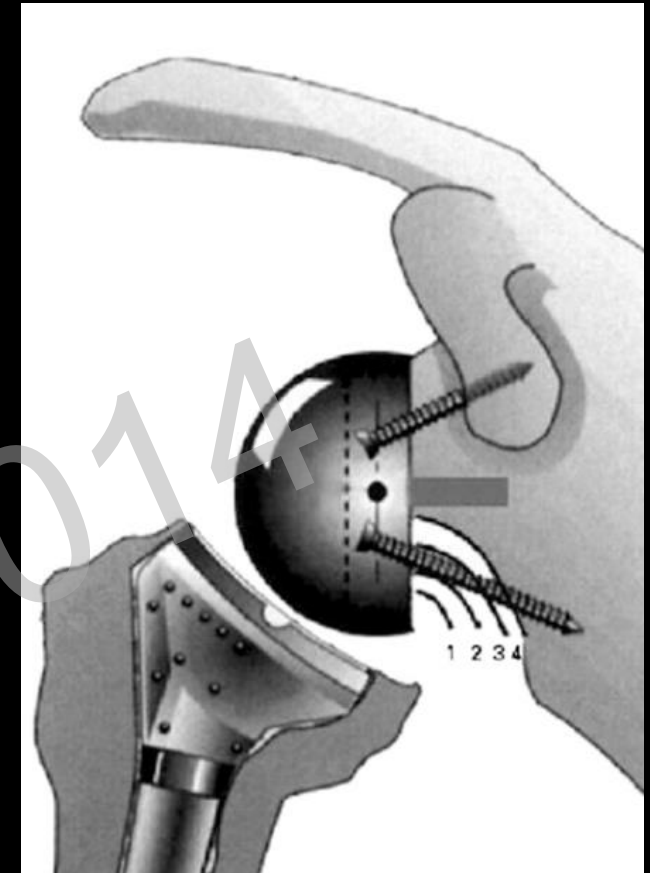
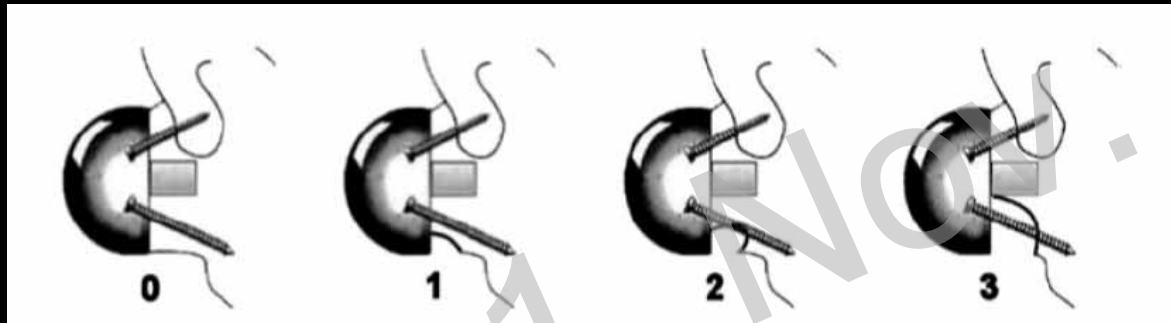
Glenosphere Loosening - superior tilting/dislocation

Scapular Notching

Inversed Prosthesis

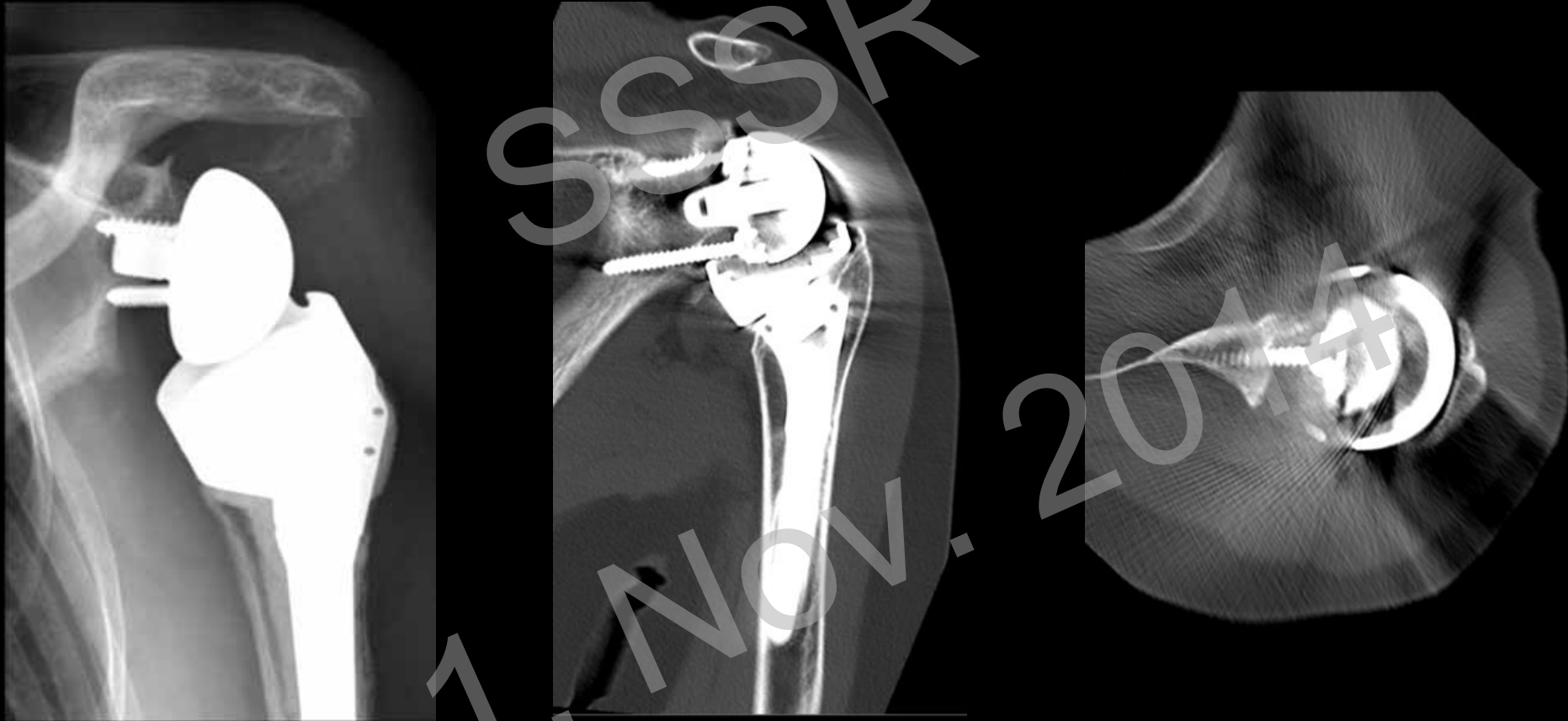
- frequent (ca. 60% after 4 years)
- not associated with inferior functional outcome

Grading:



Scapular Notching

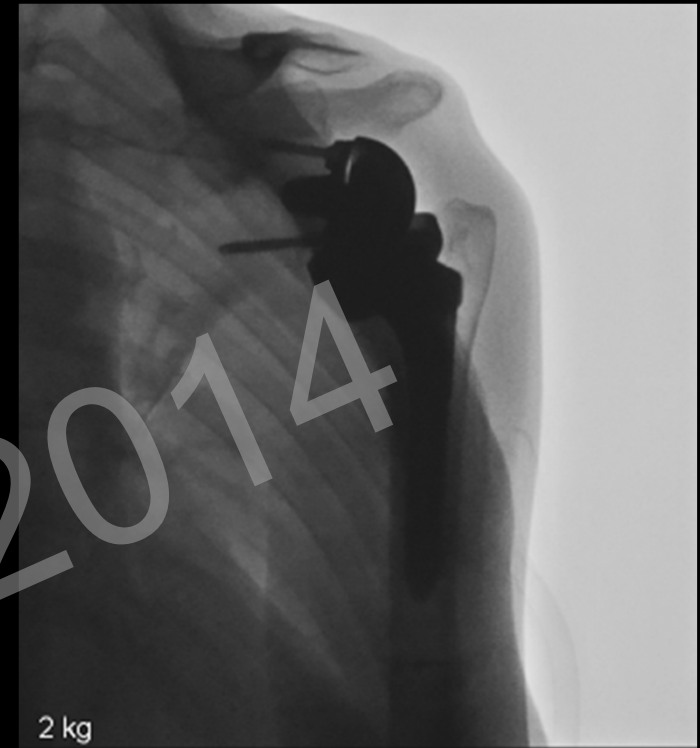
Grade III



Scapular Notching

Inversed Prosthesis

- associated with:
 - too high position of glenosphere
 - superior tilting
- mostly posteroinferior location
- probably caused by abduction/elevation and external rotation

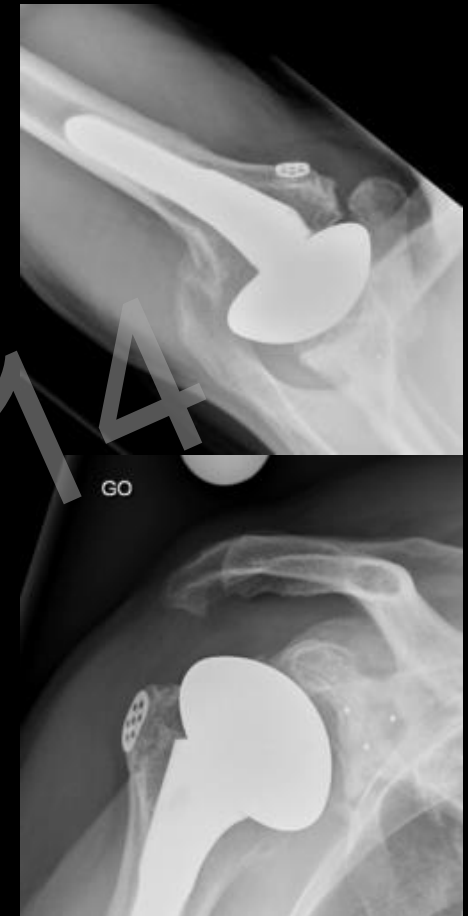


Glenohumeral Instability

Second leading cause of prosthesis dysfunction

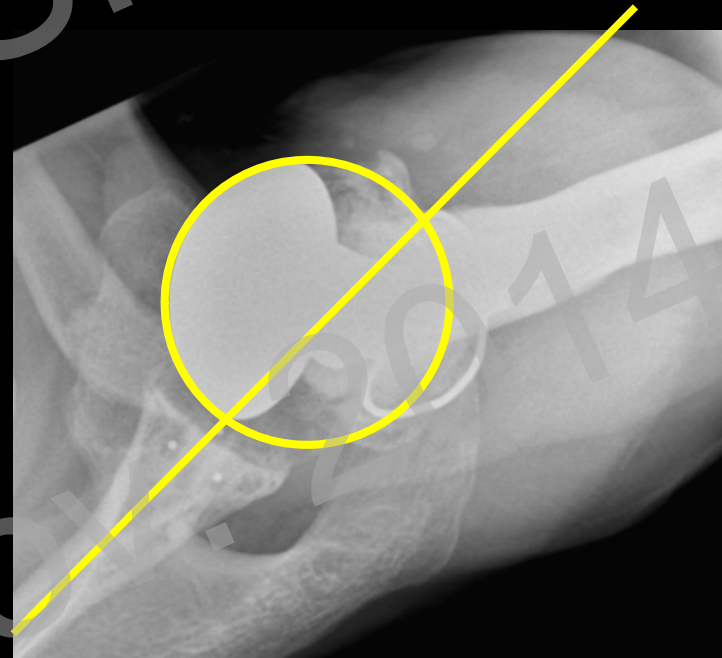
Anterior:

- most common instability (80%)
- subluxation of > 5 mm seen on cross-table view
- Causes:
 - Subscapularis insufficiency
 - Anteversion of glenoid component
 - Oversized humeral head
 - Decreased humeral retroversion ($< 20^\circ$)



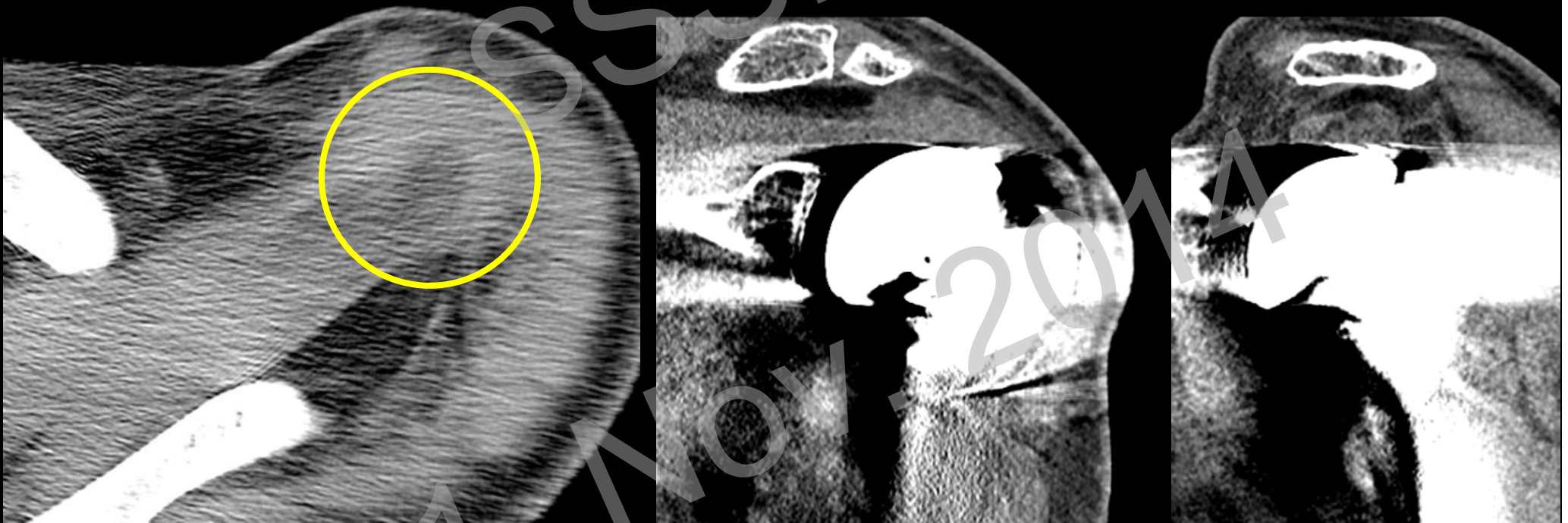
Glenohumeral Instability

Anterior Subluxation of Humeral Head?



Glenohumeral Instability

Anterior Deltoid Muscle Detachment

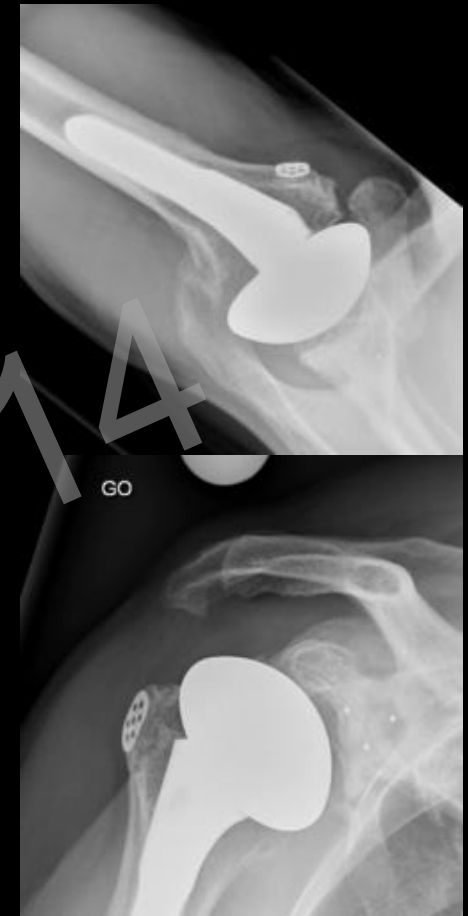


Glenohumeral Instability

Second leading cause of prosthesis dysfunction

Superior:

- Acromiohumeral distance $< 5\text{mm}$ on G0 a.p. view
- Associated:
 - Anterior instability and rotator cuff tears (supraspinatus tendon)
 - Cranial placement of the humeral component with relative lengthening of the humerus
 - Superior tilting of glenoid component

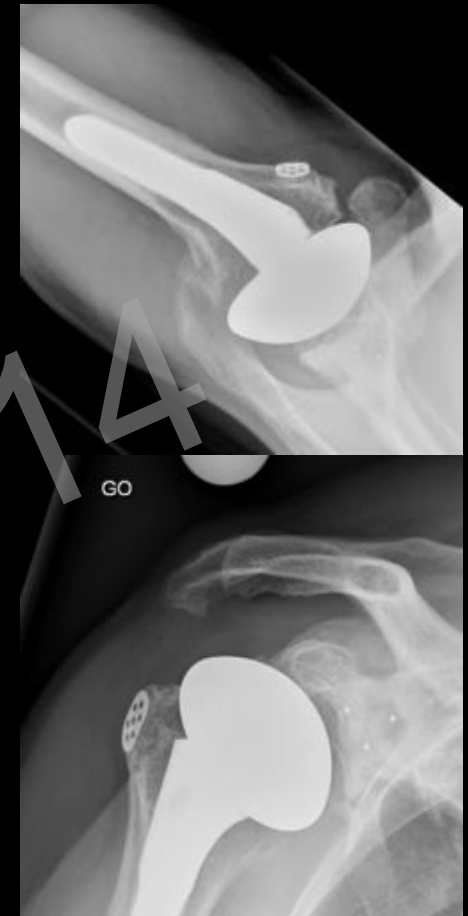


Glenohumeral Instability

Second leading cause of prosthesis dysfunction

Posterior:

- Causes:
 - Wide dorsal capsule
 - Anterior soft tissue contracture
 - Infraspinatus tendon deficiency
 - Malrotation of humeral component (retroversion $> 45^\circ$)
 - Dorsal glenoid defect
 - Retroversion of glenoid component ($> 20^\circ$)

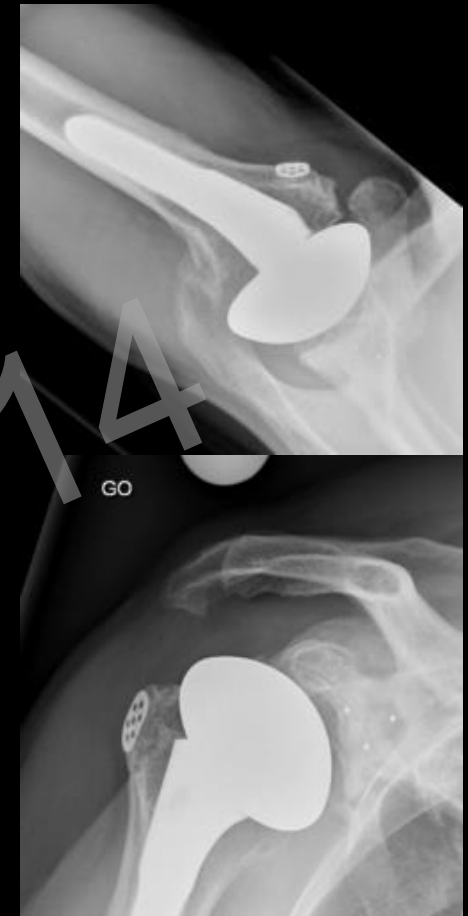


Glenohumeral Instability

Second leading cause of prosthesis dysfunction

Inferior:

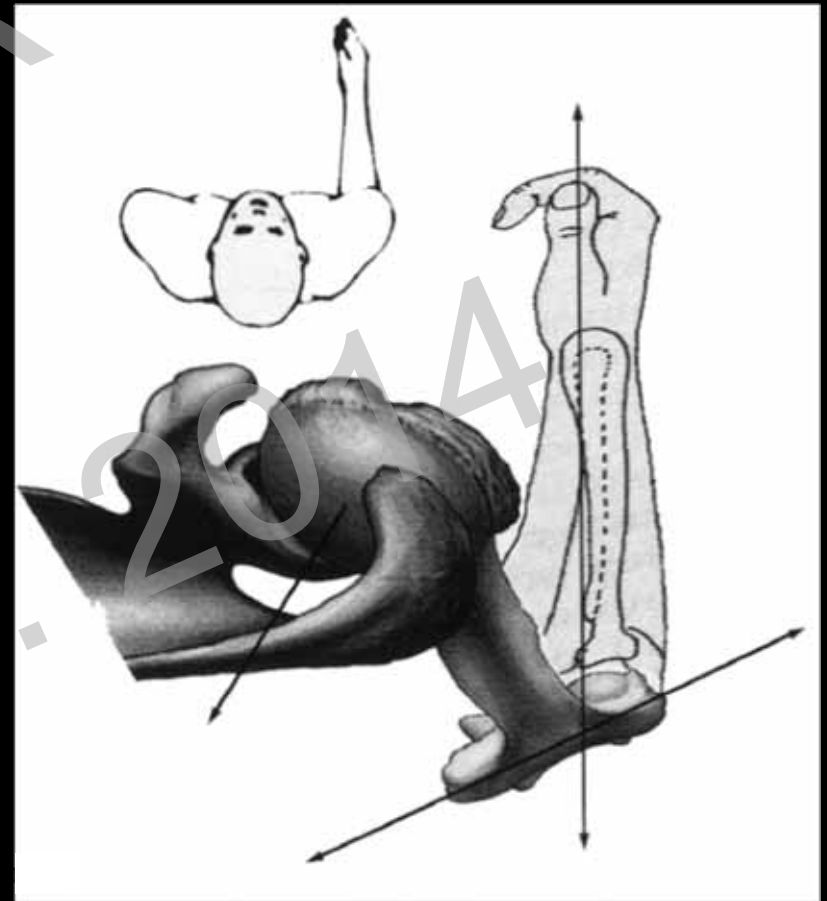
- Causes:
 - Shortened humerus (e.g. after proximal humeral fractures or after humeral defects in tumor surgery)
 - Deltoid muscle weakness in axillary nerve palsy or deltoid muscle detachment



Humeral Torsion

Measurement according to Hernigou et al.

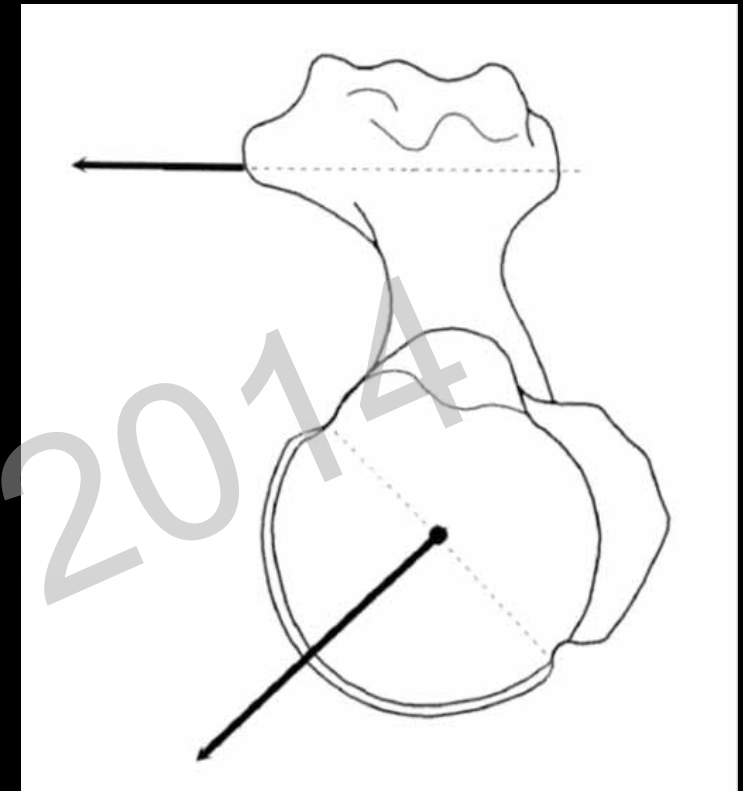
- Proximal:
Line perpendicular to the articular surface
- Distal Reference:
Transepicondylar line



Humeral Torsion

Measurement according to Hernigou et al.

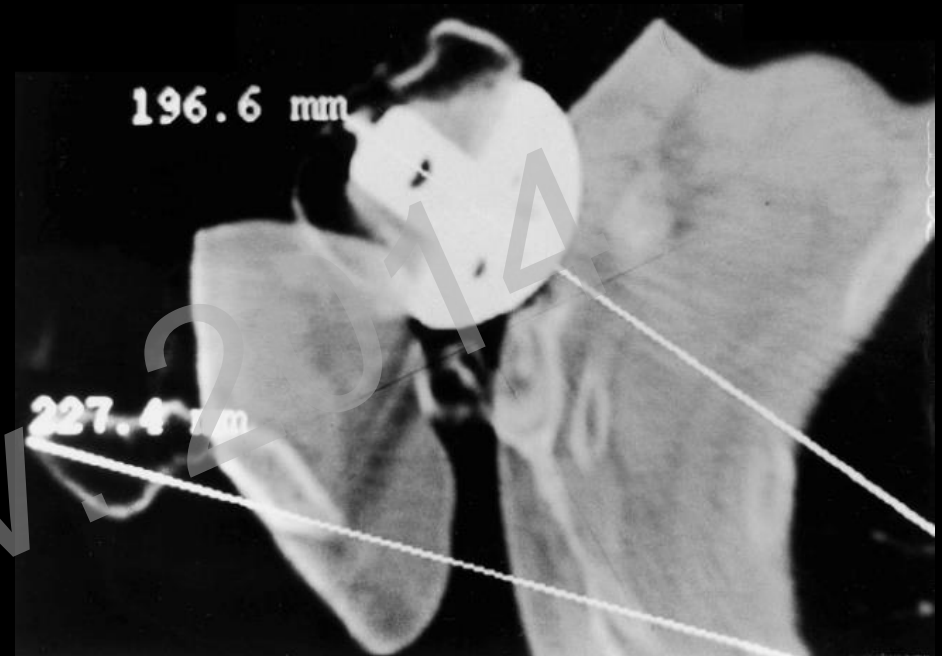
- Proximal:
Line perpendicular to the articular surface
- Distal Reference:
Transepicondylar line
- Normal values:
 - Retroversion of 10-50°
(wide range)
 - Side-to-Side Difference only 2°



Rotational Misplacement

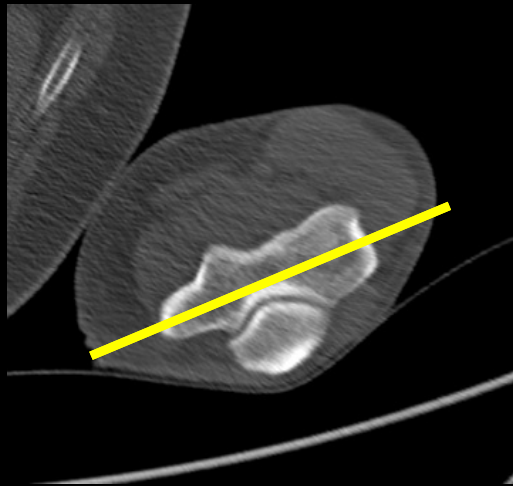
A rare problem

- Shaft is placed to allow for future conversion to inverse prosthesis
- Head can be positioned almost freely on the shaft
- Problem Fracture prosthesis: Tubercula do not fit tendon position

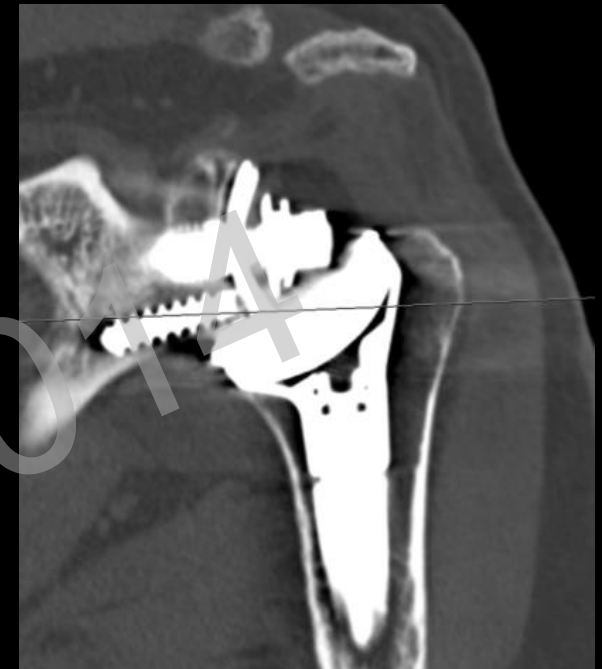
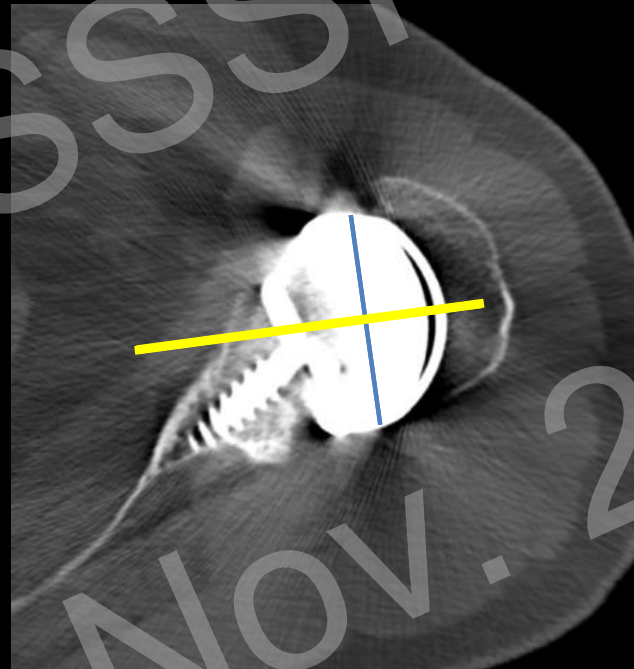


Rotational Misplacement

Case: Inversed Prosthesis, 10 ° Antetorsion

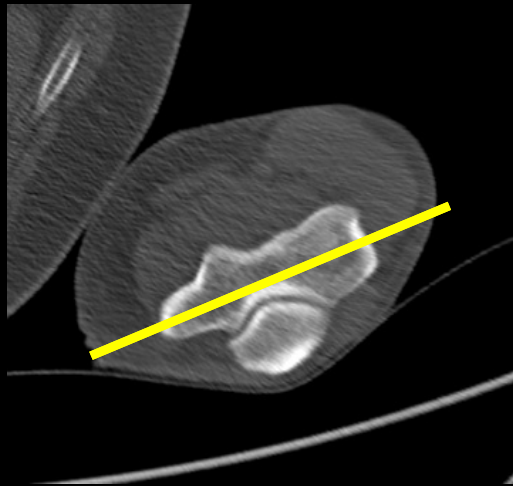


Reference Line

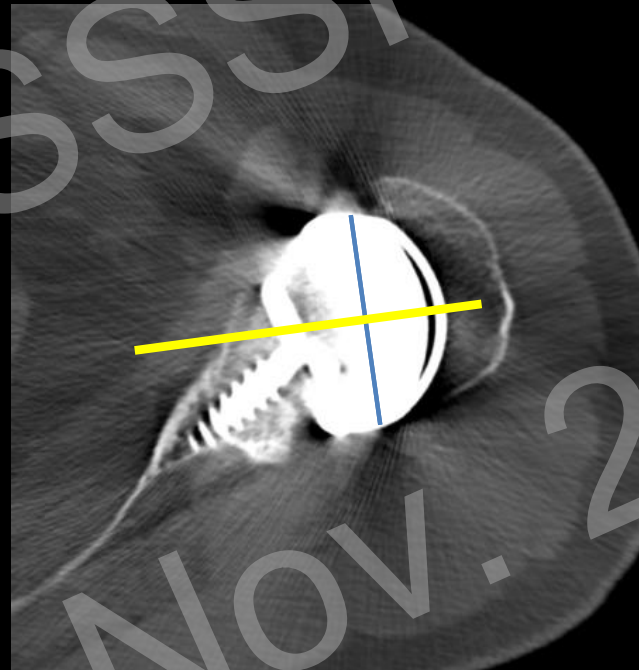


Rotational Misplacement

Case: Inversed Prosthesis, 10 ° Antetorsion



Reference Line



Periarticular Ossification

Grading according to Kjaersgaard

- Grade 0: No ossification
- Grade 1: Ossification occupying < 50% of joint space
- Grade 2: Ossification occupying > 50% of joint space
- Grade 3: Bridging of joint



Periarticular Ossification

Grading according to Kjaersgaard

- Develop early in the postoperative course
- Typically low grade and often clinically unimportant



Scapular Fractures & Inverse Prosthesis

Prevalence

- Around 5%

TABLE I Prevalence of Acromial Fractures Reported in Studies in the Literature

Study	No. of Patients	No. of Acromial Fractures	Prevalence
Crosby et al. ⁶ (2011)	400	22	5.5%
Hamid et al. ¹¹ (2011)	162	8	4.9%
Hattrup ⁷ (2010)	125	9	7.2%
Walch et al. ⁸ (2009)	457	17	3.7%
Cuff et al. ⁹ (2008)	114	1	0.8%
Frankle et al. ¹ (2005)	60	2	3.3%
Wemer et al. ² (2005)	58	4	6.8%
Boileau et al. ⁴ (2005)	45	2	4.4%
Katzer et al. ¹⁰ (2004)	21	1	4.7%

Periprosthetic Fractures

Classification

Classification	Definition
Groh et al.	
I	Fracture exclusively proximal to the tip of the stem
II	Fracture at the tip of the stem, running from proximal of the tip to distal
III	Fracture exclusively distal of the tip of the stem
Campbell et al.	
I	Fracture of the greater or lesser tuberosity
II	Fracture of the proximal humeral metaphysis
III	Fracture of the proximal humeral diaphysis
IV	Fracture of the mid and distal humeral shaft
Worland et al.	
A	Fracture of the tuberosities
B1	Spiral fracture with stable stem
B2	Short oblique or transverse fracture with stable stem
B3	Any fracture with unstable stem
Wright and Cofield	
A	Fracture at the tip of the stem extending proximally more than one third the length of the stem
B	Fracture at the tip but with less proximal extension
C	Fracture distal to the implant and fractures extending into the humeral metaphysis

Periprosthetic Fractures

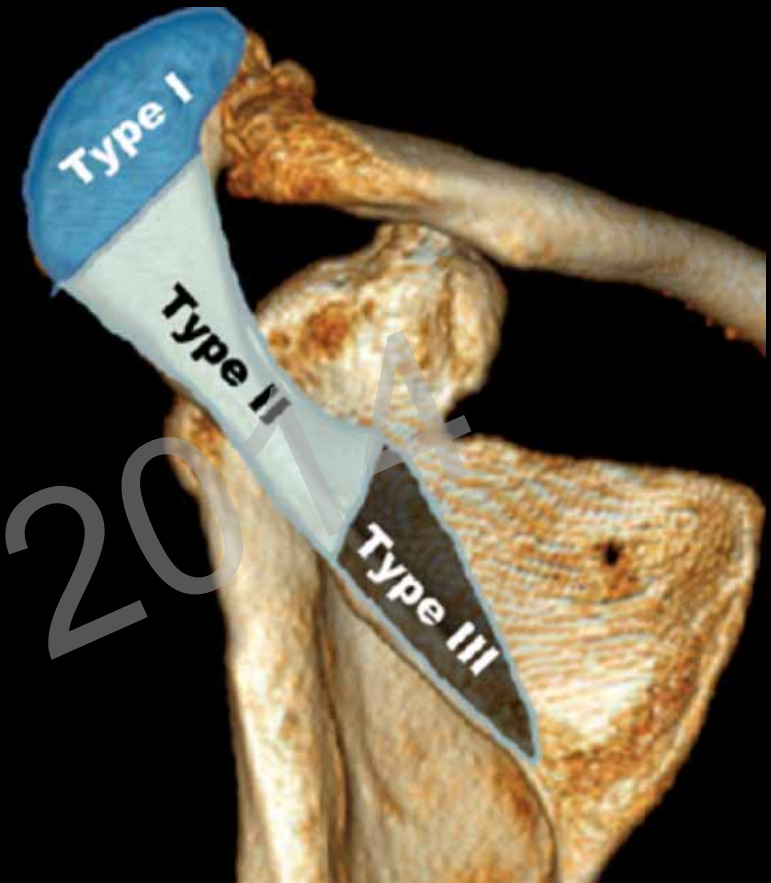
Intraoperative Fracture



Scapular Fractures

Classification

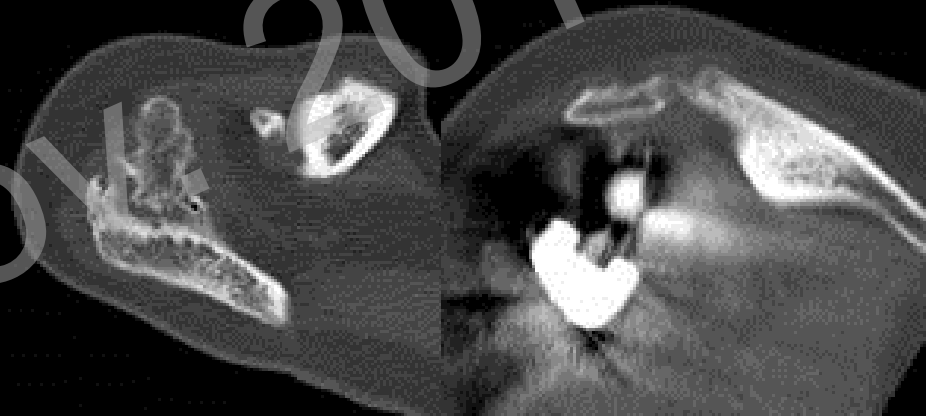
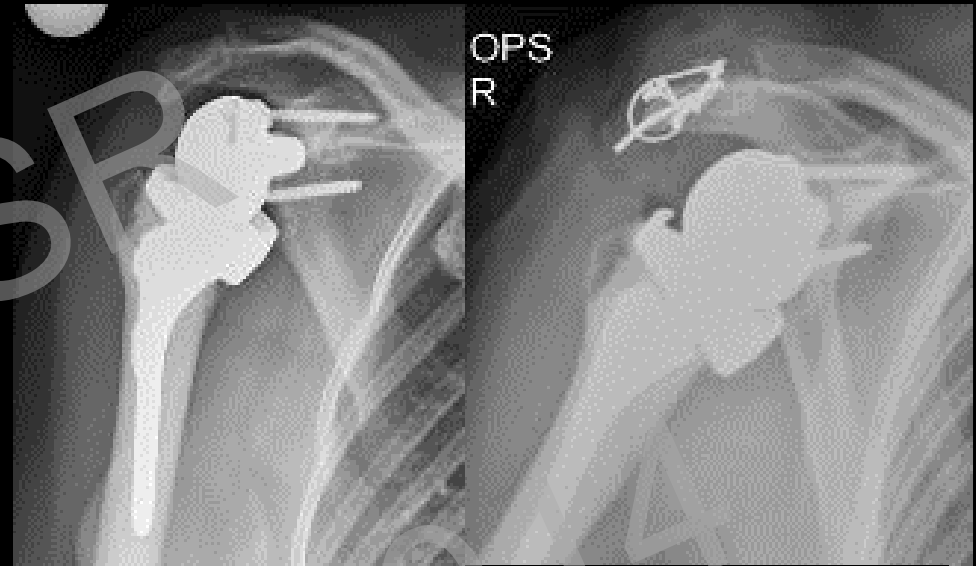
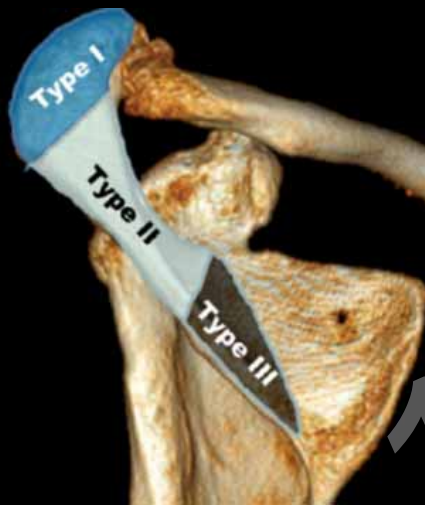
- **Type I: Acromion**
Involvement of insertion of a portion of anterior and middle deltoid origin
- **Type II: Scapular spine**
Involvement of at least the entire middle deltoid origin
- **Type III: Base of scapular spine**
Involvement of the entire middle and posterior deltoid origin



Scapular Fractures

Classification

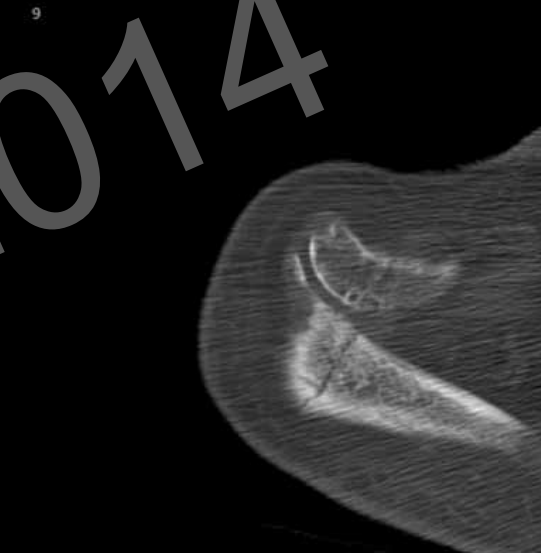
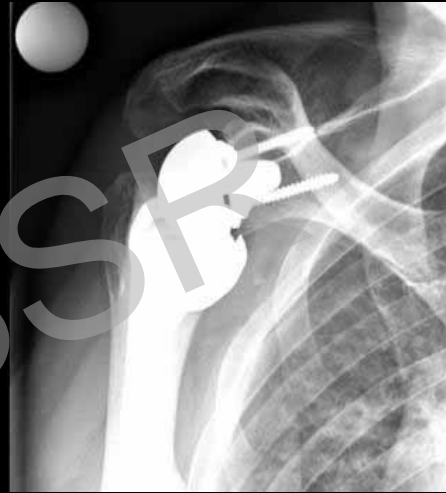
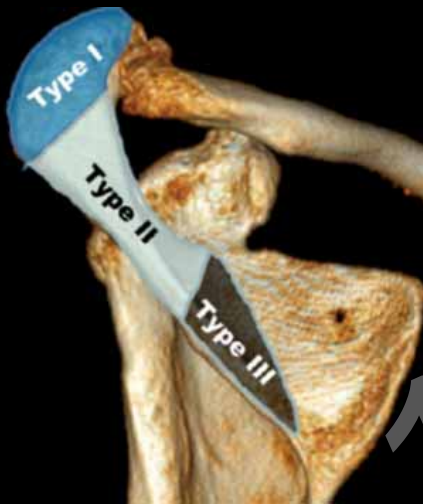
- Type I
often chronic



Scapular Fractures

Classification

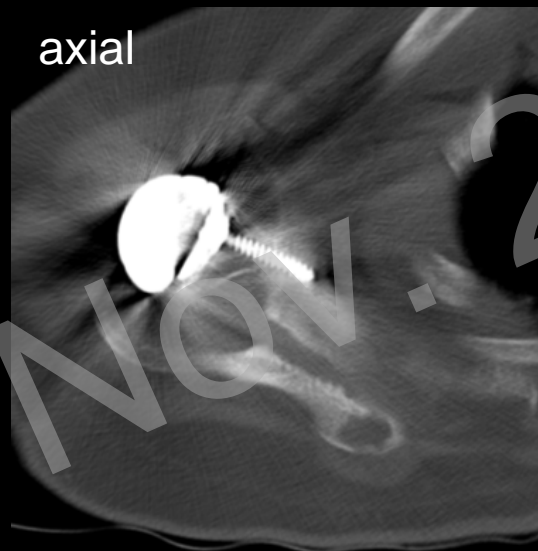
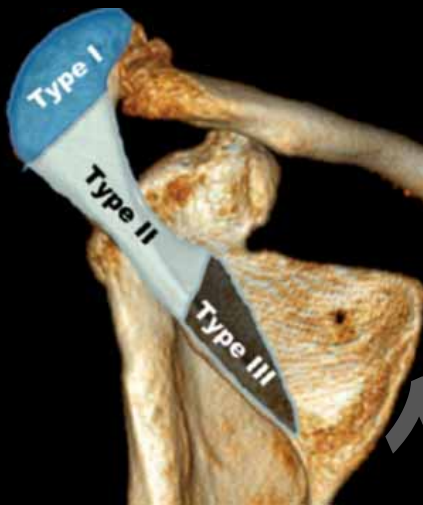
- Type II



Scapular Fractures

Classification

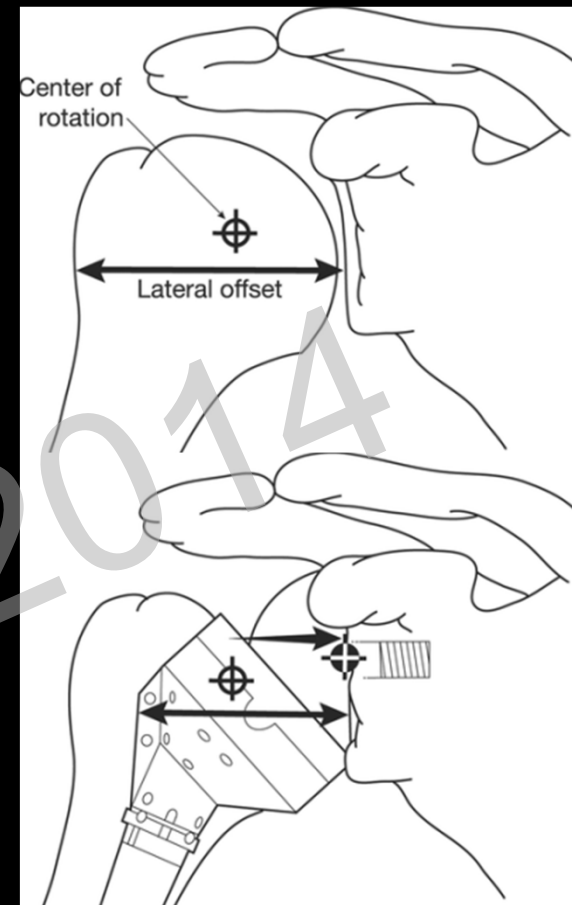
- Type III



Acromion Fractures & Inversed Prosthesis

Lateral position of rotation center

- Deltoideus can act
- Less force needed
- More stress on acromion
- Lengthening of arm – Tension on deltoideus muscle



Acromion Fractures & Inverse Prosthesis

Detection of Fractures

- 80% visible on plain films
- Helpful signs:
 - Decreasing acromion-tuberosity distance

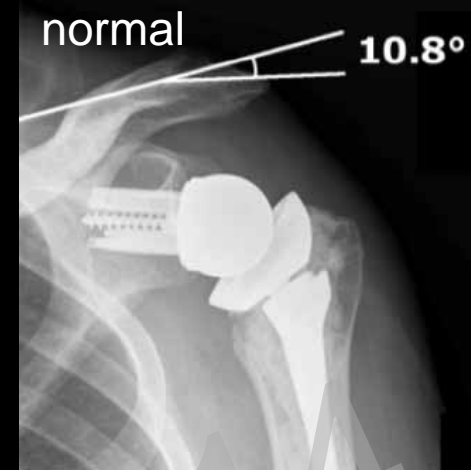


Acromion Fractures & Inverse Prosthesis

Detection of Fractures

- 80% visible on plain films
- Helpful signs:
 - Decreasing acromion-tuberosity distance
 - Increasing acromial tilt

Don't forget to inspect cross-table and Neer view for spine fractures!



Conclusion

Take Home Messages

- Knowledge about the prosthesis types used
- Surgical approach and associated problems
- Imaging of the postoperative shoulder
- Most common postoperative complications



Thank you for your attention!

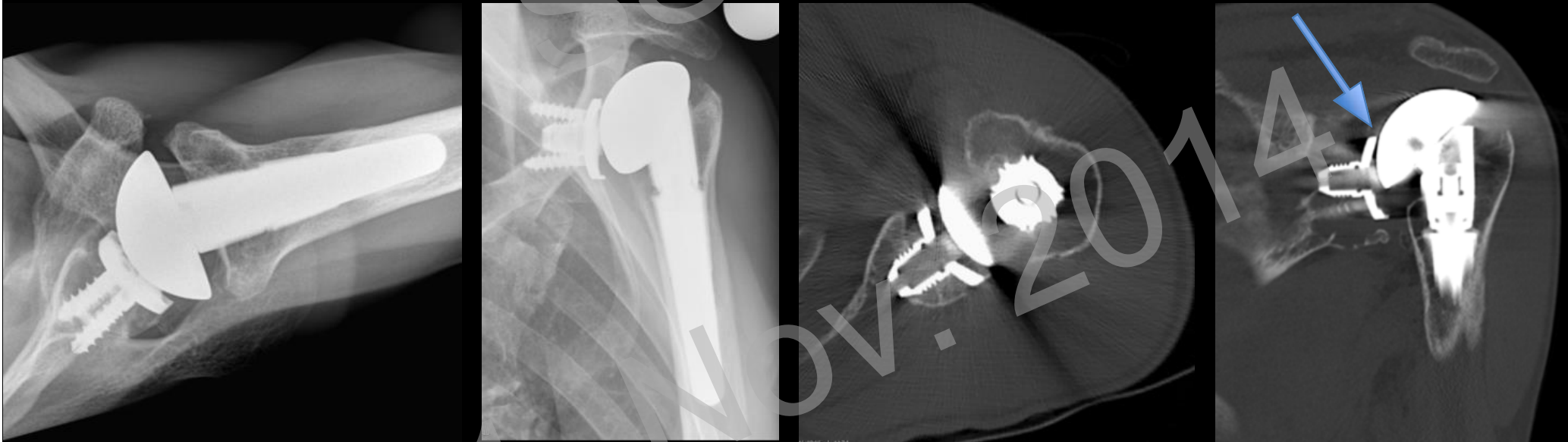
SSSR
1. Nov. 2014



Articular Metallosis

Metal-on-Metal

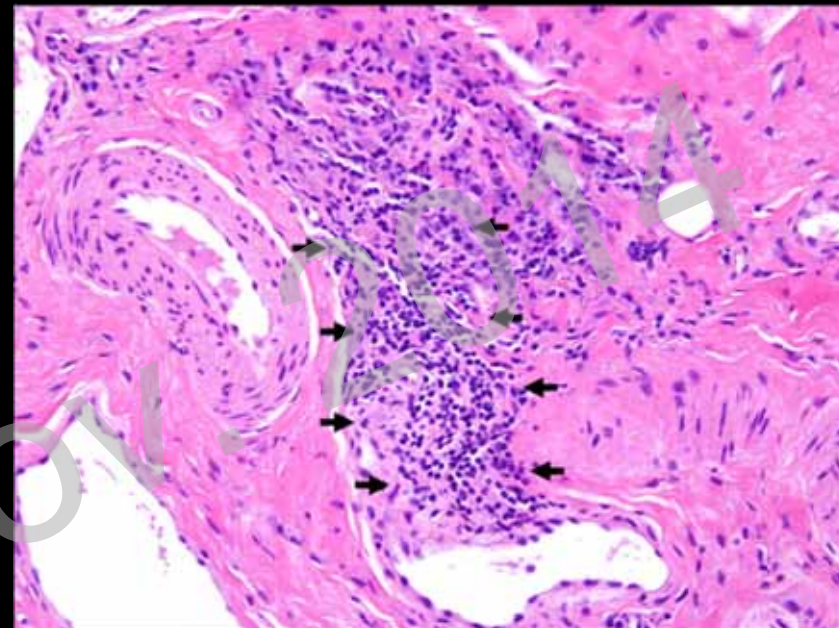
- Polyethylene wearing



Articular Metallosis

Metal-on-Metal

- Lymphocellular infiltration



Fractures

Early, Late or Incidental

Risk factors:

- Early:
Intraoperative Fractures Osteoporosis, Surgery Technique
- Late:
Insufficiency fractures Inversed prosthesis, Hamada ↑,
Os aromiale
- Incidental:
Traumatic (e.g. fall)

Fractures

Hamada Classification

Pathologic Stage:

1. AHI > 6mm
2. AHI < 6mm
3. Acetabulatsation – 2 subtypes:
 - concave underfurface of acromion
 - spur along coraco-acromial lig.
4. Narrowing glenohumeral joint
5. Humeral head collapse



Fractures

Early, Late or Incidental

Risk factors:

- Early:
Intraoperative Fractures **Osteoporosis, Surgery Technique**
- Late:
Insufficiency fractures **Hamada ↑, Os aromiale, Inversed prosthesis**
- Incidental:
Traumatic (e.g. fall) **Age: Comorbidity, osteoporosis**