



IV JORNADAS DE ORTOPEDIA

CUF Descobertas Hospital

 **academiacuf**
Formação, Educação e Investigação em Saúde

13 e 14 de abril de 2018
Hotel Olissippo Oriente, Lisboa



1º Episódio de luxação gleno-umeral no jovem

Tratamento Cirúrgico

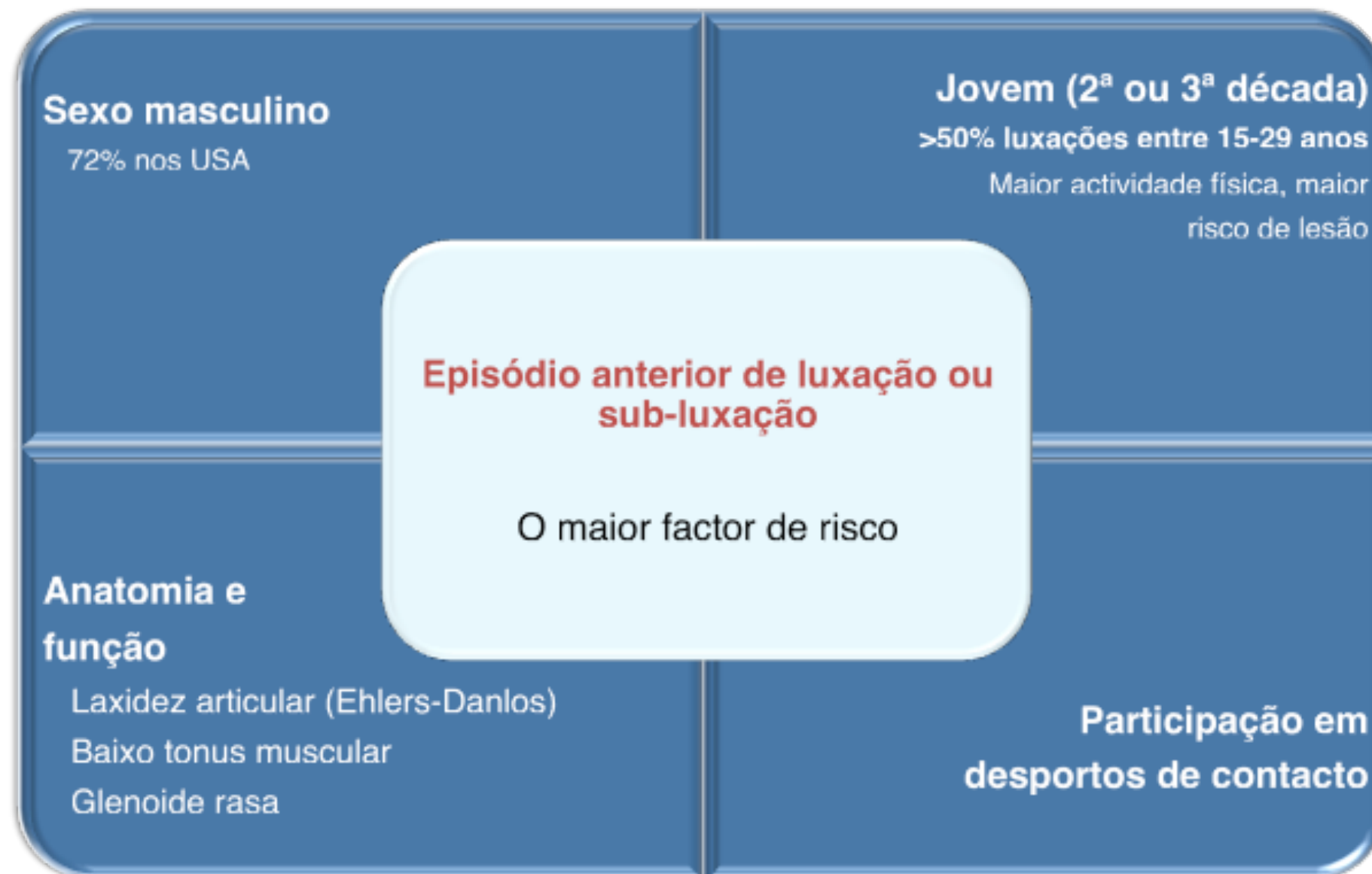
Luxação gleno-umeral

E agora?



Luxação gleno-umeral

Factores de risco para a luxação gleno-umeral



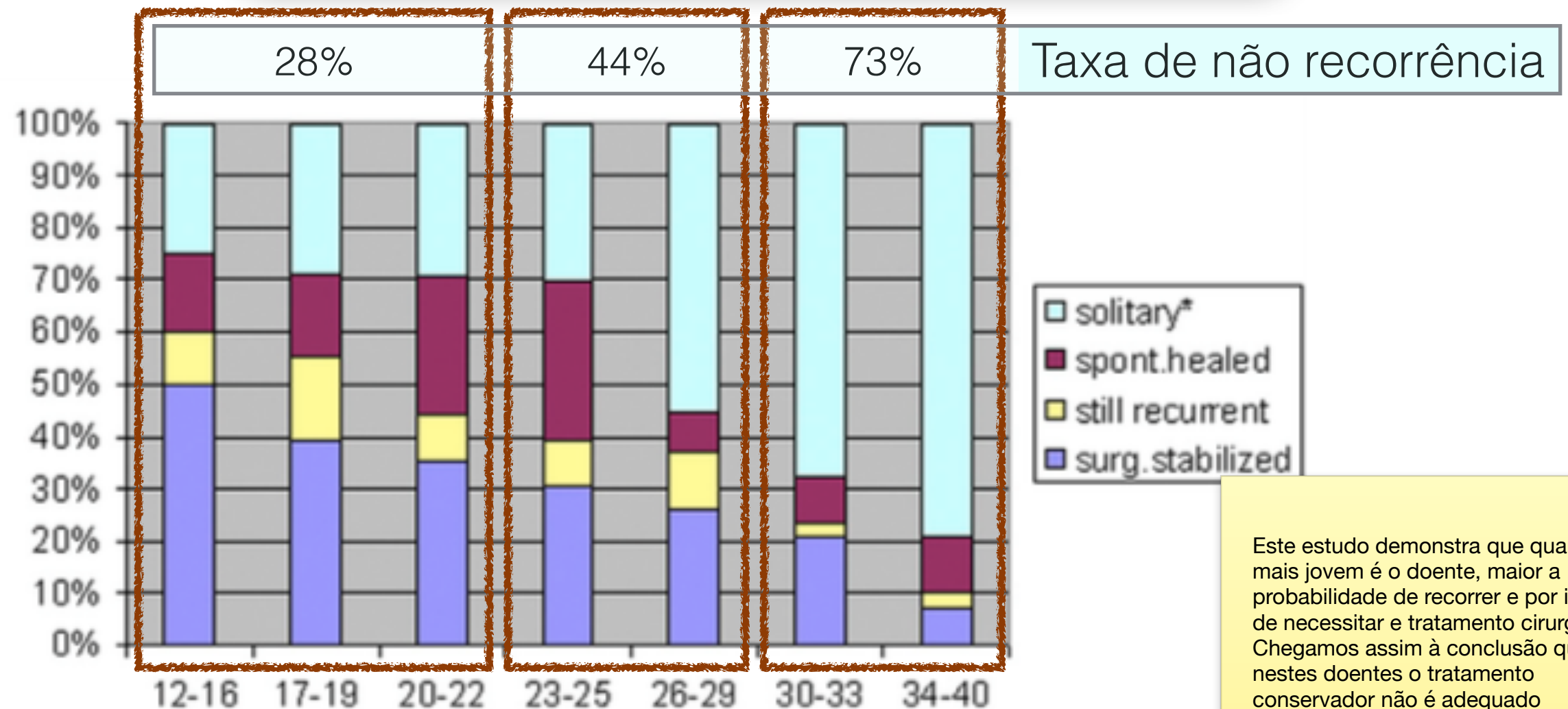
História Natural da Luxação do Ombro

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Nonoperative Treatment of Primary Anterior Shoulder Dislocation in Patients Forty Years of Age and Younger

A Prospective Twenty-five-Year Follow-up

By Lennart Hovelius, MD, PhD, Anders Olofsson, MD, Björn Sandström, MD, Bengt-Göran Augustini, MD, Lars Krantz, MD, Hans Fredin, MD, PhD, Bo Tillander, MD, PhD, Ulf Skoglund, MD, Björn Salomonsson, MD, Jan Nowak, MD, PhD, and Ulf Sennerby, MD



Avaliação do risco de recorrência



► Idade aquando da primeira luxação

► 40 years and less (44%) compared with those over the age of 40 (11%).

► Sexo

► 46.84% in men compared with 27.22% in women

► Tempo decorrido desde a primeira luxação

► Hiperlaxidez

► Lesões associadas

Key risk factors in at least two good quality cohort studies resulting in strong evidence as concluded in the GRADE criteria

Avaliação do risco de recorrência



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ScienceDirect
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Review article

Accepted 6 June 2014

Management of recent first-time anterior shoulder dislocations

F. Khiami*, A. Gérometta, P. Loriaut

Service d'orthopédie et de traumatologie du sport du Pr Pascal-Moussellard, CHU Pitié Salpêtrière, 47-83, boulevard de l'Hôpital, 75013 Paris, France

Table 1

Recurrence rate after classical conservative treatment.

Author	Level of evidence	Type of treatment	n	Age (years)	Recurrence rate (%)	Secondary stabilisation (%)	Follow-up (years)
Robinson et al. [24]	I	Conservative	252	15–35	56		2
					67		5
				< 30	54		2
				> 30	29		
Bottoni et al. [25]	I	Conservative	14	18–26	75		3
Lawton et al. [26]	IV	Conservative	70	< 16	40		>2
Deitch et al. [27]	IV	Conservative	32	11–18	75		>2
Rowe et al. [28]	IV	Conservative	313	<20	80		5
				> 40	16		
				> 50	12		
Hovellius et al. [23]	I	Conservative	229	12–40	57		25
Hovellius et al. [29]	I	Conservative	247	12–40	48	23	10
				12–22		58	
				30–40		14	
Postacchini et al. [30]	Retrospective	Conservative	28	12–17	86		7
				< 13	33		
				> 14–17	92		

Recurrence rate is significantly higher after conservative treatment

Avaliação do risco de recorrência



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Table 4

Comparison of recurrence rates after conservative treatment versus surgery.

Author	Level of evidence	Type of treatment	n	Age (years)	Recurrence rate (%)	Follow-up
Larrain et al. [42]	Prospective not randomises	Surgical	46	21 (17–27)	4	67 months
Jakobsen et al. [43]	I	Conservative			94.5	2 years
		Surgical	37	15–39	3	
Kirkley et al. [1]	II	Conservative	39		56	79 months
		Surgical	40	23.3	18	
Law et al. [44]	IV	Conservative		22.7	60	28 months
Owens [45]	IV	Surgical	38	21 (16–30)	5.2	12 years
Brophy and Marx [46]	Literature review	Surgical	40		14.3	2 years
		Conservative			7	
Bottoni et al. [25]	I	Conservative	14	18–26	46	3 years
		Arthroscopic	10		75	
					11	

Recurrence rate is significantly lower after surgical stabilization

The published data leave no room for doubt (Table 4): recurrence rates are significantly lower after open or arthroscopic surgical stabilisation than after any of the available conservative treatments.

Avaliação do risco de recorrência

Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc
DOI 10.1007/s00167-015-3980-2

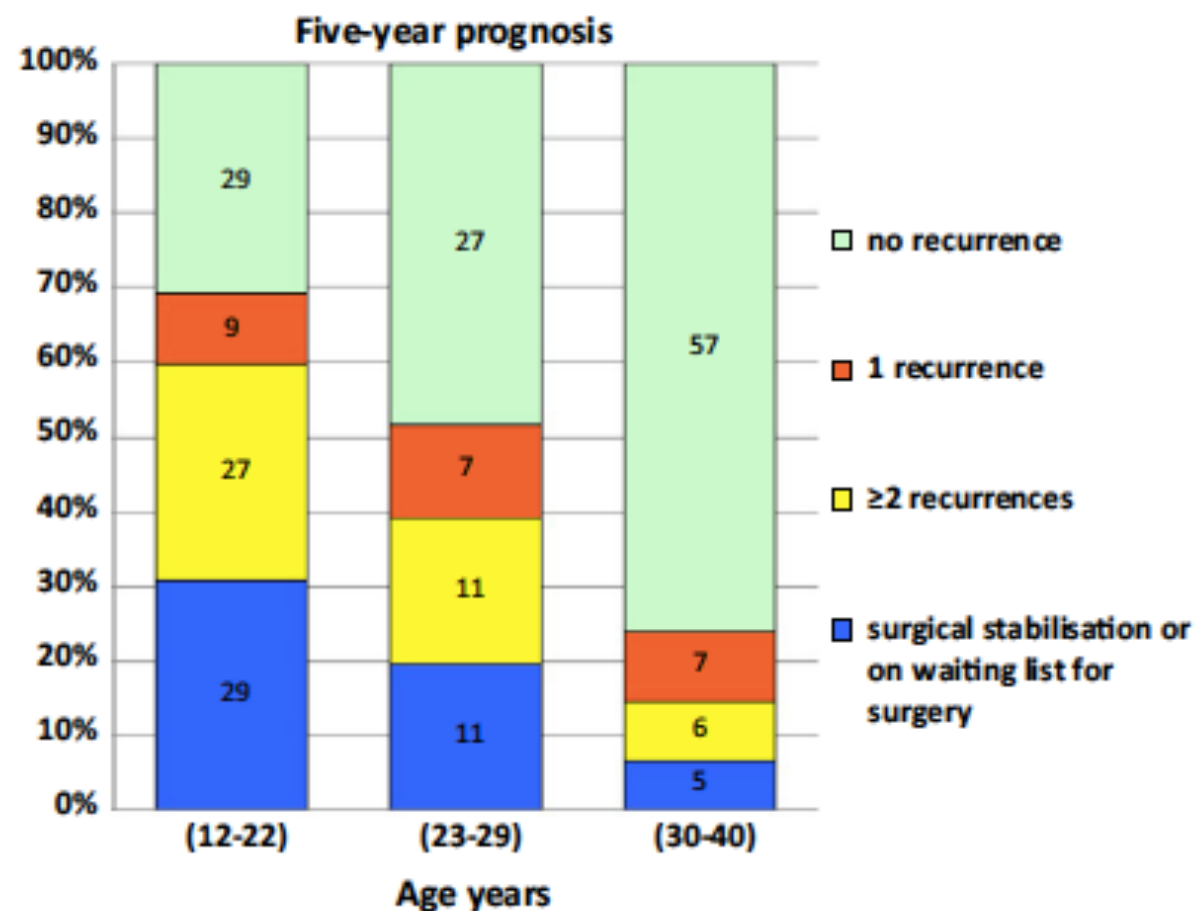


SHOULDER

Received: 27 August 2015 / Accepted: 29 December 2015

Primary anterior dislocation of the shoulder: long-term prognosis at the age of 40 years or younger

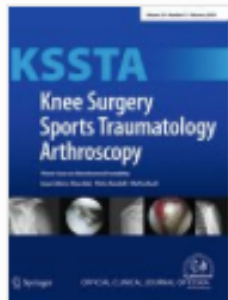
Lennart Hovelius¹ · Hans Rahme²



Almost half of all first-time dislocations at the age of <25 years will have stabilizing surgery

Recurrence rate is significantly higher in young patients

Avaliação do risco de recorrência



[Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy](#)

February 2016, Volume 24, [Issue 2](#), pp 406–413 | [Cite as](#)

Predictors of functional outcomes and recurrent shoulder instability after arthroscopic anterior stabilization

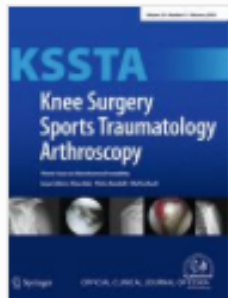
Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

Giorgio Gasparini, Massimo De Benedetto, Arcangela Cundari, Marco De Gori, Nicola Orlando, Edward G. McFarland, Olimpio Galasso , Roberto Castricini

- ▶ Doentes operados após o **primeiro episódio de luxação** apresentam **MENOR** risco de recorrência ($p = 0.027$)
- ▶ Doentes tratados após o segundo ou mais episódios de luxação têm risco de recorrência **3,8 vezes SUPERIOR**

Avaliação do risco de recorrência



[Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy](#)

February 2016, Volume 24, [Issue 2](#), pp 406–413 | [Cite as](#)

Predictors of functional outcomes and recurrent shoulder instability after arthroscopic anterior stabilization

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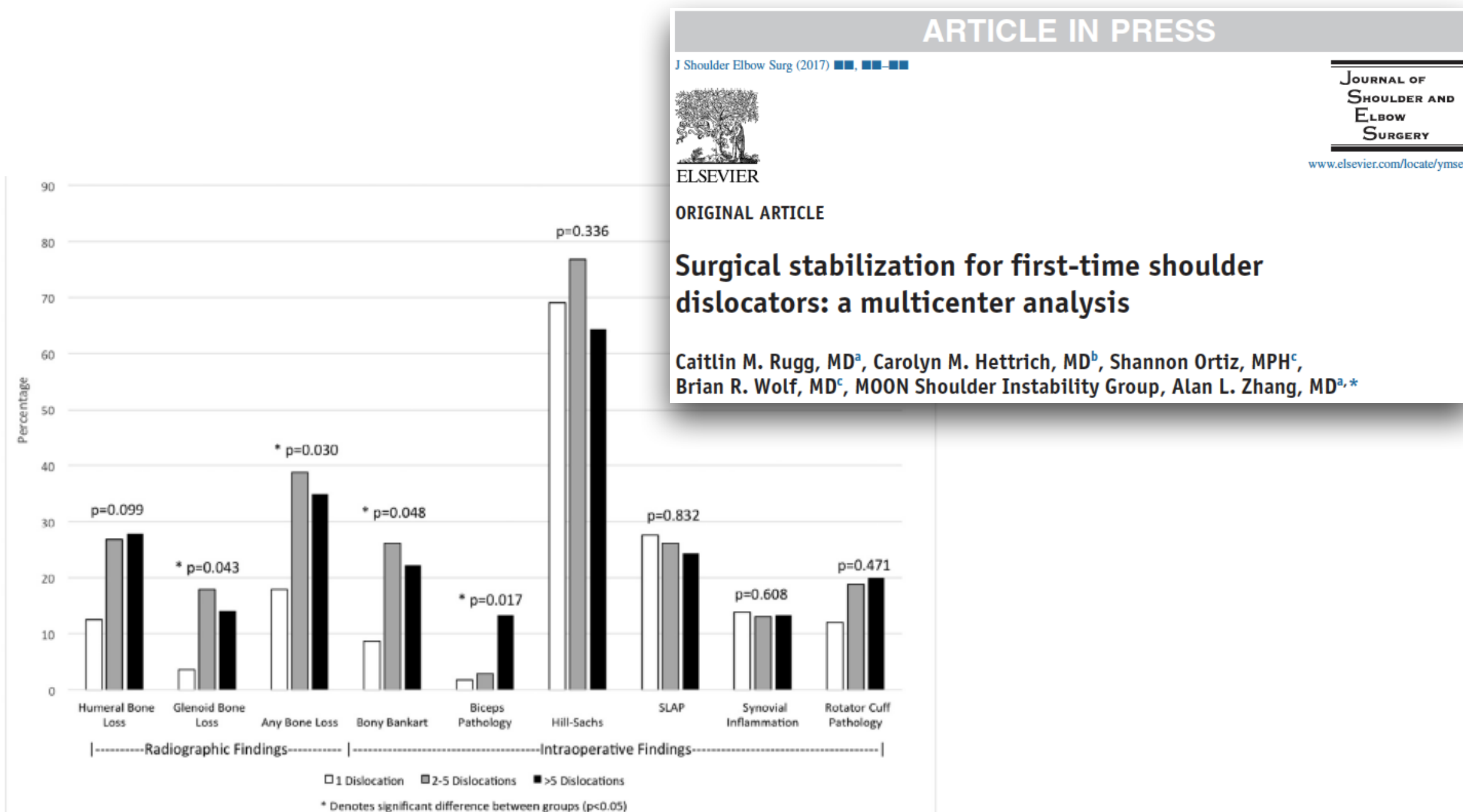
The second major issue is the recurrence rate after a first episode of shoulder dislocation. The data on this point are consistent, with a recurrence rate of 95% of patients. In addition, in the short-term, pain and apprehension are common and may lead to discontinuation of athletic activities or even to discontinuation of sports.

Recorrência 95%
Abandono desporto
Abandono competição

The development of arthroscopic techniques has encouraged the use of surgical treatment. This approach considerably decreases the recurrence rate and improves functional outcomes. Thus, there is a broadening of the indications of arthroscopic stabilization. The technique used, most notably in the case of the Bankart lesion, is at highest risk for recurrence and residual instability. A 20% rate of osteoarthritis after 10 years [29].

Tendência para cirurgia precoce
especialmente em doentes jovens
com alto risco de recorrência

Avaliação do tipo de tratamento cirúrgico



First-time shoulder dislocators who undergo stabilization are more likely to undergo an arthroscopic procedure and less likely to have bone loss or biceps pathology compared with recurrent dislocators

Luxação gleno-umeral

E agora?



Timing do tratamento

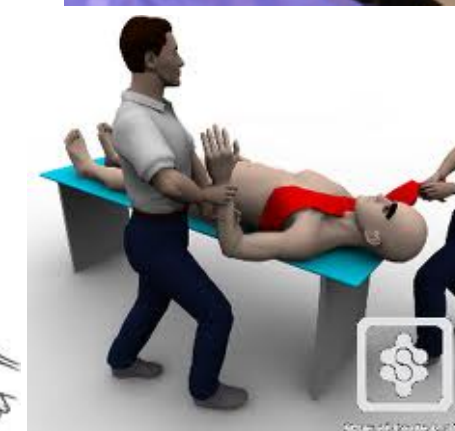
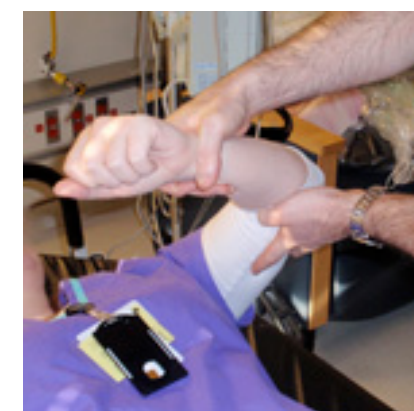
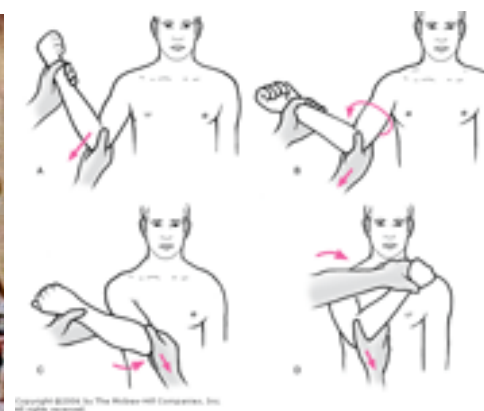
Fase aguda

Redução!

Imobilização +-

Cirurgia se:

- Luxação irreductível
- Complicações
 - Lesão neurológica (Axillary / SSN) - 4%
 - Lesão vascular (Art Axilar) - 1%
 - Fraturas concomitantes
 - Colo do úmero
 - Grande tuberosidade
 - Rebordo anterior da glenoide



Timing do tratamento

Reavaliação



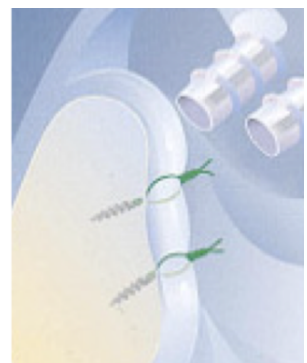
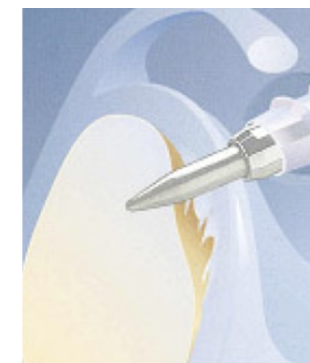
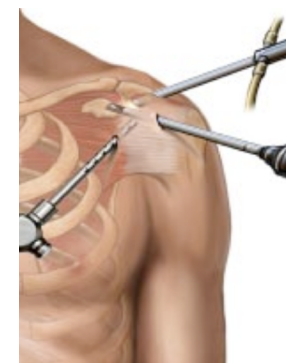
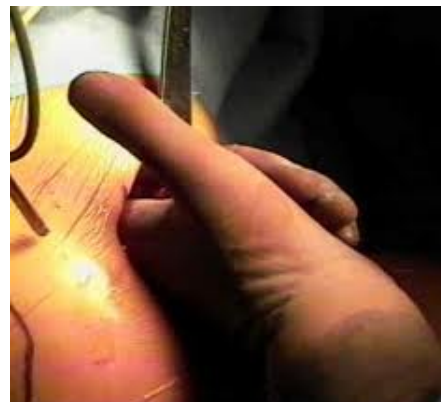
Assintomático

Reavaliar após retomar actividade / desporto

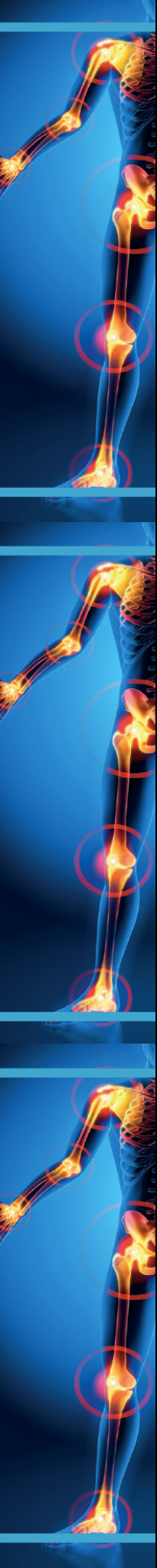
Sintomático

Dor
Apreensão / Sub-luxação
Instabilidade recorrente

Tratamento Cirúrgico!



Tratamento cirúrgico





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OBIGADO