

Reverse Total Shoulder Replacement



We now have an option for cuff tear arthropathy that can reliably improve pain and function



Indications:

Pain Patients that have been treated with extended attempts at PT as well as multiple injections

Rotator Cuff Tears Unreparable rotator cuff tears that have undergone other treatments

Fractures Patients that had proximal humeral fractures that are not reparable or failed a fracture repair



Reverse Total Shoulder Replacement

Many people who suffer from rotator cuff tears may be managed nonsurgically using medications, injection and physical therapy. If the condition does not respond to conservative measures, arthroscopic surgery can be used to repair the tendon in many cases. But for patients with massive, irreparable rotator cuff tearing that results in arthritis (cuff tear arthropathy of the shoulder) the

problem is more complex. Reverse shoulder replacement has emerged as a promising solution in recent years.

When the rotator cuff is intact, a conventional total shoulder replacement replaces the ball (humeral head) and socket (glenoid) of the shoulder with metal and place. This effectively eliminates pain and restores motion.



“Reverse Shoulder Replacement predictably improves motion and decreases pain”

In patients with rotator cuff tear arthropathy, however, the rotator cuff muscle fail to hold the shoulder in the socket. The ball rides high in the socket and this eventually leads to arthritis and cartilage erosion over the course of many years. In the most severe cases, patients suffer intractable pain and are unable to raise the arm. Conventional shoulder replacement with a half shoulder replacement (replaces only the ball side) has not

been predictable in terms of improvement in the symptoms and pain.

The reverse total shoulder replacement, approved by the FDA since 2004, is a shoulder prosthesis specifically designed to improve upon the results of conventional shoulder replacement in patients who have a deficient rotator cuff and severe arthritis.

The procedure is performed by

implanting a ball-type prosthesis to the socket of the shoulder and a socket-type prosthesis to the ball of the shoulder. Together, these change the anatomy of the shoulder in such a way that the deltoid muscle has the tension sufficient to power the shoulder and take the place of the rotator cuff. This restores the patient’s ability to raise the arm and reduces the pain from arthritis.



Difference between a standard (left image) and a reverse (right image) total shoulder.

The ball and socket are reversed, allowing the deltoid muscle to do the work of the rotator cuff.

