

Arthroscopic Subacromial Decompression

Including

Acromioclavicular joint excision

Excision calcific deposit

Long head of biceps tenotomy

This information has been produced to help you gain the maximum benefit and understanding of your operation.

It includes the following information:

- Key points
- About your shoulder
- About the operation
- Risks and alternative solutions
- Frequently asked questions
- Diary of the experience of one patient
- Exercises
- Contact details
- Useful links

Key Points

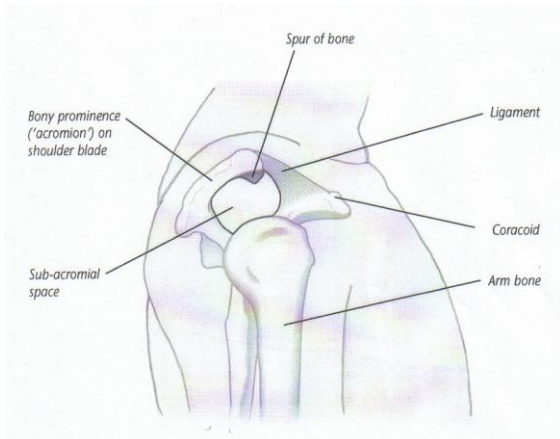
If you are considering having a shoulder operation remember these key points

1. nearly all are done as day case surgery (home the same day)
2. you will have a general anaesthetic
3. you will not need a sling beyond 1 or 2 days
4. most people are driving within 1 to 2 weeks
5. most people return to work once they can drive although it may be considerably longer if you are a manual worker
6. you can return to sport as soon as you feel able to do so
7. this is a safe, reliable and effective operation for 90% of people
8. this is not a quick fix operation - improvement in symptoms take weeks and months to occur
9. www.shoulderdoc.co.uk is a reputable and useful British website for further information

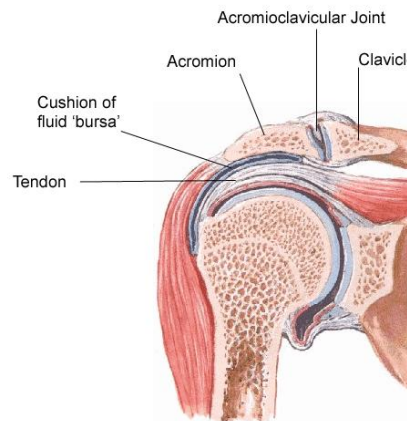
About your shoulder

The shoulder is a ball and socket joint. A bone (acromion) and a ligament (coraco-acromial) above the shoulder together form an arch. The collar bone (clavicle) meets the shoulder blade (acromion) at a small joint (acromioclavicular joint) which lies above the main shoulder joint. The shoulder joint is surrounded by a deep layer of tendons (the rotator cuff) which pass under the arch in the subacromial space. One of these tendons (supraspinatus) sometimes swells and rubs on the bone and ligament above causing painful shoulder impingement. The bone (acromion) then may respond to the rubbing by forming a spur. The acromioclavicular joint can also be a source of shoulder pain after injury or arthritis. See *diagram below*.

Right shoulder – viewed from the side

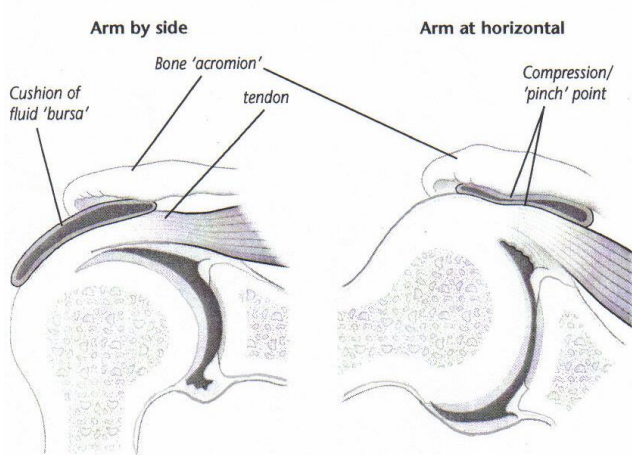


and from the front



When you lift your arm up it reduces the space under the arch. The rubbing causes further swelling of the tendon on the acromion bone, see *diagram below*. If the acromioclavicular joint is irritable then lifting your arm up high causes it to be squeezed and this too is painful.

If the cycle of rubbing and swelling is not broken by time, rest, physiotherapy and cortisone injections then surgery may be necessary.

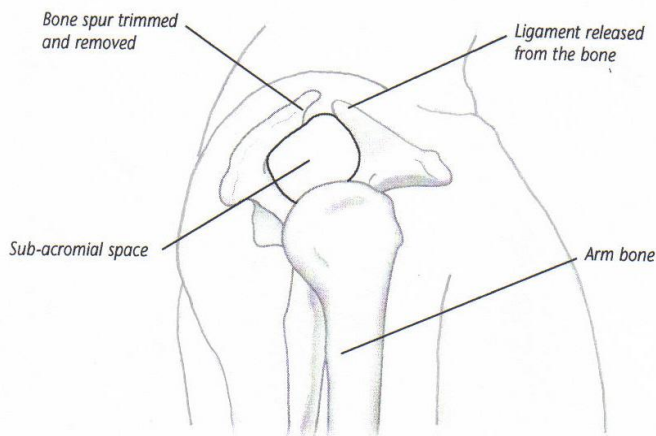


About the operations

The operation is done by keyhole surgery ('arthroscopy'). Most people are given a full general anaesthetic, i.e. you will be asleep. Two or three 5mm puncture wounds are made around the shoulder to allow entry of the arthroscopic instruments; one of these is a camera, which allows the surgeon to thoroughly inspect the inside of the shoulder joint. A burr (a surgical drill) is used in the shoulder to shave away part of the coraco-acromial ligament and any overhang of bone (acromial spur). This allows the tendons to move more freely and thus break the cycle of rubbing and swelling.

If necessary, the burr is also positioned into the acromioclavicular joint and a very thin slither of bone is removed from within the joint, leaving a gap of less than 1cm. This gap slowly fills in with scar tissue. The consistency of the scar tissue changes with time. For the first few months it is thin and weak, therefore, the bone ends can still move about and even clash into each other. This movement can cause feelings of clicking and sometimes pain. However, the scar tissue eventually stiffens to the consistency of a pencil rubber. This holds the bone ends in alignment and prevents them clashing, effectively acting as a new joint.

Right shoulder viewed from the side – after subacromial decompression



What are the risks?

All operations involve an element of risk. We do not wish to over-emphasise them but feel that you should be aware of them. The risks include:

- Complications relating to the **anaesthetic**, such as sickness, nausea or rarely cardiac, respiratory or neurological (less than 1% each, i.e. less than one person out of one hundred).
- Infection**. These are usually superficial wound problems. Occasionally, deep infection may occur many months after the operation (rare; less than 1%).

- c) Persistent **pain** and/or **stiffness** in/around the shoulder. 5-20% of patients will still have symptoms after the operation.
- d) Damage to the **nerves** and **blood vessels** around the shoulder (rare; less than 1%).
- e) A need to **re-do the surgery** is rare. In less than 5% of cases, further surgery is needed within 10 years.

Please discuss these issues with the doctors if you would like further information.

What are the alternatives?

You probably have tried most of the alternative solutions for your shoulder pain before considering surgery. Not all these options are appropriate for all people.

They include:

- Modifying activity and sport to avoid the pain.
- Seeking the advice of a sports professional.
- Taking painkillers and/or anti-inflammatory tablets.
- Cortisone injections.
- Physiotherapy and other allied specialities such as acupuncture and osteopathy.

Questions that we are often asked about the operation

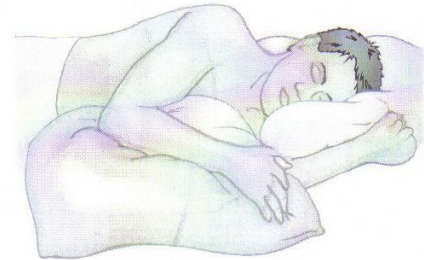
Will it be painful?

Please purchase packets of tablets such as paracetamol (painkillers) and anti-inflammatories (e.g. nurofen, ibuprofen, diclofenac) before coming into hospital.

- During the operation local anaesthetic will be put into your shoulder to help reduce the pain.
- Be prepared to take your tablets as soon as you start to feel pain.
- If needed take the tablets regularly for the first 2 weeks and after this time only as required.
- If stronger tablets are required or if you know you cannot take paracetamol or anti-inflammatories talk to your GP.
- The use of ice packs (5 to 10 minutes per application) or heat may also help relieve pain in your shoulder
- The amount of pain you will experience will vary and each person is different. Therefore take whatever pain relief **you** need.

Do I need to wear a sling?

You will be wearing a sling when you leave theatre. This sling is for comfort only. You can take it on and off as you wish. Normally, it is discarded after a few days but you may find it helpful to wear the sling at night for the first few nights, particularly if you tend to lie on your side. Alternatively, you can rest your arm on pillows placed in front of you. If you are lying on your back to sleep you may find placing a thin pillow or small rolled towel



under your upper arm will be comfortable.

When can I go home?

Often you can go home the same day.

Do I need to do exercises?

Yes (see at the end of this leaflet) you will be shown exercises by the physiotherapist and you will need to continue with the exercises once you go home. They aim to stop your shoulder getting stiff and to strengthen the muscles around your shoulder.

What do I do about the wound?

You will not have any stitches, only small sticking plaster strips over two or three small wounds. Keep the wounds dry until they are healed, which is normally within 5-7 days. You must keep them covered when showering or bathing for the first week.

When do I return to the outpatient clinic?

This is usually arranged for about 3 to 6 weeks after your operation to check on your progress. Please discuss any queries or worries you may have when you are at the clinic. Further clinic appointments are made after this as necessary.

Are there things that I should avoid?

Not really. The worst that can happen is to cause yourself pain, therefore, avoid heavy lifting for the first few weeks. However, **do not be frightened to start moving the arm as much as you can**. Gradually, the movements will become less painful.

How am I likely to progress?

It is important to recognise that improvement is slow and that this is not a quick fix operation. By 3 weeks after operation you will not have noticed much improvement and it is common for people to wonder whether they made the right decision about having the

operation done! However, you should have recovered nearly full movement. Getting your hand up your back usually takes a little longer. By 3 months after the operation most people are delighted and have noticed a great improvement in their symptoms. Everything continues to improve slowly and by 9 to 12 months after the operation your shoulder should be back to normal / feeling like the other shoulder.

When can I drive?

You can drive as soon as you feel able to comfortably control the vehicle. This is normally between one and two weeks. It is advisable to start with short journeys.

When can I return to work?

This will depend on the type of work you do and the extent of the surgery. If you have a job involving arm movements close to your body you may be able to return within a week. Most people return within a month of the operation but if you have a heavy lifting job or one with sustained overhead arm movement you may require a longer period of rehabilitation.

When can I participate in my leisure activities?

Your ability to start these activities will be dependent on pain, range of movement and strength that you have in your shoulder. **Nothing is forbidden**, but it is best to start with short sessions involving little effort and then gradually increase the effort or time for the activity. However, be aware that sustained or powerful overhead movements (e.g. trimming a hedge, some DIY, racket sports etc) will put stress on the subacromial area and may take longer to become comfortable.

Diary of the experience of one young woman after undergoing an arthroscopic subacromial decompression and acromioclavicular joint excision.

Day One

- Very stiff, sore arm and shoulder, kept arm in sling and rested.
- Difficult to pull trousers on or off if going to the toilet!
- Feel very hot and unable to apply deodorant to right underarm.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Two

- Still stiff, not able to move that easily. Removed sling for a while to start exercises slowly.
- Had a bath, but I needed someone to help me in and out of bath; still quite uneasy on feet.
- Have to sleep on back.
- Difficult to apply deodorant.
- Unable to feed myself properly or dress.
- Still very tired.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Three

- Still unable to move arm very high, most difficult is getting dressed, particularly getting clothes over my head, its almost impossible. Unable to shower and wash hair. Have a bath on my own, ok.
- Went to hairdresser to get it washed.
- Difficult to apply deodorant.
- Wore sling when in shops as scared that someone would bump into me, very tender.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Four

- Still not able to mover very high but moving a little easier, continued exercises.
- Applying deodorant a little easier.
- Unable to drive.
- Still unable to lean on it in bed during sleep.
- Getting dressed is still quite difficult on my own.
- If put arm back in sling it makes it too uncomfortable, better to keep it moving.
- Changed dressing on wound.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Five

- Exercises going ok, able to actually make food.
- Still unable to wash hair, went back to hairdressers.

- Applying deodorant a little easier.
- Able to carry light things in that arm now.
- Still not sleeping brilliantly.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Six

- Moving a little easier, able to move higher, and actually get dressed better.
- Applying deodorant better.
- Went to GP to check all ok.
- Painkillers – 4 times a day.

Day Seven

- Feeling a little easier, moving fairly well.
- Drove car locally for first time.
- Getting dressed ok.
- Still difficult to lift with right arm, very lucky do not have children!
- Had a shower and washed hair, not easy to wash, but managed it.

Days Eight to Fourteen

- Movement getting better.
- Driving a little, exercises ok.
- Taking painkillers about 3 times a day.
- Difficult to dry hair sometimes.
- Friend visits with child, unable to lift or carry infant.
- Not able to carry out many household chores still too sore to move in certain directions.

Days Fifteen to Twenty

- Still on painkillers maybe twice or three times depending on how I feel that day, recovery taking longer than originally planned. Have started back at work from home for approx $\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day to start back gradually. Arm too sore to work on laptop for more than an hour at a time, get pains going through arm.
- Able to move a little better, still not really able to put arm overhead. Unable to Hoover or wipe down cooker effectively with right arm, movement causes pain still sore.
- Still unable to sleep or lean on it.
- Wounds healing well.

Day Twenty-one

- Started back to work in London on train ok but difficult to carry handbag on train in right arm, conscious that people might bump into me all day, ok but extremely tiring.
- Got home and fell sleep unable to do anything else. Decided that for the next few weeks if needed in London would drive instead.

Days Twenty-two to Thirty

- Continued to work from home, continued exercises and continued painkillers.
- Movement getting better but still not very strong.

Month Two

- Still not able to sleep on right side, very painful if I wake up on that side.
- Still taking painkillers probably morning and night,
- Working at laptop better, need to move each hour but getting better,
- Able to do more household chores,

Month Three

- Stopped taking painkillers, feeling ok, movement much better and hardly any pain.
- Only painful if I wake up after sleeping on right side.

Month Four

- Started going back to gym, have a programme put in place.
- Actually able to sleep on right side without much difficulty as long as not for the whole night.
- Hardly any pain from op or original complaint.
- Just about back to normal.

Remember everyone is different and your experiences will vary from those described above. If you are worried about your progress please ask!

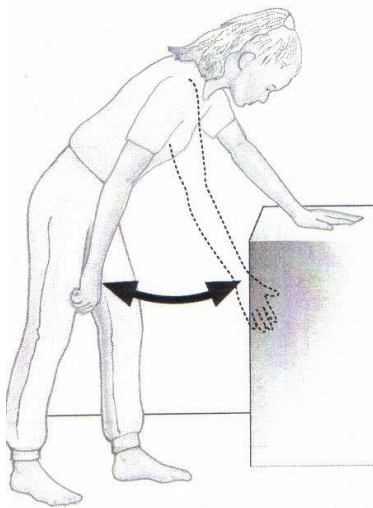
Exercises

Use painkillers and/or ice packs to reduce the pain before you exercise, if necessary.

Do short, frequent sessions (e.g. 5-10 minutes, 4 times a day) rather than one long session. It is normal for you to feel aching, discomfort or stretching sensations when doing these exercises. However, intense and lasting pain (e.g. for more than 30 minutes) is an indication to change the exercise by doing it less forcefully or often.

Pictures are shown for the right shoulder unless specified

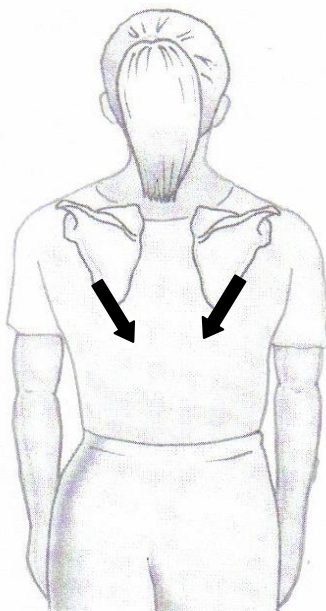
1. Pendulum - lean forwards



Let your arm hang freely.
Start with small movements.
Swing your arm:

- Forwards and backwards
- Side to side
- In circles

2. Lower trapezius – sitting or standing



Keep your arms relaxed.
Square your shoulder blades (pull them back and slightly down).
Do not let your back arch.
Do not let your elbows move backwards (clasp your hands in front of you to discourage this).
Hold for 10 seconds.

3. External rotation – sitting or lying

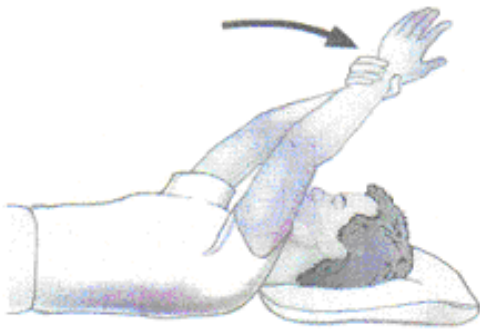
Keep your elbows into your side throughout.

Move hand outwards.

Can support/add pressure with a stick held between your hands if the movement is stiff.



4. Flexion in lying (left shoulder shown) - lying on your back on bed/floor



Support your operated arm and lift up overhead. Try to get arm back towards pillow/bed.

Gradually remove the support.

Repeat 5-10 times.

5. Flexion in standing - standing facing a wall



With elbow bend and hand resting against a wall **slide** your hand up the wall aiming to get a full stretch.

If necessary use a paper towel between your hand the wall to make it easier.

Repeat 10 times.

6. Shoulder blade exercise – lying face down with head on a towel or turned towards shoulder

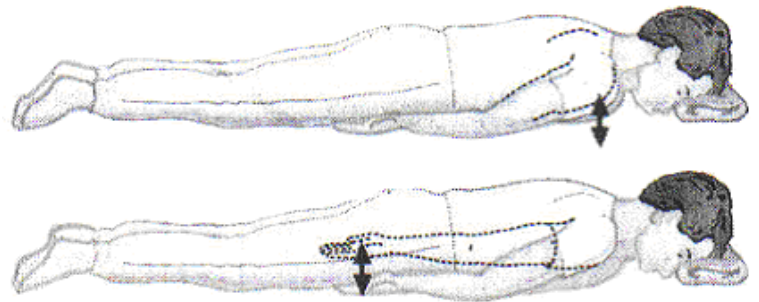
Keep arm relaxed by side.

Lift shoulder straight up in the air. Try to keep a gap of about 5cm between shoulder and bed.

Hold shoulder up for 30 seconds and repeat 4 times.

Progress by lifting the arm up and down (elbow straight) but keeping the shoulder blade up all the time.

Aim to do this movement for 30



Contact details

NHS

Mr Brownlow's secretary
Department of Orthopaedics
Royal Berkshire Hospital
London Road
Reading
Berkshire RG1 5AN

Tel: 0118 322 8191

Fax: 0118 322 8908

www.royalberkshire.nhs.uk

Private

Mr Brownlow's secretary
Berkshire Independent Hospital
Wensley Road
Coley Park
Reading
Berkshire RG1 6UZ

Tel: 0118 902 8159

Fax: 0118 902 8067

www.readingorthopaediccentre.com

Useful links

www.readingorthopaediccentre.com

www.shoulderdoc.co.uk

www.orthogate.org/patient-education/shoulder/impingement-syndrome.html

http://hcd2.bupa.co.uk/fact_sheets/html/subacromial_decompression.html

<http://www.gpnotebook.co.uk/simplepage.cfm?ID=765067278>

This information sheet is not a substitute for professional medical care and should be used in association with treatment at your hospital. Individual variations requiring specific instructions not mentioned here might be required. It was compiled by Mr Harry Brownlow (Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon), Emma Lean and Catherine Anderson (Specialist Physiotherapists) and is based on the information sheet produced by Jane Moser (Superintendent Physiotherapist) and Professor Andrew Carr (Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon) at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre in Oxford.