### MedFit Classroom **Orthopedic Fitness Specialist Course**

### **Module 10: The Shoulder**

### Authors: Dr. Irv Rubenstein & Christine Conti, M.Ed.







### Learning Objectives

- Lesson 1
  - Functional anatomy
    - Skeletal
    - Non-contractile
    - Muscular
- Lesson 2
  - Clinical tests of instability
- Lesson 3
  - Joint mechanics
  - Interview with Dr. Timothy Uhl, PT
- Lesson 4
  - Common issues
  - Interview with Dr. James Johnson, MD
- Lesson 5
  - Basic exercises
- Lesson 6





### The Shoulder



### Image: core concepts.com.sg



Science Spinistures

Subscapularis



endon of subscapularis





# Lesson 1: Functional Anatomy Shoulder Girdle Components

### Glenohumeral (Scapulohumeral) Scapulothoracic Scapuloclavicular (A-C) Sternoclavicular





- Thoracic Ribcage
- Scapula
  - Acromion
  - Glenoid process
  - Corocoid process
  - Spine

Image: sportsmedalabama.com

### **Skeletal Structures**







### • Humerus

- Humeral head
  - Greater tubercle
  - Lesser tubercle
- Clavicle
- Sternum

Image: <u>merckmanuals.com</u>

### **Skeletal Structures**





# **Non-Contractile Structures**

- Glenoid rim
- Glenohumeral (capsule) ligaments
- Acromioclavicular joint
- Coraco-acromial, coraco-clavicular ligaments Transverse humeral ligament - keeps long
- head of biceps in place

# Superior, inferior, middle glenohumeral





### **Non-Contractile Structures**

AC ligaments

CA ligament

Acromion

Image: shoulder <u>elbow.org</u>

### Collarbone (clavicle)



musculoskeletalkey.com





# **Contractile Structures**

- Rotator cuff
  - Supraspinatus
  - Infraspinatus
  - Teres minor
  - Subscapularis
- Biceps long head
- Triceps

Image: <u>kentorthopaedicpractice.co.uk</u>



### Periscapular Muscles

- Pectoralis minor
- Serrates anterior
- Trapezius upper, lower, middle
- Rhomboid major (and minor)
- Levator scapula
- Scalenes neck flexors, extensors, lateral flexors





Image: <a href="mailto:boundbobskryptis.blogspot.com">boundbobskryptis.blogspot.com</a>

### Periscapular Muscles

Levator scapulae Supraspinatus Clavicle Spine of scapula Infraspinatus Teres minor Teres major

Humerus





# Lesson 2: Clinical Tests of Instability

### Apley scratch

- Apprehension\*
  - Manual test of fear of subluxation/dislocation
- Anterior instability
  - Manual test of GH anterior instability due to IGHL tear
- Sulcus
  - humeral head

Overhead upper back stretch of internal rotators and adductors

Downward distraction > finger's breadth between acromion and



# **Clinical Tests of Cuff Impingement**

### Full flexion

### Empty Can

### Internal Rotation

Manual resistance to external rotation, at side or against belly

### External Rotation

Manual resistance against internal rotation, at side

Apprehension due to supraspinatus pathology during full flexion

Resistance against pressure in scapular plane, internally-rotated





# **Additional Common Tests**

### Cross-chest/horizontal adduction

Of AC impingement

### Speed's

### Ferguson

Resisted elbow extension with bent elbow for biceps strain

### **Adson maneuver**

### Resisted shoulder extension with extended-elbow for biceps strain

Head turned, shoulder extended and externally rotated for TOS



### Lesson 3: Joint Mechanics

- Ball-and-socket
- pull

Physiopedia.com. https://www.physio-pedia.com/Scapulohumeral\_Rhythm

### Cuff muscles have medial and inferior lines of

 Keeps ball in socket and downward away from the acromion process = Centration or Centralization

 Scapulohumeral rhythm maintains lengthtension relationships of cuff muscles and prevents impingement against the acromion







Images: <u>golf.com</u>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhao2gPZfCA





### **Scapulohumeral Rhythm** • From 0-60 degrees abduction or flexion, the scapula doesn't have to move much (unless rotator

- cuff is dysfunctional)
- After 60 degrees, scapula rotates upward and elevates about 1 degrees (scapulothoracic) per 2 degrees of humeral (glenohumeral) motion to position the GH joint upward **Scapular Dyskinesis = delayed reaction to GH** movement creating impingement





### Dr. Ben Kibler's "Phantom Throw"







# Timothy Uhl, Ph.D., PT, ATC, FNATA

- •Got doctorate in sports medicine from the University of Virginia in 1998
- •Professor of PT at UK, assisted in securing over \$5,000,000 at UK
- Practicing physical therapy and athletic training since 1985 •Physical therapist at the Lexington Clinic Sports Medicine Center
- •Former Head Athletic Trainer at Transylvania University
- •Former director of outpatient physical therapy at the Human Performance and Rehabilitation Centers in Columbus, GA

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi/1TywvgnOhMKkv/bibliography/48571273/public/?sort= date&direction=ascending





# Interview with Dr. Timothy Uhl





# Lesson 4: Common Issues

- GIRD
- Rotator cuff impingement
- Subacromial bursitis
- Biceps tendinopathy
- A-C joint pathology
- Thoracic outlet syndrome
- Adhesive capsulitis
- Labral pathology
- Arthritis

Image: jaffesportsmedicine.com







# **Glenohumeral Internal Rotation Deficit** (GIRD)

- Impingement of soft tissue against the undersurface of the acromion (subacromial impingement)
  - Greater tubercle doesn't align in such a way as to avoid bumping up against acromion
  - Subacromial space narrows with age, use, posture/positioning of scapula
  - Scapula protraction and elevation (a la rounded shoulders)
  - Tight internal rotators
  - Overly elongated external rotators









### Pitchers have similar total ROM but less IR, more ER Minimum = 30 degrees in Sleeper Stretch position

Image: sciencedirect com

### GIRD



### Sleeper Stretch







# **Rotator Cuff Pathology** (Rotator cuff impingement)

- "...mechanical friction (and compression) among rotator cuff tendons during elevation"
- Impingement affects 40% of adults worldwide
- Symptoms include:
  - Pain, especially in abduction
  - Restricted pain-free motion, especially between 60 and 120 degrees abduction
  - Loss of strength
    - **Empty can test**  $\bullet$

Kim, J-H, Kwon, O-Y, Hwang, U-J, Jung, S-H, Ahn, S-H, and Kim, H-A. Comparison of shoulder external rotator strength and asymmetry ratio between workers with and without shoulder impingement syndrome. JSCR 35(12): 3364–3369, 2021



### Subacromial Bursitis

- SAB implicated as "primary pain-producing tissue"
  - Leads to reduced motion and function
- Serves as proprioceptor and lubricator of RC
- Increased nerve density in those who had RC pain
  - Theory: extra mechanoreceptors protect shoulder from movement-related compression, impingement damage
- Presence of necrosis (vs hypertrophy, inflammation and edema) highly related to SAB pain vs RC pain

Lanham, Swindell, Levine. The Subacromial Bursa. JBJS Reviews. Nov. 2021: e21.00110



# **Common Causes of Cuff Pathology**

- Age
- Overuse
- Weakness
- Imbalances
- Improper or inappropriate technique
  - Throwing, lifting, serving, grabbing purse
- Scapular dyskinesis Swimmer's shoulder
- Kinetic chain dysfunctions

Wuelker N, Korell M, Thren K. Dynamic glenohumeral joint stability. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 7: 43–52, 1998.

### te technique ing, grabbing purse wimmer's shoulder





# **RC Surgery - Predicting Benefits?**

Rotator Cuff Repair. Medscape. March 2022.

Lucy Hicks. Shear Wave Elastography Predicts Unsuccessful

### **Pre-surgery elastography - a new form of** ultrasound - that describes a ratio of the supraspinatus relative to the trapezius, was found to predict surgical outcome. High levels of atrophy yield low probability of benefits.





# Hi-Rep, Lo-Load Protocols

- N = 21 with chronic subacromial pain syndrome, 8 wks
- Control: regular PT
- Experimental: PT plus high-intensity aerobic interval training
  - (scaption) with 3 minute rest periods (workload RPE < 5) larger reduction in pain and disability."
- 4 x 4 minutes of thumbs-up raises in scapular plane Results: "the participants in the HIIT group reported a

OK Berg, F Paulsberg, C Brabant, K Arabasolghar, S Ronglan, N Bjornsen, T Torhaug, F Granviken, S Gismervik, J Hoff. 44



### When to Start RC PT

Q Stillson et al. Effect of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Timing on Rotator Cuff Repair Revisions and Capsulitis. Medscape. March 2022.

"Although many studies have demonstrated decreased stiffness with beginning PT early [week 1], studies have also demonstrated that early PT increases repair failure...compared with starting PT in weeks two to five, six to nine, or 10 to 13... [and] calls into question the use of an early passive range of motion protocol for older patient cohort"



# Dr. James Johnson, FAAFP, CAQSM

- •Board-Certified in Family and Sports Medicine •Certified ImPACT Concussion Consultant
- Specializes in sports medicine, OA, tendinopathies, repetitive stress injuries • Graduate of Vanderbilt University and Vanderbilt University's School of Medicine
- residency at the Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville, FL • Sports Medicine Fellowship at Stanford University and San Jose Medical
- **Center in California**
- •Clinical instructor at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine's department of family medicine, and clinical assistant professor at Meharry Medical College •Team physician for the U.S. Olympic Swim Team, the USA National Swim Team, Nashville Ballet, the Nashville Aquatic Club (NAC), and Lipscomb University.





### Interview with Dr. James Johnson





# **Biceps Tendinopathy**

- Long-head strain often due to poor mechanics and rotator cuff insufficiency
  - Could involve transverse ligament
- Pain directly over tendon
- Similar causes as cuff dysfunction and scapular dyskinesia
- Often due to excess strain under stretch such as during bench press, chest fly, behind-the-neck lat pulls, extreme flexion as in swimming



# **Treatment Options for Biceps** Tendinopathy

### • PRICE

- hyper-extension; improve sporting techniques
- Alter technique prevent upper arm from horizontal Low-resistance eccentrics (curls, shoulder flexion)
- Scapula letters (YTWI)
- Tenotomy (release tendon so it retracts and attaches to upper humerus - Popeye Arm) Tenodesis (surgical repositioning of tendon onto
- upper humerus)



# A-C Joint Pathology

- OA or inflammation due to impact or chronic horizontal adduction (as in bench press/push ups, chest flyes, punching, work-related)
- Claviclectomy shaves off distal ends of clavicle and acromion to create space between them





# **Thoracic Outlet Syndrome**

- Vascular or neural impingement off the neck or brachial plexus that creates aches, pains, weakness in shoulder (all the way to wrist) Causes vary but poor posture is major Generally treated with ROM and postural
- therapies




## Adhesive Capsulitis

- that restrict motion and create pain and
- Primary: idiopathic
- Secondary: result from injury or insult (fall, surgery, accident, cuff pathology)
- Treated with PT for ROM, cuff strength
  - Passive manipulation under anesthesia

 Adhesions of GH ligaments, especially IGHL, strength symptoms similar to cuff pathologies





## Labral Tears

- Bankart lesion anterior damage
  - Often due to repetitive subluxation or cuff weakness; improper lifting technique
- Hill-Sachs lesion posterolateral tear
  - "compression fracture or "dent" of the posterosuperolateral humeral head that occurs in association with anterior instability or dislocation of the glenohumeral joint." (Physiopedia)
  - Often accompanies a Bankart lesion







## **SLAP Tear**

- Superior Labrum Anterior-Posterior tear distraction injury of long head of biceps tendon pulling its anchor on labrum
- Overhead athletes and acute injuries due to falling while holding/grabbing onto something





## **Total Shoulder Arthroplasty**

- For OA of the GH joint
- Traditional: replace ball onto humerus, put socket onto scapula
  - If cuff is intact; yields better ROM
- Reverse: put socket on humeral head, ball If cuff is damaged beyond repair or OA is
- severe







Image: <u>drcarofino.com</u>

### TSA





#### Basic therapy

- Sling for 6 wks
- ADLs by 12 wks
- Recreational or heavier lifting by 6 months
- 90% survive 10 years, can be revised
- lifting



# Avoid heavy chest/bench presses, especially into horizontal hyperabduction, and overhead





## Lesson 5: Basic Shoulder Exercises External/Internal rotation with arm by side - side

- lying or standing
- Open-can supraspinatus
- YTWI (or A)
- Rowing, especially from high to low
- Serratus anterior punches supine or wall
- Biceps curls

























## The Throwers 10

- D2 Extension & Flexion
- External & Internal Rotation at 0 degrees abduction (on ribs) External & Internal Rotation at 90 degrees abduction
- Shoulder Abduction to 90 degrees
- Scaption, internal rotation (30 degrees forward, thumb up)
- Prone Horizontal abduction (neutral T)
- Prone Horizontal abduction (thumb up, abducted to 100 degrees Y)
- Seated Press Ups
- Prone rowing
- Prone rowing into external rotation

Wilk KE, Yenchak AJ, Arrigo CA, Andrews JR. Phys Sportsmed 39: 90–97, 2011.







### Seated Press Ups





## Lesson 6: Novel or Advanced Shoulder Exercises

Image: <u>tcomn.com</u>





## **Specialized External Rotation** Exercises

- 0-90+ step out or assisted eccentrics
- 90-90 assisted
- 90-90 med ball toss
- 90-90 in adduction, resistance from below Arm slides up wall with band, or band-pull-
- aparts (Dr. Evan Osar)





#### **External Rotation O Degrees Abduction 90 Degrees** Abduction















### **Serratus Anterior Glides**







## **Specialized Internal Rotation** Exercises

- 0-90+ step out or assisted eccentrics
- 90-90 assisted
- 90-90 med ball toss

#### 90-90 in adduction, resistance from below





## Internal Rotation **0** Degrees Abduction 90 Degrees Abduction











## Diagonals - D2X, D1X

- Highly-functional, sport-appropriate, the full ROM
- Pitching/Throwing
  - Unassisted
  - Assisted with Dynamic Cam

## neuromuscularly demanding, scapulohumerally sound, adjustable to provide resistance through

#### Law of Irradiation - more inputs, greater output









### "Karate Kid" Shoulder Exercises







## Diagonals - D2X, D1X











## Diagonals - D2F, D1F Arm cocking and Underhand throwing

- - Unassisted
  - Assisted





## Diagonals - D2F, D1F









## Bodyblade

- **Basic ER/IR**
- 90-90 ER/IR
- Supraspinatus at multiple levels
- Diagonals
  - Add balance component





## Do the BodyBlade and Other Oscillatory Devices Work?

"studies did **not** show that oscillatory devices (body blade) were more effective than traditional methods for strengthening the shoulder ... which cause a rapid, rhythmic pattern of alternating contractions between the agonists/ antagonists of shoulder musculature."

Savitzky, JA, Abrams, LR, Galluzzo, NA, Ostrow, SP, Protosow, TJ, Liu, SA, Handrakis, JP, and Friel, of a novel rotator cuff rehabilitation device on shoulder strength and function. JSCR 35(12):



## **BodyBlade Drills**





### **One-Arm Plank**







## **Basic Shoulder Stretches**

Wall, Door, Stick, Golf Club:

- Flexion
- Abduction
- External Rotation
- Baseball, 90-90
- Internal Rotation

#### Posterior Cuff Cross-body - neutral, supinated





### **Door Stretches**







### **Stick Stretches**







#### **Shoulder QUIZ**

#### At this time, please complete and successfully pass the "Shoulder Quiz" before continuing to the next section.







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Savitzky, J. A., Abrams, L. R., Galluzzo, N. A., Ostrow, S. P., Protosow, T. J., Liu, S.-A., Handrakis, J. P., & Friel, K. (2021). Effects of a novel rotator cuff rehabilitation device on shoulder strength and function. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 35(12), 3355–3363. https://doi.org/10.1519/jsc.000000000003347












