



Μάθημα Ορθοπαιδικής II

Παγωμένος Ώμος, Αστάθεια Ώμου,
Ενδείξεις Ολικής Αρθροπλαστικής Ώμου
& Αποκατάσταση

Αντωνογιαννάκης Εμμανουήλ, MD, Ορθοπαιδικός Χειρουργός

COPYRIGHT©

Το περιεχόμενο του αρχείου είναι πνευματική ιδιοκτησία του δημιουργού και του Ελληνικού Ινστιτούτου McKenzie, 11141, Αθήνα, Ελλάδα.

Απαγορεύεται η αντιγραφή και γενικότερα η χρήση μέρους ή συνόλου του εγχειριδίου καθ' οποιοδήποτε τρόπο χωρίς τη γραπτή άδεια από τον δημιουργό και τη διεύθυνση του Ελληνικού Ινστιτούτου McKenzie.

Red flags

1. Pain and loss of movement that is disproportional to the clinical and radiographic findings

- ☑ If the patient has lost significant weight and is suffering, primary or a metastatic bone tumor should be excluded
- ☑ Dull non specific pain that may worsen at night and that is usually relieved by aspirin or other anti-inflammatory drugs may indicate the existence of an osteoid osteoma of the scapula or of the proximal humerus



Red flags

2. Pain and loss of range of motion accompanied by local signs of infection (redness, heat and swelling) together with fever may indicate the presence of an infection

- ☑ This could be the result of a previous local injection



Red flags

3. An inflammatory condition with shoulder pain usually indicates arthritis of rheumatoid origin



Red flags

4. In some cases a mixture of glenohumeral pathologies may exist

- ☑ A traumatic dislocation that causes instability could be accompanied by a rotator cuff tear that causes pain, especially in a middle aged patient.



Shoulder pain and psychological disorders

Sometimes non specific shoulder problems that persist and cannot be correlated to a physical cause exist

Psychological causes : What is the patient unconsciously trying to succeed

Cases under litigation

Malingering

An anatomic organic lesion should be ruled out



Conclusion - Take home message

A very accurate diagnosis can be made using this
stepwise approach to shoulder pathology

