



Surgical Options for Nerve Disorders of the Shoulder

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Common Pathologies:

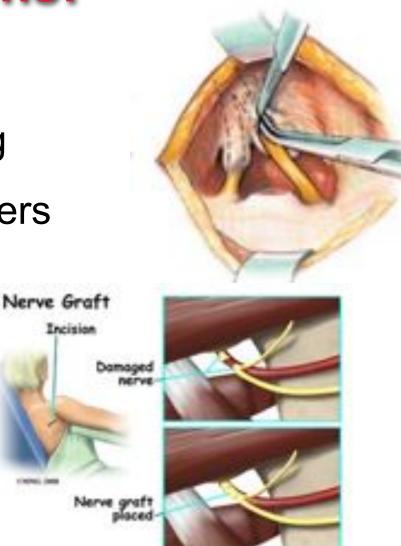
- 1. Long Thoracic Nerve
- 2. Suprascapular Nerve
- 3. Spinal Accessory Nerve
- 4. Brachial Neuritis / Parsonage Turner





Surgical Options:

- 1. Neurolysis
- 2. Nerve Grafting
- 3. Muscle Transfers







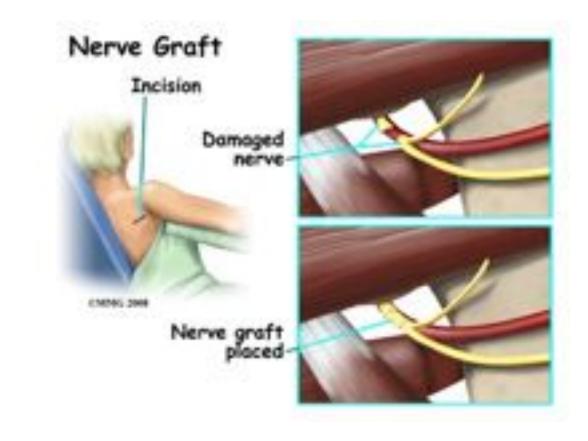
Neurolysis







Nerve Grafting







Muscle Transfers

Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy	Pec Major for Serratus
Spinal Accessory	Modified Eden-Lange
Nerve Palsy	Procedure





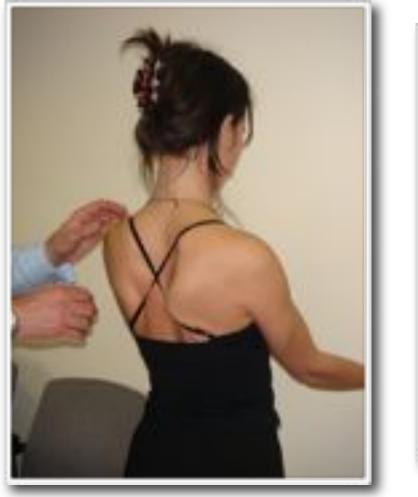
Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy







Serratus Wall Test









Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy - Natural History

- 1. Most recover within 1 year
- 2. May take up to 3 years
- 3. 25% never fully recover

1. Fery A. Results of treatment of anterior serratus paralysis. In: Post M, Morrey BF, Hawkins RJ, eds. *Surgery of the Shoulder.* St Louis, Mo: Mosby Year Book; 1990:325-329.

2. Foo CL, Swann M. Isolated paralysis of the serratus anterior: a report of 20 cases. J Bone Joint Surg Br. 1983;65:552-556.





Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy - Indications for Surgery

Symptoms > 1 year

+

No improvement on EMG





Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy - Neurolysis

- Supraclavicular:
 - Disa et al. 2001 4 Patients
 - Nath et al. 2004
 - 47 cases, Heterogeneous
 - 98% improve in lesions < 10yrs duration
- Distal:
- Laulan et al. 2011
 - Pure LTN palsy cases (Brachial Neuritis excluded)
 - Mean time to surgery = 16 months
 - 'Most' patients recovered
 - Best results if surgery < 6months after onset (!)





Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy - Muscle Transfer

Pectoralis Major for Serratus







Long Thoracic Nerve Palsy - Pec Major Muscle Transfer

Author	No. of Patients	No. of Surgeries	Follow-op	Outcome
Goma and Harris ²⁰	14	3	0.000	All 3 had satisfactory function; 1 reoperation
Post ⁿⁱ			Average 2 y	All excellent
Noerdlinger et al ³⁹	15	15	64 mo	12 would undergo the procedure again; pain decreased in 11 patients; function improved in 10 patients; escellent in 2 patients, good in 5, fair in 4, poor in 4; better results when at least 60° of external rotation postoperatively; most returned to prosporative level of activity
Contor et al ²⁷	11	11	41 mm	10 (91%) had improvement in motion, function, reduction of pain, and elimination of scapular winging; 1 unsatis- factory, recurrence of winging secondary to noncompli- ance postoperative
Warner and Navarro ¹¹⁰				7 had satisfactory results; 1 unsatisfactory, deep infec- tion and graft removal

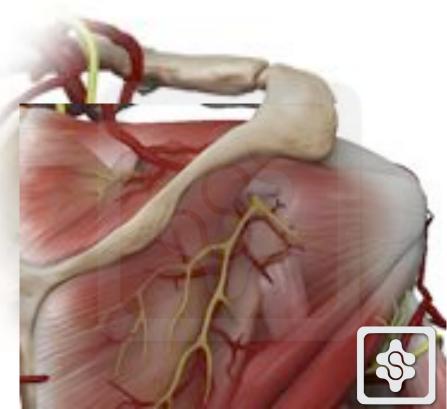
From Safran. AJSM. 2004





Suprascapular Nerve Palsy

- Idiopathic
- Paralabral Cyst / Ganglion
- Trauma







Suprascapular Nerve Palsy

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Suprascapular Nerve Palsy

- Supraspinatus +/- Infraspinatus
 - Wasting
 - Weakness

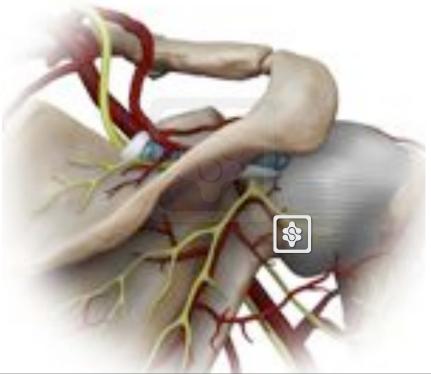






Suprascapular Nerve Palsy - Investigations

- EMG:
 - Proximal Suprascapular Notch
 - Distal Spinoglenoid Nc

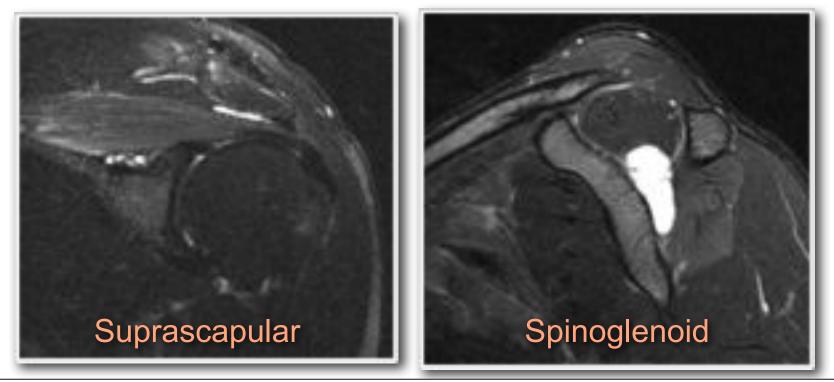






Suprascapular Nerve Palsy - Investigations

- MRI Scan:
 - Ganglion Cyst / Mass lesion







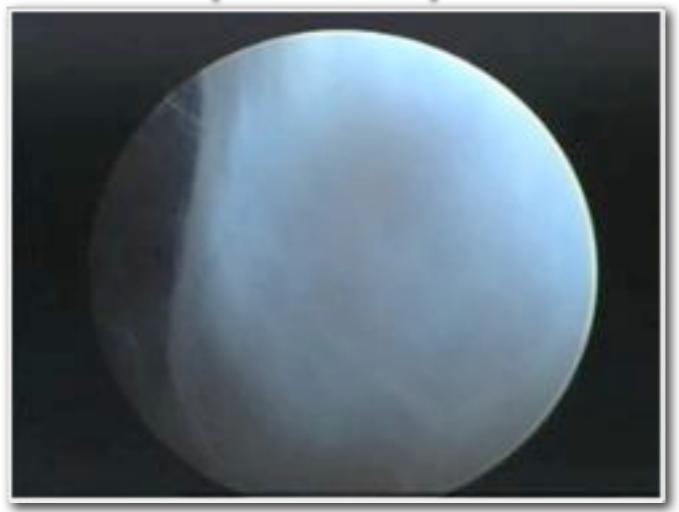
Suprascapular Nerve Palsy - Natural History

No Cyst	Recover in 1 year
Cyst	No recovery





Suprascapular Nerve Palsy - Arthroscopic Decompression







Spinal Accessory Nerve - Trapezius

Causes:

- Blunt Trauma
- Sharp Trauma (neck surgery)





Spinal Accessory Nerve - Trapezius



















Spinal Accessory Nerve - Prognosis

Blunt Trauma	Usually Recover in 1 year
Sharp Trauma	No recovery





Spinal Accessory Nerve - Modified Eden-Lange Procedure









Parsonage-Turner Syndrome (Brachial Neuritis)







Parsonage-Turner Syndrome (Brachial Neuritis)

Surgical Options:

- Neurolysis
- Pec Major Transfer
- Scapulothoracic Fusion





Scapulothoracic Fusion







Scapulothoracic Fusion









Always get EMG (& MRI)

Atraumatic & Recovering = Non-op Traumatic / No recovery = Surgery





Summary:

Neurolysis / Decompression:

Early results better than late

Muscle Transfer / Fusion:

- Good results
- Limited expectations
- Long recovery