

 Right shoulder pain 4 weeks prior to admission

Present Illness

- Suffered from T.A 6 months ago
- Right shoulder pain and AC dislocation was diagnosed, and received CC fixation with screw
- Falling right arm and pain 3 months ago and received ORIF with hook plate
- However, right shoulder pain and limited ROM since 4 weeks ago
- No trauma history recently

Past history

- No DM
- HTN with medication control
- Gastric cancer s/p tumor excision

Personal history

- No Smoking
- No Drinking

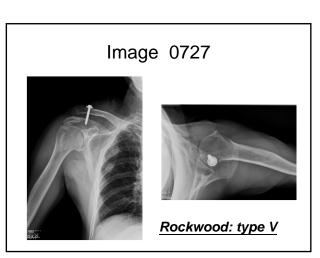
Physical Examination

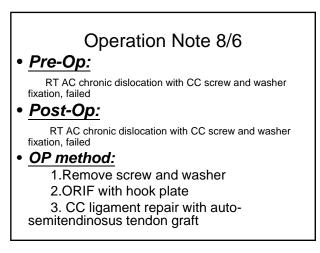
RT shoulder

- Mild ROM limited due to pain
- Right AC joint pain and tenderness
- No erythem, no swelling and no heat

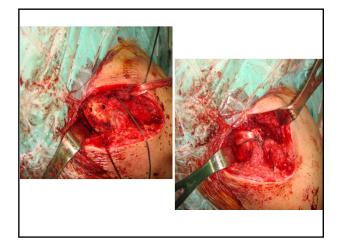
Lab

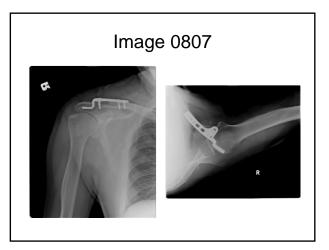
- CBC/DC
- BCS
- U/A
- -- All within normal level

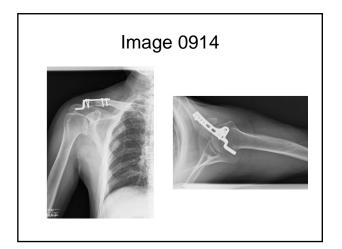


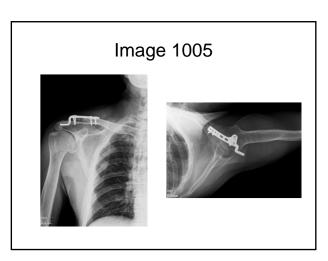


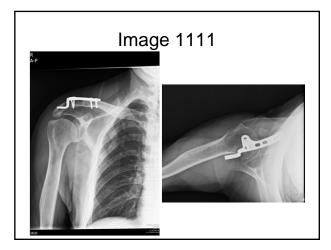












Operation Note 11/17

• <u>Pre-Op:</u>

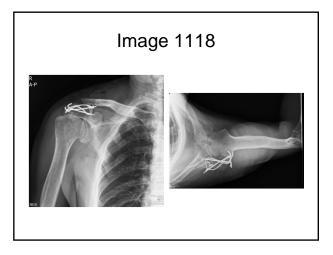
a.) S/P RT AC chronic dislocation with hook plate fixation b.) RT acromional fracture

Post-Op:

a.) S/P RT AC chronic dislocation with hook plate fixation b.) RT acromional fracture

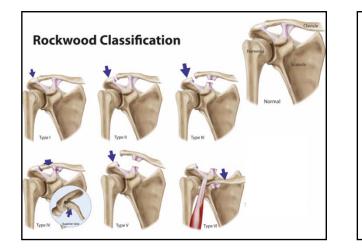
• OP method:

1.ORIF with tension band wire fixation x II loop 2.Remove hook plate



Diagnosis

- Right acromional fracture
- Right AC chronic dislocation s/p hook plate fixation

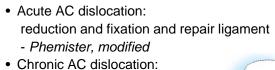


Treatment of AC dislocation

- acromioclavicular reduction and fixation
- acromioclavicular reduction, coracoclavicular ligament repair, and coracoclavicular fixation
- a combination of the first two categories
- distal clavicle excision
- muscle transfers.

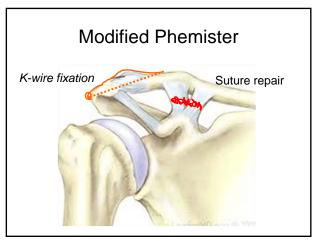


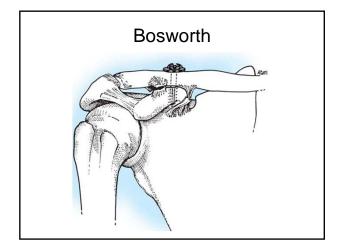
Campell, 11th edition

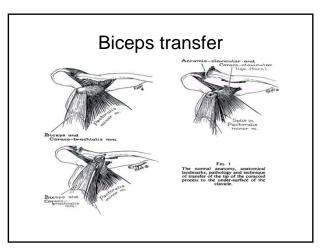


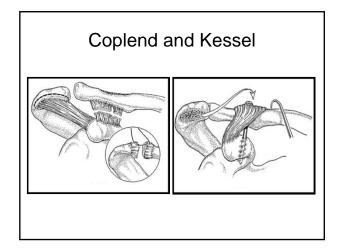
- Chronic AC dislocation: <u>tendon graft reconstruction</u>
- Weaver-Dunn, modified
- Biceps transfer
- Coplend and Kessel

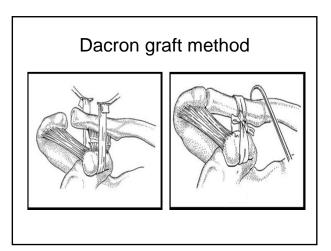


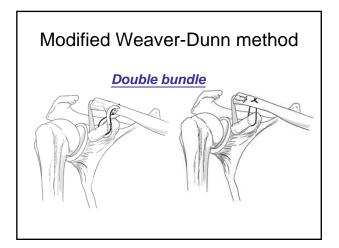


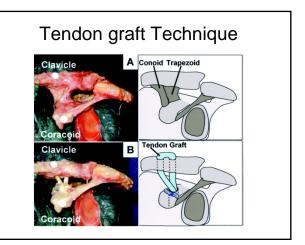


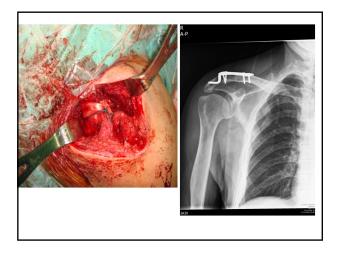












Hook Plate indications

Indications:

- Lateral clavicular fractures
- Acromioclavicular dislocation (Tossy III) / Rockwood type III~VI
- Very active patients
- Failure of other methods



Tossy Classification

- <u>Type I:</u> a partial lesion of the AC ligaments with the CC ligaments intact.
- <u>Type II:</u> a rupture of the AC ligament and partial lesions of CC ligament
- <u>Type III:</u> complete rupture of the AC and CC ligaments

Advantage

- easy implant insertion
- accurate maintenance of reduction
- low risk of metalwork migration
- non-rigid fixation, low nonunion rate

Disadvantage

- money cost
- impingement symptoms
- secondary operation for removal

- When humerus forward flexion and abduction
 - \rightarrow rotation between clavicle and scapula
 - → cause migration of K wire loosening of coracoclavicular screw
- Hook plate allows acromio-clavicular joint motion

→ allow early ROM of shoulder

Acromion osteolysis and fracture after hook plate fixation for acromioclavicular joint dislocation:

• 54 y/o male, acromion fracture 8months

· long-term retention of the hook plate is not

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ulder Elbow Surg (2010) 19, e13-e15

A case report

after surgery

recommended

ELSEVIER

Prasad V.K. Meda, etc. Injury 2006 37; 277~83

AL OF

Excessive rotation of acromio-clavicular joint with hook plate

- medial end of hook plate as a stress riser
- clavicle may fracture in minor trauma
- stress shielding and osteolysis around AC joint
- erosion of acromion by hook



R. Nadarajah, etc. Injury 2005;36:681~83 RM Charity, etc. J ortho surg 2006;14(3):333~5

AC dislocation treatment goal

- AC joint must be exposed and débrided
- CC and AC ligaments must be repaired
- stable reduction of the AC joint must be obtained.

Campell, 11th edition

Thanks!