Shoulder Subluxation Pain as a Secondary Indication for Trapezius to Deltoid Transfer

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Introduction

Brachial plexus injuries can be debilitating. We have observed that manual reduction of the patients’ shoulder subluxation improves their pain and have used this as a second reason to perform the trapezius to deltoid muscle transfer beyond motion. The authors report a series of nine patients who all had significant improvement of pain in the shoulder girdle and a decrease in pain medication use after a trapezius to deltoid muscle transfer. All patients were satisfied with the outcomes and stated that they would undergo the procedure again if offered the option. The rate of major complications was low. The aim is not to describe a new technique, but to elevate a secondary indication to a primary for the trapezius to deltoid transfer beyond improving shoulder function: pain relief from chronic shoulder subluxation.

Abstract

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Keywords
- trapezius
- deltoid
- muscle transfer
- shoulder subluxation
- pain

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reconstruction, some patients request an elective amputation. With such amputation, pain was only improved in five of nine patients (55.6%), as reported by Maldonado et al. Rather than resort to amputation for pain relief, we present the trapezius-to-deltoid transfer procedure for the primary indication for pain relief from chronic subluxation of the shoulder pain, bringing forth an additional indication beyond the original one to improve shoulder abduction.

Patients and Methods

Patients

Patients were considered candidates for this procedure if there was pain relief on manual reduction of the shoulder subluxation in the office, which would provide a second reason for the surgery beyond motion. Shoulder shrug test was performed to ensure a functioning trapezius muscle, a prerequisite for the tendon transfer surgery. All patients had a brachial plexopathy involving the deltoid muscle. The procedures were timed to take place after the window for neurotization. A total of nine patients underwent a trapezius to deltoid transfer (Table 1).

Operative Technique

We are describing our operative technique, which is not meant to be unique from those previously described in the literature. A U-shaped incision with a vertical extension was made surrounding the acromial joint and over the humerus inferiorly (Fig. 1A). The deltoid muscle was incised transversely and vertically to elevate it from the acromial joint. The deltoid was dissected anteriorly and posteriorly down to the level of the humerus. The anterolateral aspect of the humerus was stripped of its periosteum. Using a Midas Rex saw (Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States), a partial humeral ostectomy was performed to partially remove the outer table of the cortex to provide better bone-to-bone apposition. Dissection was then carried under the acromion process. Using a Gigli saw, a transverse ostectomy of the acromioclavicular joint was performed, maintaining the soft tissue over the anterior acromion process (Fig. 1B). The trapezius was elevated off the scapula and the clavicle with care to avoid injury of the spinal accessory nerve. The trapezius was dissected approximately 10 to 15 cm proximally (Fig. 1C).

With the aid of fluoroscopy, three 4.5-mm cannulated screws were placed through the acromion process to mobilize it anterolaterally and as far distally as possible on the humerus while the arm was in an abducted and slightly rotated position (Fig. 1D). In some of the procedures, a rongeur was used to harvest bone graft from the remnants of the acromion process to facilitate fusion.

The deltoid was then transferred into the trapezius muscle using modified figure-of-eight #0 PDS suture (Ethicon, Somerville, New Jersey, United States). Local anesthetic for postoperative anesthesia was injected into the surrounding muscle and incision. The patient was placed in a gunslinger splint in maximal shoulder abduction for 6 weeks.

Results

Six males and three females underwent the procedure described above. The patients’ age ranged from 22 to 63 years (median: 39 years). Body mass index (BMI) of the patients ranged from 19.7 to 33.2 (median BMI: 27.1). The follow-up ranged from 5 to 118 months (median: 27.5 months). All patients (100%) had significant improvement in pain in the

Table 1 History of injury by patient

| Unique ID | Cause of injury            | Duration from injury to surgery (mo) | Previous surgeries                                                                 | Duration of follow-up (mo) |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1         | Fall                       | 12                                   | Surgery for distal radial fracture following injury                               | 10                        |
| 2         | Industrial accident        | 7                                    | Arteriovenous subclavian reconstruction and nerve reconstruction (details unavailable) | 27.5                      |
| 3         | Cervical spine surgery     | 39                                   | Neck surgery following cervical spine surgery                                     | 5                         |
| 4         | Motorcycle accident        | 22                                   | Brachial plexus repair using nerve grafts to musculocutaneous nerve, median nerve, axillary nerve, and radial nerve (intact trapezius function) | 57                        |
| 5         | Motorcycle accident        | 10                                   | Nerve graft to median and axillary nerves, carpal tunnel release, repair of pectoralis minor and major (intact shoulder shrug) | 43                        |
| 6         | Possible radiation plexopathy | 24                                    | N/A                                                                               | 60                        |
| 7         | Motor vehicle accident     | 600                                  | N/A                                                                               | 6                         |
| 8         | Motorcycle accident        | 29                                   | Brachial plexus repair using nerve grafts (intact shoulder shrug)                  | 118                       |
| 9         | Work-related accident      | 36                                   | Brachial plexus exploration and nerve graft (intact shoulder shrug)                | 14.5                      |
shoulder girdle. Fifty percent of patients who were taking pain medication prior surgery no longer required medication. Out of the remaining 50% of patients, two-thirds required less medication. All patients were happy with the outcomes and stated that they would undergo the procedure again if offered the option. Only seven of nine patients had data regarding postoperative shoulder abduction, two were lost to follow-up. Of those seven patients, the range of shoulder abduction was from 45 to 90 degrees (median: 45 degrees) (Fig. 2). There were two patients that had complications related to the transfer, necessitating additional procedure(s), including drainage of seroma, debridement of necrotic tissue, and removal of eroding suture. Following intervention, no additional complications were

Fig. 1  Intraoperative photographs depicting surgical technique. A U-shaped incision with a vertical extension is made surrounding the acromial joint and over the humerus inferiorly (A). Using a Gigli saw, a transverse ostectomy of the acromioclavicular joint is performed, maintaining the soft tissue over the anterior acromion process (B). The trapezius is elevated off the scapula and the clavicle with care to avoid injury of the spinal accessory nerve (C). Three cannulated screws are placed through the acromion process to mobilize it anterolaterally and as far distally as possible on the humerus while the arm is in an abducted and slightly rotated position (D).

Fig. 2  Photograph of patient demonstrating postoperative shoulder range of motion.
reported. Two other patients had minor complications that were treated with local wound care (skin breakdown and superficial wound infection). Patients were also satisfied with the aesthetic outcome, both the incision site appearance and the appearance with improved arm position. The results also allowed patients to maintain improved hygiene and those with candidiasis preoperatively had their infection resolved postoperatively.

Discussion

In brachial plexus injuries, neurotization or primary nerve reconstruction is the gold standard in restoration of function. Sulaiman et al demonstrated that nerve transfers for reconstruction of brachial plexus injuries could result in excellent recovery of elbow and shoulder function. The accessory nerve is often utilized for the treatment of brachial plexus injuries. Sulaiman et al also reported that shoulder abduction recovery to Medical Research Council grade 3 after spinal accessory to suprascapular and/or thoracodorsal to axillary nerve transfer was 95 and 36%, respectively. Chen et al reported transferring a triceps branch of the radial nerve to the axillary nerve in patients without deltoid function (but preserved triceps strength) and found that both the neurolysis alone and the nerve transfer groups had significant improvements in deltoid strength and shoulder abduction from a mean of 63 to 127 degrees. When patients present outside the window for neurotization or fail to have shoulder function improvement after brachial plexus nerve reconstruction, tendon transfer is the initial reconstructive step. Few muscles are available after the injury for tendon transfer. There have been several descriptions of the trapezius-to-deltoid transfer method for the restoration of deltoid function. This transfer has been performed for many years with the goal of return of function. We are presenting an additional indication for performing the trapezius-to-deltoid transfer beyond a gain in function of shoulder abduction: pain relief from chronic shoulder subluxation.

We observed that manual reduction of our brachial plexus patients’ shoulder subluxation improved their pain. All patients reported significant improvement of pain in the shoulder. The need for pain medication decreased in 33% of patients, while 50% discontinued use of all pain medication. Seven of the nine patients had documented shoulder abduction of at least 45 degrees (range: 45–90 degrees). The shoulder joint is unique in that the surrounding musculature must be functional to maintain reduction in the joint. Paralysis of the surrounding muscles will lead to subluxation, which is different from other joints in the body, i.e., the knee.

Limitations to our report include the retrospective design of the study and small sample size heterogeneity in patient population. Most patients also had other procedures performed in the past with limited success and persistent shoulder subluxation. It is unlikely that these additional procedures would have addressed the chronic shoulder subluxation pain.

Our results demonstrate that the trapezius-to-deltoid transfer may be considered in patients with shoulder subluxation pain with relief upon reduction as a primary reason for performing the surgery. The benefits of the procedure outweighed the potential complications with significant reduction in pain.

Conclusion

Our article elevates an additional primary indication for the trapezius-to-deltoid transfer beyond improving shoulder function: pain relief from chronic shoulder subluxation.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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