Traumatic Anterior Shoulder Instability – which exercises?

A randomised controlled trial



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## Background (Case story)



5 shoulder dislocations !!!

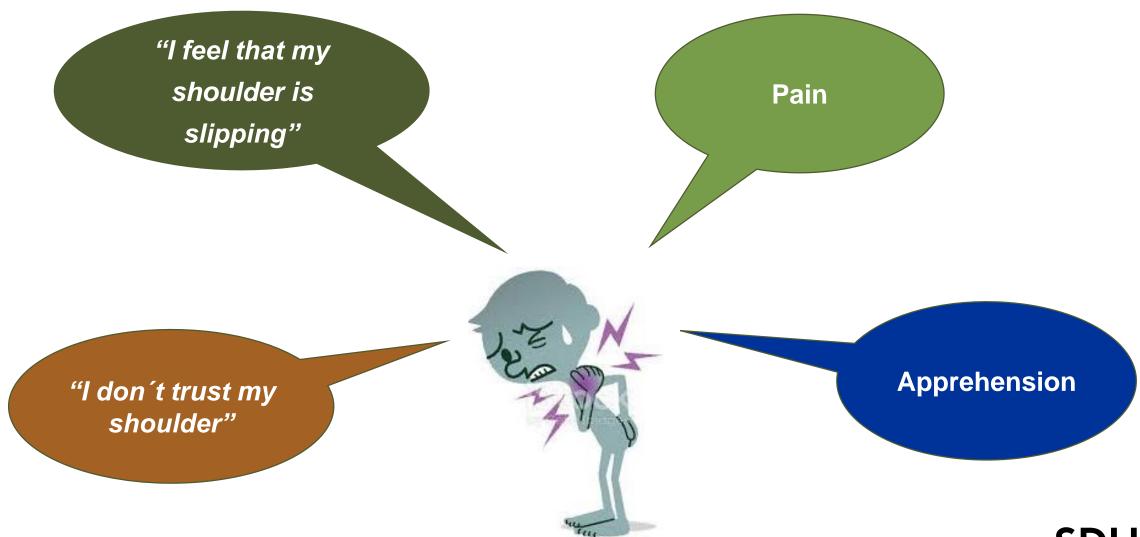




**Shoulder-related Quality of Life** 

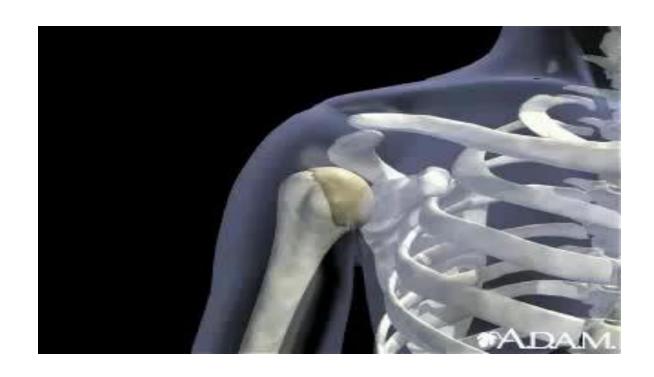


## Background (Symptoms following anterior shoulder dislocation)





## Background (Post-traumatic complications)



2 out of 3 will experience recurrent shoulder instability



## **Background**

 Shoulder dislocation patients do not necessarily receive any guidance in post-traumatic rehabilitation

"I was told to carry a sling for 14 days and to relax my shoulder

that was all I got to know"





## **Background**

What to do with Theis???





## **Background**



- Evidence for optimal treatment is limited
- The shoulder joint is flexible and fragile
- The shoulder relies on muscular control and stability
- Neuromuscular exercise has shown great potential for improving musculoskeletal function and QoL in other body regions



#### **STUDY PROTOCOL**

#### **Open Access**



A neuromuscular exercise programme versus standard care for patients with traumatic anterior shoulder instability: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial (the SINEX study)

Henrik Eshoj<sup>1,10,11\*</sup>, Sten Rasmussen<sup>2,3</sup>, Lars Henrik Frich<sup>4</sup>, Inge Hvass<sup>5</sup>, Robin Christensen<sup>6</sup>, Steen Lund Jensen<sup>7</sup>, Jens Søndergaard<sup>8</sup>, Karen Søgaard<sup>1</sup> and Birgit Juul-Kristensen<sup>1,9</sup>

**Eshoj et al., 2016** 



# Design (primary outcome)

The Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index (WOSI)

- 21 items (Total score: 0-2100 (2100=worst))
- 4 subdomains (physical symptoms; sport, recreation, work; lifestyle; emotions)

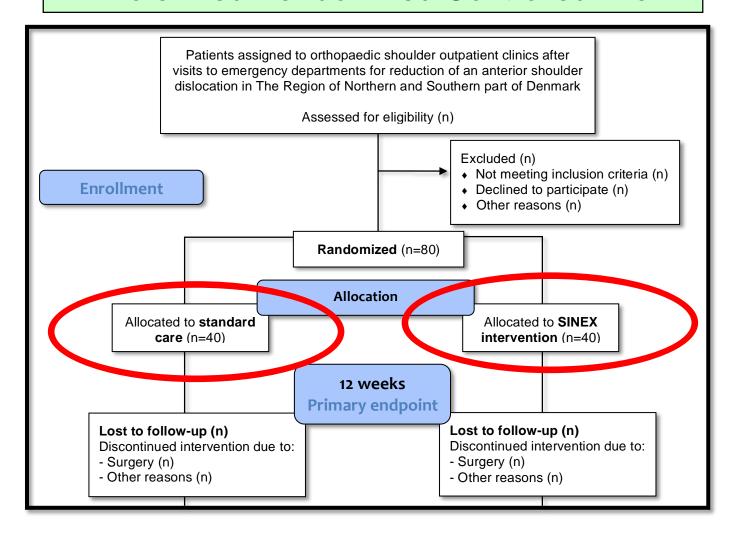
```
1. How much pain do you experience in your shoulder with overhead activities?

B no PAIN
100 Extreme PAIN
```



## Design

#### Two-armed Randomized Controlled Trial



Primary outcome: WOSI Primary endpoint: 12 weeks



## **Settings and locations**





## **Participants**



# Men and women with trauma-initiated primary or recurrent anterior shoulder dislocation

#### Inclusion

- 18-39 years of age
- X-ray verified anterior shoulder dislocation
- Self-reported shoulder trouble within the latest week

#### **Exclusion**

- > 5 shoulder dislocations
- Shoulder surgery
- Competing diagnosis
- Pregnancy
- Inadequacy in written and spoken Danish
- Not willing to or able to attend 12 weeks of supervised exercise



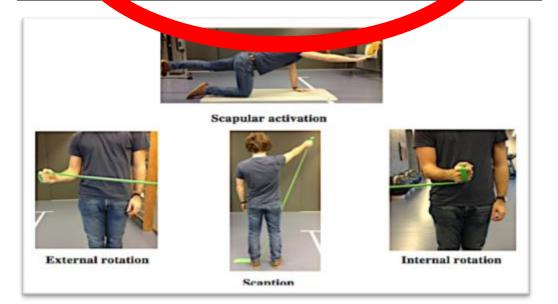
## Interventions (12 weeks of active exercise treatment)

Two arms

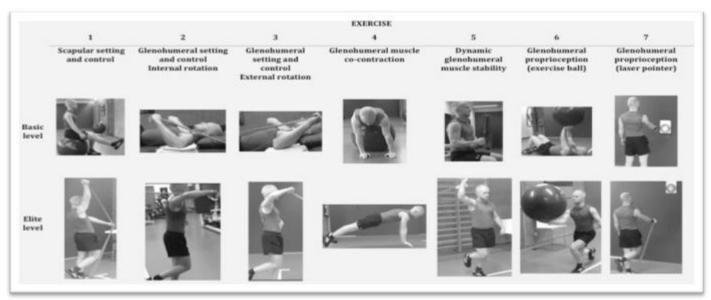
**Control group** 

**Intervention group** 

Self-hanaged, home-based standard care



Shoulder Instability Neuromuscular EXercise (SINEX)



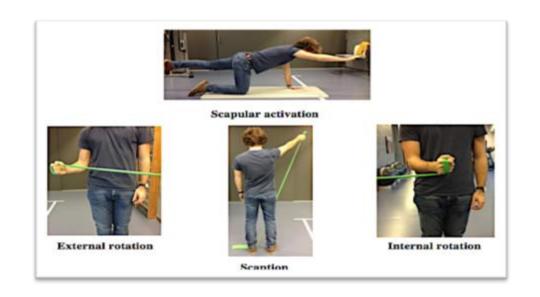


## Interventions (Control group)

One introductory PT session

Leaflet with photos and descriptions of each exercise





**Home-based exercise** 

3 times weekly

2x10 rep.



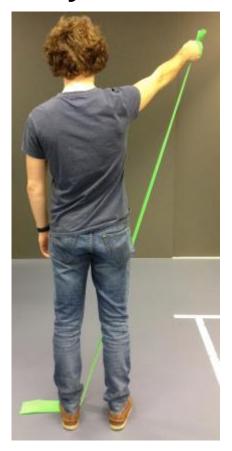
# Control gr. – Self-managed, home-based (RC - abductor mm.)

Isometric abd.



Progression

**Dynamic** 





3 times/week

2x10 rep.

# Control gr. – Self-managed, home-based (RC – internal rot. mm)

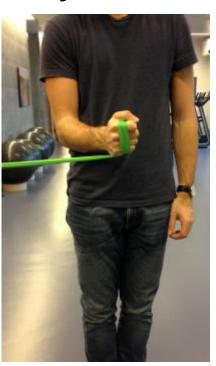
3 times/week 2x10 rep.

**Isometric** 



Progression

**Dynamic** 





# Control gr. – Self-managed, home-based (RC – external rot. mm)

**Isometric** 



Progression

**Dynamic** 



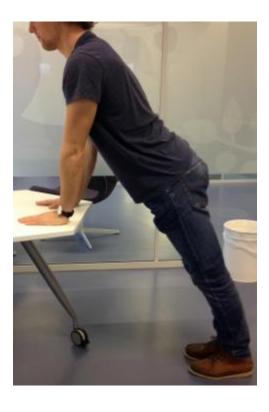


3 times/week

2x10 rep.

# Control gr. – Self-managed, home-based (Scapular mm.)

**Isometric** 



Progression

**Dynamic** 

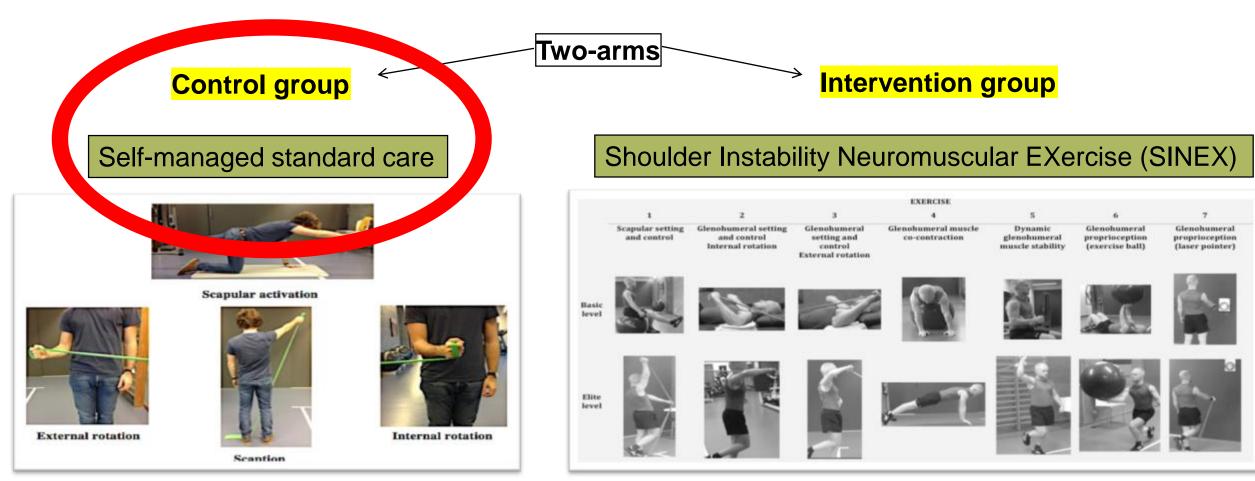




3 times/week

2x10 rep.

## Interventions

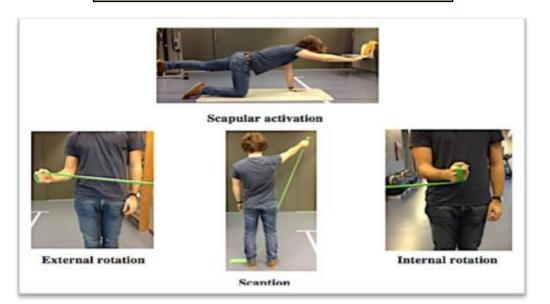




## Interventions

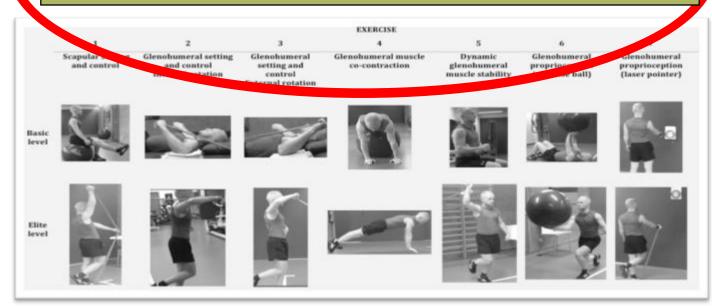


Self-managed standard care



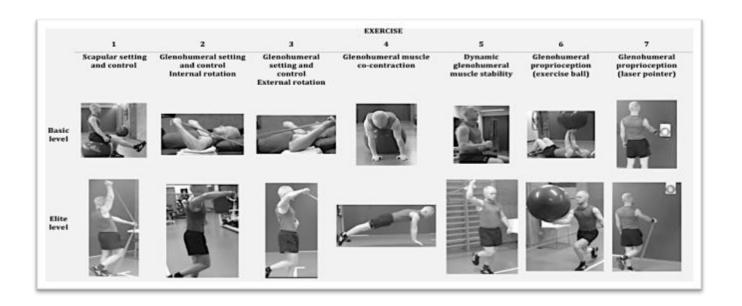


Shoulder Instability Neuromuscular EXercise (SINEX)





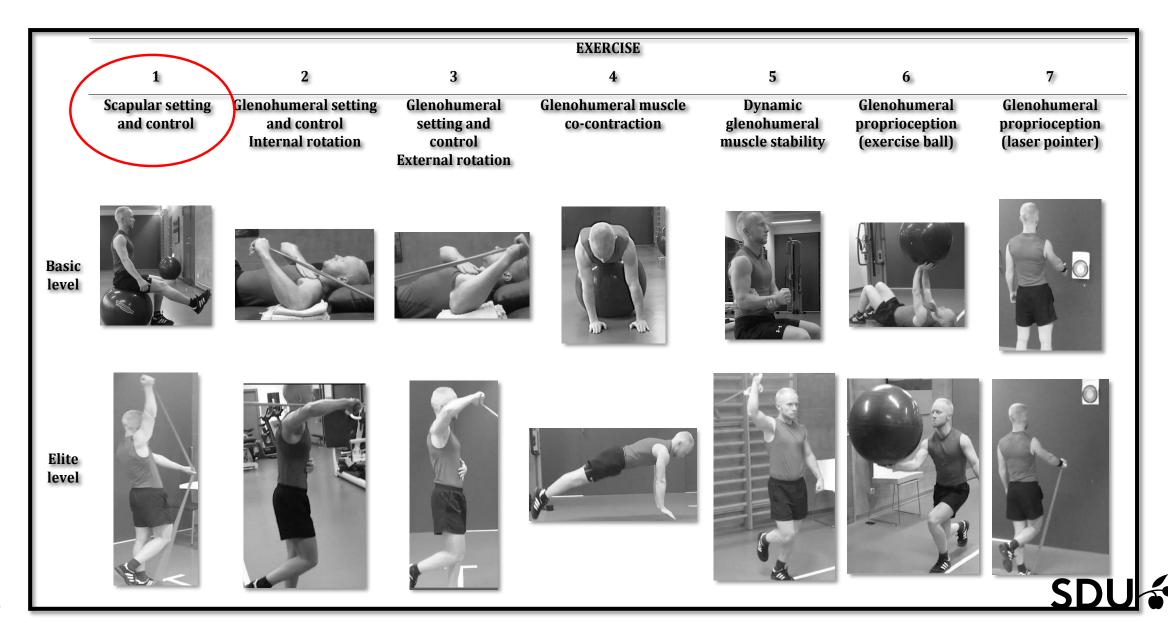
#### Shoulder Instability Neuromuscular EXercise (SINEX) program

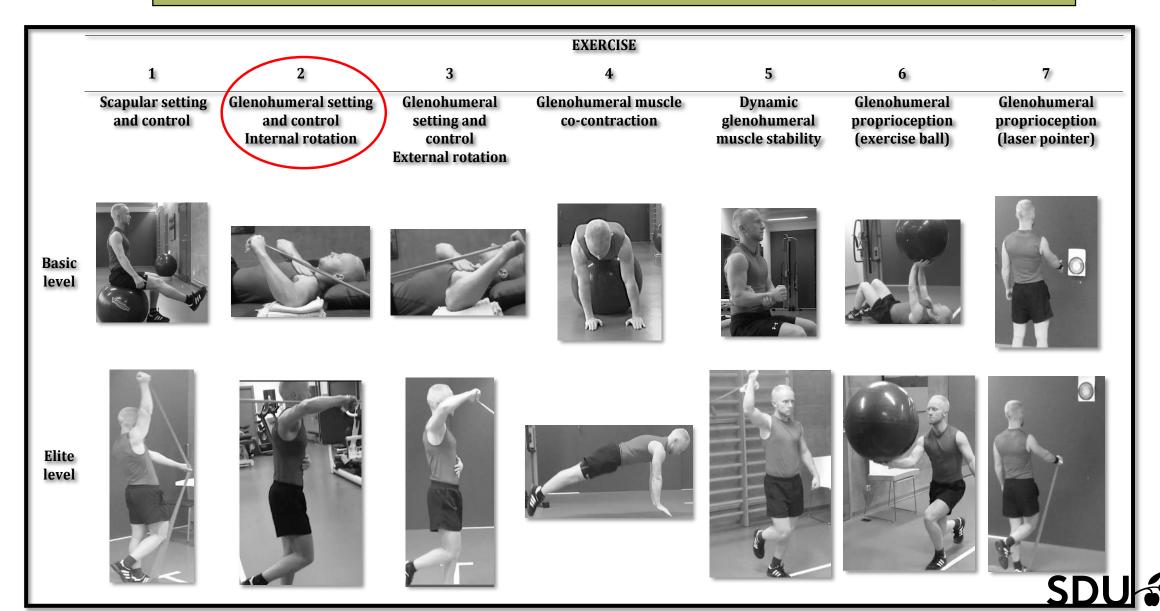


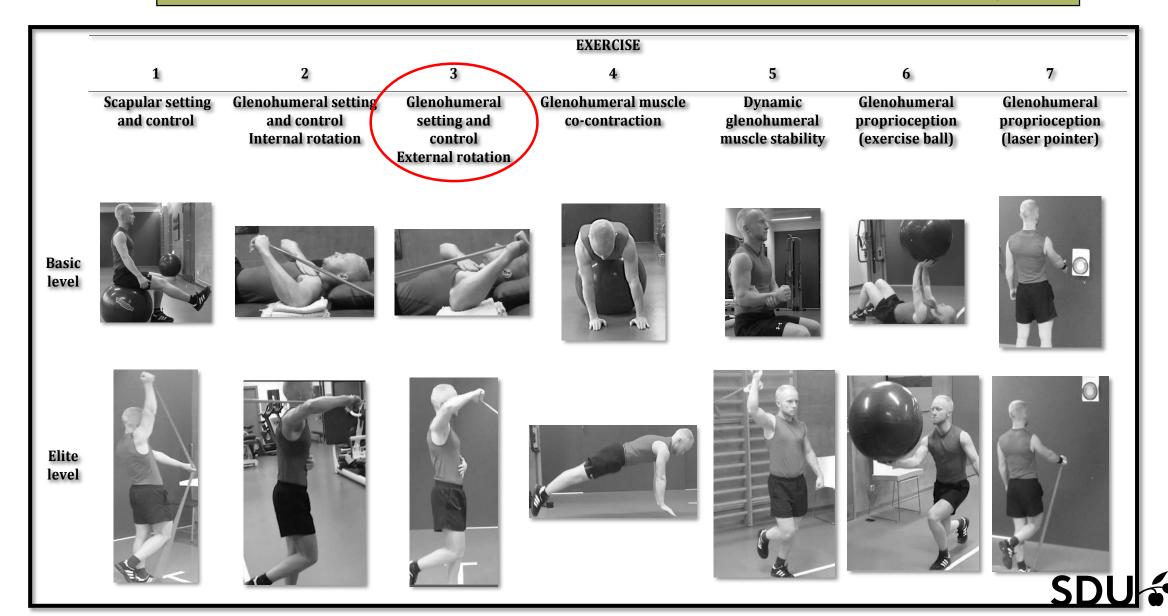
- Based on biomechanical and neuromuscular training principles adapted from lower limb studies
- Aims to improve sensorimotor control and compensatory functional stability

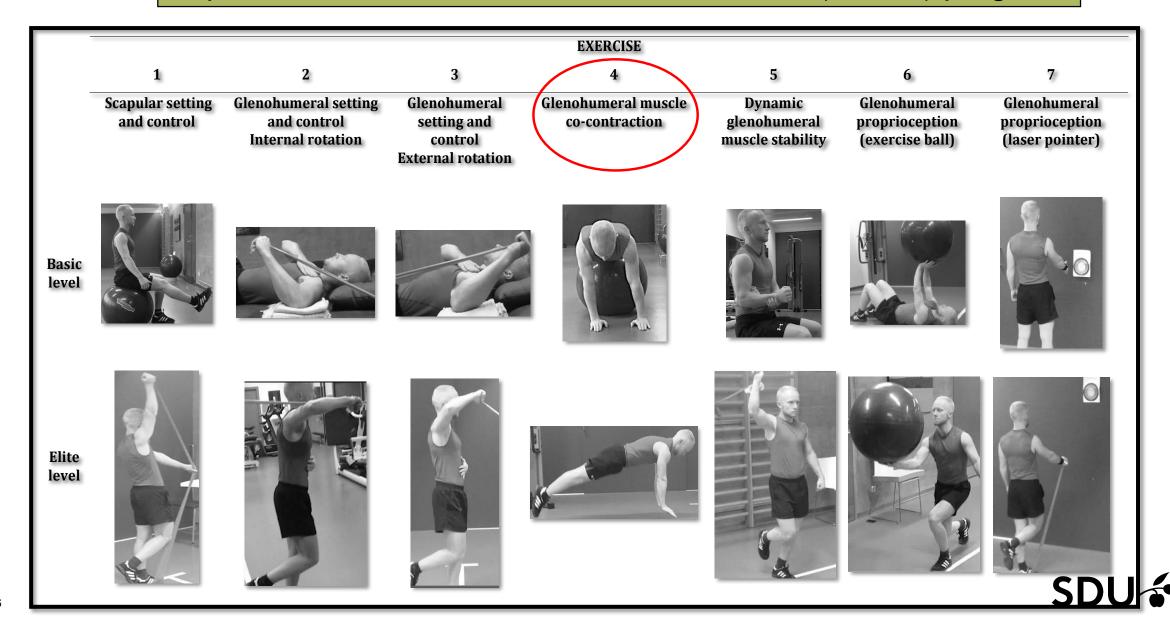


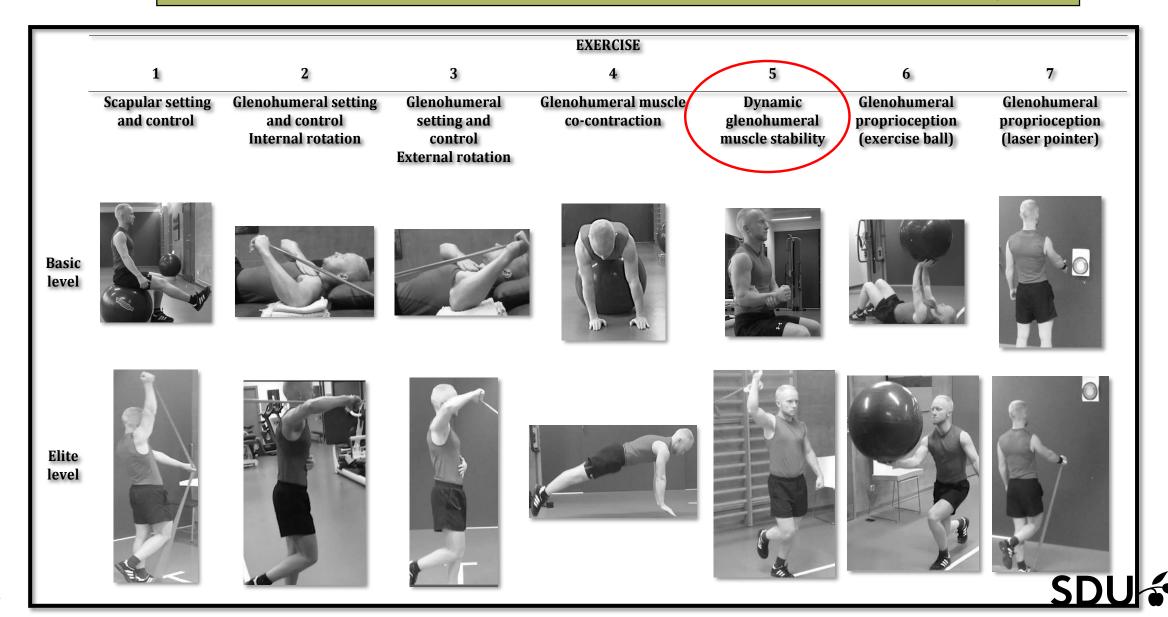
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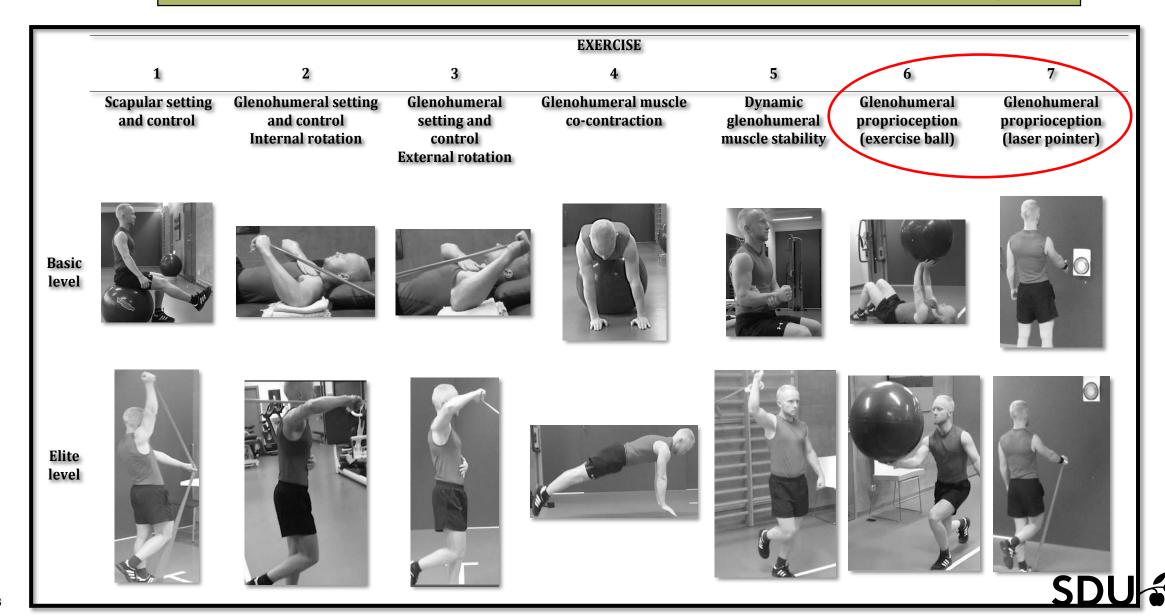


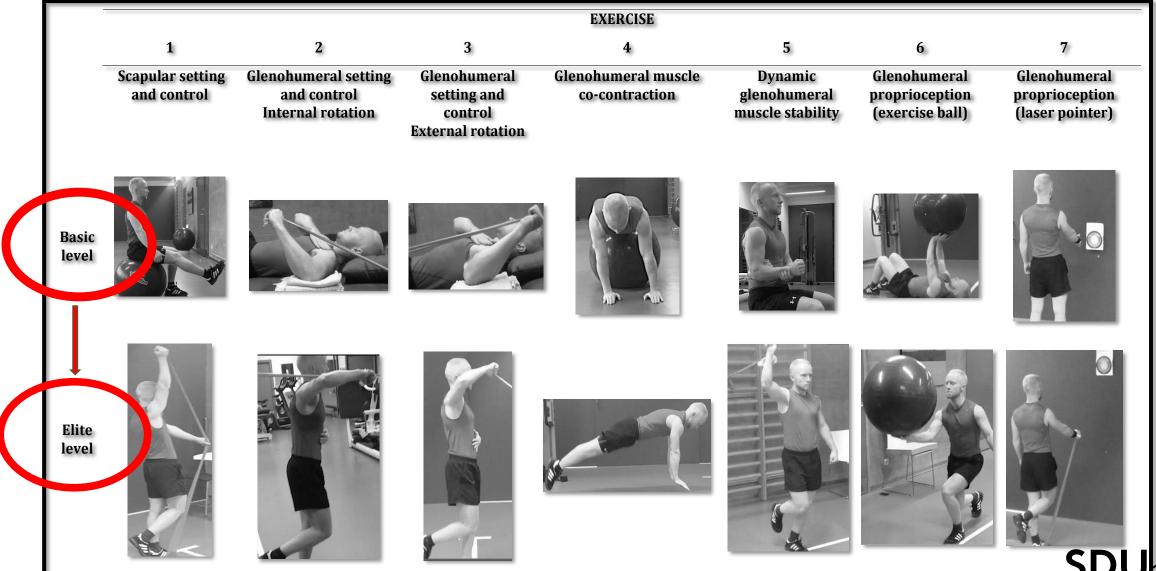












#### **Exercise dose**

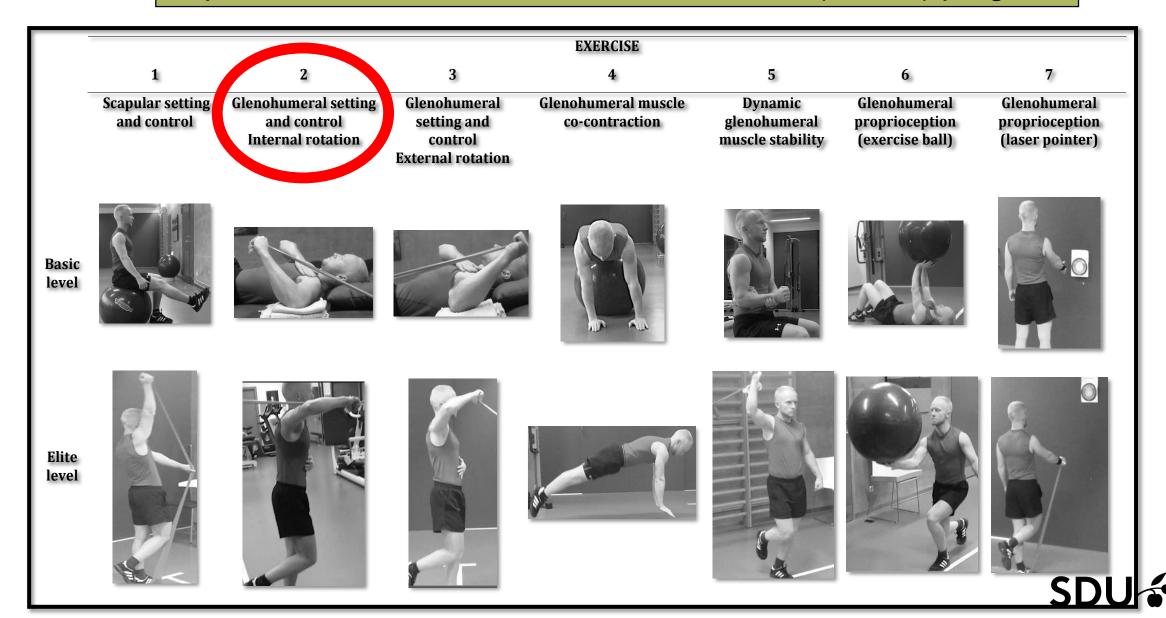
- 12 weeks of exercise
- Basic level exercises (A-E): 7 days/week; 2x20-25 rep. (low load)
- Elite level exercises (F-G): 3 times/week; 2x8-12 rep. (high load)

#### Physiotherapy supervised sessions

- Week 1-2: 1-2 times weekly
- Week 3-12: 1 time weekly

#### Online instructions and recordings of all exercises



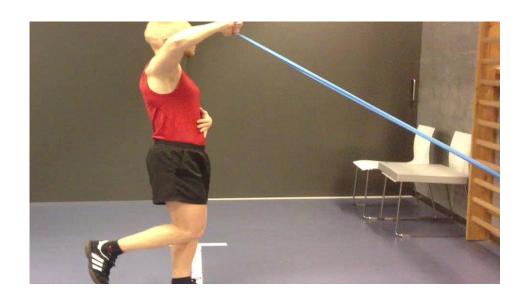


# **Intervention gr.** — glenohumeral setting and control (internal rotation)

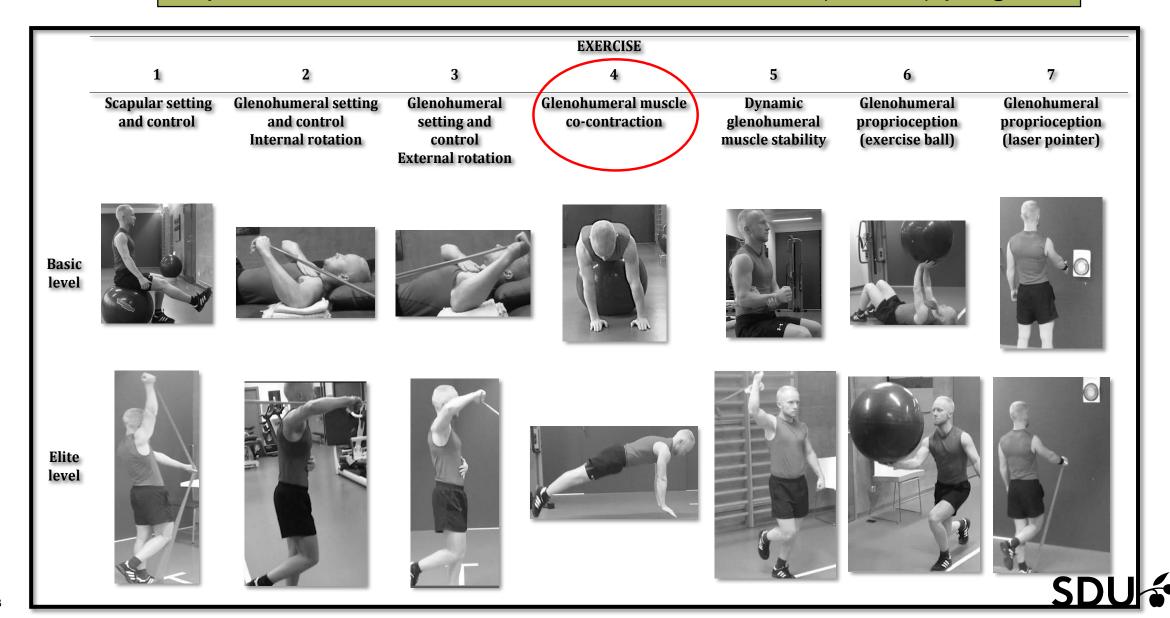
**Basic level** 

**Elite level** 









# Intervention gr. — glenohumeral muscle co-contraction

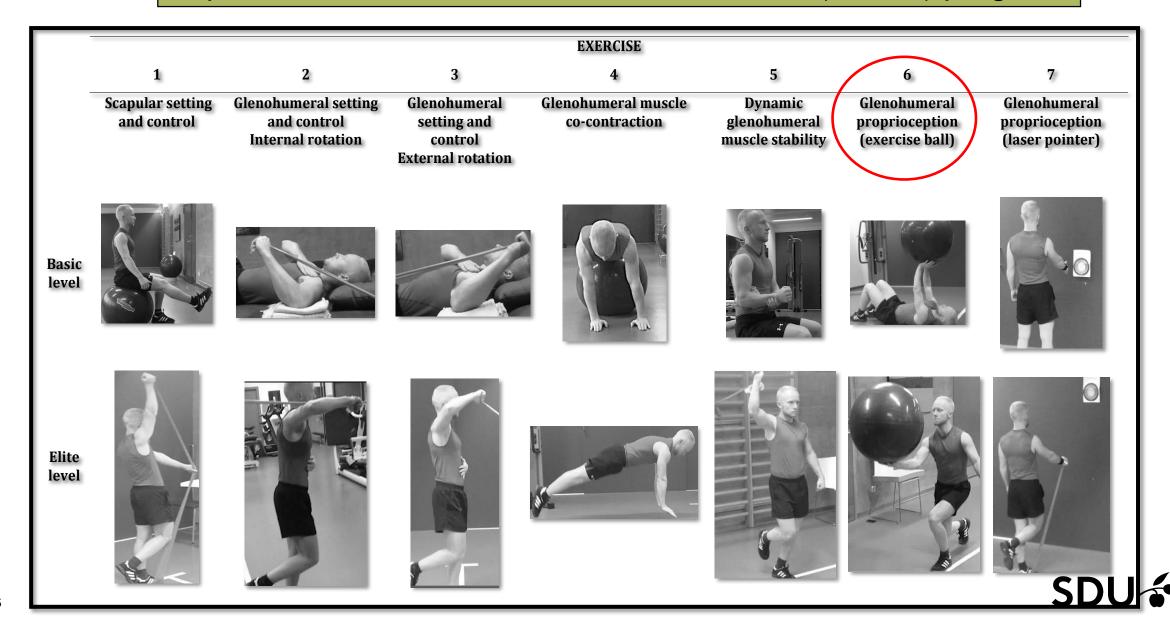
**Basic level** 

Elite level









# Intervention gr. — glenohumeral proprioception

**Basic level** 

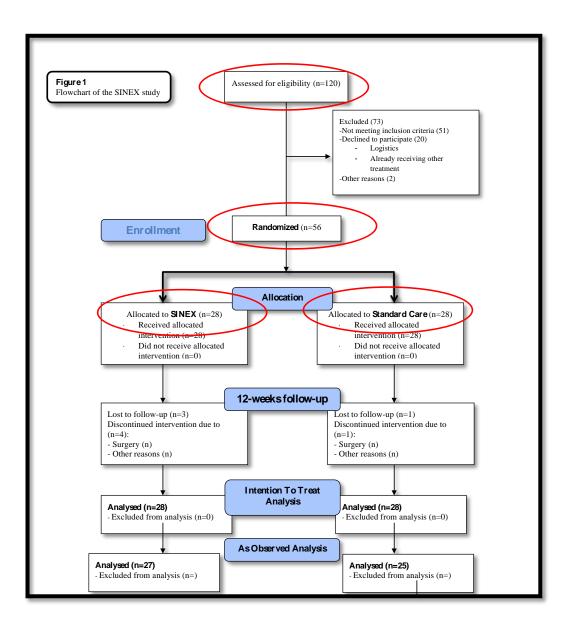


**Elite level** 





## Results



Screened = 120 patients

Included = 56 patients





## Results

**Table 1.** Baseline demographic and historical information for patients with trauma initiated primary and recurrent anterior shoulder dislocation allocated to the SINEX vs. Standard care groups. Estimates are reported for each group with Mean ± Standard Deviation (SD), n (%).

Variables	SINEX Group	Standard Care
	( <u>n</u> =28)	Group (n=28)
Gender (male) (%))	26 (92.9%)	23 (82.1%)
Age (yrs) Mean (SD)	26.21 (6.35)	25.82 (5.78)
Weight (kg) Mean (SD)	85.99 (19.04)	80.75 (13.39)
Height (cm) Mean (SD)	180.84 (8.03)	178.25 (8.03)
Educational level (n (%))		
Academic	7 (25.0)	10 (35.7)
White collar	12 (42.9)	12 (42.9)
Blue collar	5 (17.9)	2 (7.1)
Uneducated	4 (14.3)	4 (14.3)
Employment status (n (%))		
Full-time	16 (57.1)	15 (53.6)
Part-time	2 (7.1)	0 (0)
Student	9 (32.1)	10 (35.7)
Un-employed/retired	0 (0)	0 (0)
Sick-leave	1 (3.6)	3 (10.7)
Dominant arm (right (%))	25 (89.3)	25 (92.6)
Injured shoulder (right (%))	16 (57.1)	12 (44.4)
Injury mechanism (n (%))		
Fall on the arm	13 (46.4)	15 (53.6)
Pull in the arm	4 (14.3)	3 (10.7)
External force to the shoulder	2 (7.1)	1 (3.7)
Other	9 (32.1)	9 (32.1)
Number of orthopedic treated shoulder		
reductions (n (%))		
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (0)
1	18 (64.3)	19 (70.4)

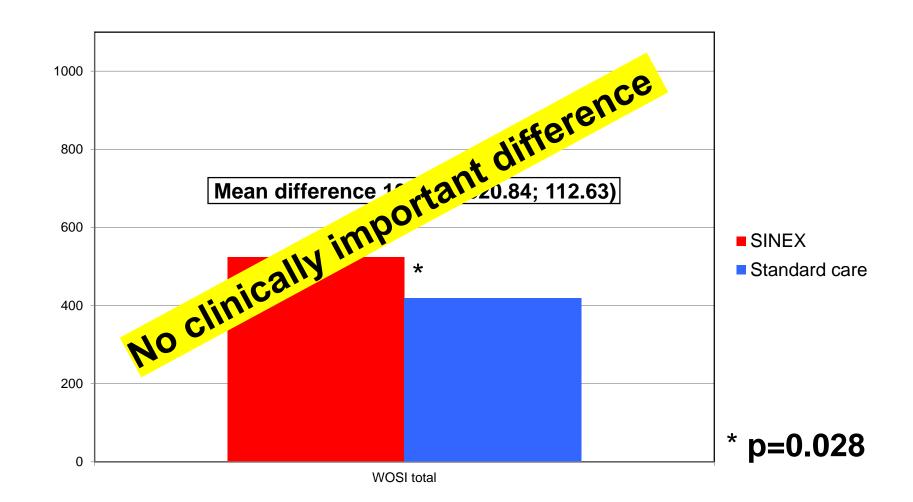
No baseline gr.-differences

Mean age 26 (males=89%)





## Results (primary outcome; WOSI)







## Results (secondary outcomes)

#### No group-difference in:

- Number of days away from work
- Number of episodes with recurrent shoulder instability
- Number of shoulder stabilizing surgery
- Number of adverse events



Both groups showed significant and clinically relevant within-group improvements!!





## **Conclusion and perspectives**

 This is the first study to compare the efficacy and safety of two non-operative exercise treatment strategies for patients with traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation

 No clinically relevant effect from SINEX on shoulder-related QoL, function and pain compared to standard care

- Type 2 fault??
- Interventions are equally effective when measured on WOSI
- Long-term effects unknown 12 months follow-up is next



## Acknowledgements

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