Reverse Shoulder Arthroplasty and Latissimus Dorsi Tendon Transfer


Authors:
Mihir Sheth, BS Jia-Wei Kevin Ko, MD Surena Namdari, MD, MSc
Author Affiliation | Disclosures

Authors' Disclosure Statement: The authors report no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this article.

Take-Home Points

- CTA with loss of teres minor has been associated with worse clinical outcomes.
- Combined RSA and LDTT has been proposed and studied as a solution to this problem.
- LD tendon can be transferred to native teres minor insertion or lateral bicipital groove.
- Published studies have shown significant improvements in various subjective values, active forward elevation, external rotation, and abduction strength.
- Overall complication rates appear similar to RSA alone, however rates of neuropraxia may be higher.

Reverse shoulder arthroplasty (RSA) is a proven procedure that typically improves pain and function in patients with rotator cuff tear arthropathy. Worse clinical outcomes are seen in patients with loss of teres minor function. The teres minor is often the last important external rotator of the shoulder left in cuff tear arthropathy. When its function is lost, the ability to achieve active external rotation may become diminished. This phenomenon was termed combined loss of active elevation and external rotation (CLEER) by Boileau and colleagues. Patients with CLEER typically exhibit weakness with external rotation of the shoulder—most pronounced with the arm in an abducted position. Clinical examination may reveal a positive Hornblower test, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the shoulder often shows atrophy in the teres minor muscle.

Patients with CLEER often do not exhibit the same degree of clinical improvement after RSA, largely because the external rotation strength deficit remains unchanged, causing persistent difficulty in completing activities of daily living (eg, combing hair, brushing teeth, eating). One option for treating patients with CLEER is to combine RSA with latissimus dorsi tendon transfer (LDTT) with or without teres major (TM)tendon transfer. In 1934, L’Episcopo was the first to describe performing LDTT with TM tendon transfer in an attempt to restore external rotation in patients with brachial plexus palsy. This procedure typically is used for irreparable posterior-superior rotator cuff tears in younger patients. Although the transfer was originally popularized with use of 2 incisions, Boileau and colleagues described a modified technique that allows the transfer to be performed through a single deltopectoral approach during RSA.

Although several authors have described the outcomes of RSA with LDTT, the expected clinical outcomes and complication rates remain elusive because of the relatively small number of patients in each case series. In a systematic review, we critically examined and synthesized the results of individual studies on RSA with LDTT. We
had 3 questions: What are the demographics of patients treated with RSA-LDTT? What outcomes are associated with this combined procedure? What are the associated complications, and how often do they occur?

Methods

PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines were followed. PubMed and Scopus computerized literature databases were searched through July 2015. Articles were identified with keyword searches (Figure). In our review, we included only studies that were reported in English, that included a minimum of 10 patients at baseline, and that had follow-up of at least 12 months; we excluded review papers, case reports, and technique papers without patient data. Mr. Sheth performed the initial search, and he and Dr. Namdari reviewed the qualifying abstracts. If one of the authors selected a paper, it was moved to the next phase of the review process. At the final phase (full-text review), there were no disagreements about which articles ultimately would be included (Figure).

We obtained 36 articles from PubMed and 12 from Scopus (Figure). Of these 48 articles, 15 were removed on the basis of their titles (reviews or editorials), and 8 for being duplicates. The remaining 25 articles underwent abstract review, which eliminated 17: reviews, case reports, technique articles, instructional articles, and reports on small case series (<10 patients) or studies lacking the minimum 12-month follow-up. The remaining 8 articles underwent full-text review. Inclusion/exclusion criteria removed 1 article, leaving 7 qualifying articles for analysis.

None of the studies compared outcomes with those of a control (nonoperative) group or an alternative surgical treatment. One study reported outcomes of RSA with and without LDTT; in this instance, we included only the data specific to the RSA-with-LDTT cases. Data from the individual studies were compiled to obtain demographic statistics. In cases in which outcomes data were consistently reported between studies, results were pooled for calculation of percentages and frequency-weighted (FW) means. FW means and grouped standard deviations were used to generate P values, using the number of “subjects” as the number of studies. As a result, comparative statistics for each variable were reported as means that 95% of the studies would report.

Results

Seven studies met the inclusion/exclusion criteria and were included in this systematic review. Five were
retrospective,\textsuperscript{10-14} and 2 were prospective.\textsuperscript{5,6} All were published between 2007 and 2015. Table 1 lists the full study characteristics between groups.

**Demographics**

All 7 studies reported number of patients at baseline (Table 1); 133 patients (study range, 11-40) underwent RSA with LDTT.\textsuperscript{5,6,10-14} All 7 studies reported patient ages; FW mean age was 69.5 years (range, 66-73 years).\textsuperscript{5,6,10-14} Six studies reported sex at follow-up; there were 36 men (33.6\%) and 71 women (66.4\%).\textsuperscript{5,6,10-12,14}

**Surgical Indications and Technique**

All patients underwent RSA with LDTT with or without TM tendon transfer for the indications of cuff tear arthropathy and CLEER. All 7 studies assessed loss of elevation as active forward elevation of $<80^\circ$ or $<90^\circ$ and loss of external rotation as active external rotation of $<0^\circ$, inability to maintain abducted arm at $0^\circ$, or external rotation lag sign of $>30^\circ$. All surgeries were performed with the deltopectoral approach. Combined LD/TM tendons were transferred in 6 studies\textsuperscript{5,6,10-12,14} and only the LD tendon in the seventh.\textsuperscript{11} Of the 6 studies that indicated tendon transfer location, 4 reported attaching to the posterolateral aspect of the greater tuberosity at the level of the original teres minor insertion\textsuperscript{5,6,11,12} and 2 reported attaching to the lateral aspect of the bicipital groove at the level of the LD insertion,\textsuperscript{10,14} . Six studies reported use of a sling or brace for 6 weeks after surgery.\textsuperscript{5,6,10,12,14}

**Outcomes**

The 7 studies reported outcomes data for 116 (87\%) of their 133 baseline patients (Table 2). Patients were followed up an FW mean of 39.9 months (range, 18-65 months). Six studies reported postoperative Constant scores; FW mean Constant score was 28.7 before surgery and 64.4 afterward ($P = .0001$).\textsuperscript{5,6,10-13}
Table 2.
Four studies reported subjective shoulder values (SSVs); FW mean SSV was 28.4 before surgery and 72.6 afterward (\(P = .0001\)).5,6,11,13

With regard to functional evaluation on physical examination, all 7 studies reported preoperative and postoperative active forward elevation and external rotation.5,6,10-14 Active forward elevation improved to an FW mean of 136°, from 71° (\(P < .0001\)), and external rotation improved to an FW mean of 25°, from –4° (\(P < .0001\)). Three studies reported preoperative and postoperative abduction; abduction improved to an FW mean of 137°, from 72° (\(P = .003\)).6,10,13

Complications and Reoperations

The 7 studies reported 31 complications, for an overall complication rate of 22.8% (31/126).5,6,10-14 There were 9 cases of neuropraxia (7.1%), 7 infections (6.0%), 4 dislocations or subluxations (3.4%), 2 cases of aseptic loosening (1.7%), 2 deltoid separations (1.7%), 2 periprosthetic fractures (1.7%), 1 acromion fracture (0.9%), 1 hematoma (0.9%), 1 LD/TM tendon rupture (0.9%), 1 intraoperative metaphyseal fracture (0.9%), and 1 painful baseplate screw (prominent where it penetrated the scapular spine)7 (0.9%).

The 7 studies also reported 19 reoperations, for an overall reoperation rate of 15.1% (19/126).5,6,10-14 There were 4 wound revisions, 3 revision RSAs, 3 open reduction and internal fixations, 2 deltoid repairs, 2 irrigation and débridements, 1 revision to hemiarthroplasty, 1 acromioclavicular resection, 1 procedure for a shoulder dislocation, 1 cerclage wire fixation to correct an intraoperative metaphyseal fracture, and 1 procedure to burr down a protruding baseplate screw.

Discussion

RSA with LDTT improves postoperative function in patients with cuff tear arthropathy associated with profound external rotation weakness caused by loss of a functional teres minor muscle. That statement is consistent with the findings of our systematic review, as all 7 reviewed studies found functional improvements, particularly in active external rotation (~30° improvement). In addition, there were consistent reductions in pain and improvements in forward elevation.

Our review found a mean patient age of 69.5 years, similar to the 72.7 years reported in a recent population-based study on RSA utilization.15 Likewise, our percentage of women who underwent RSA with LDTT, 66.4%, is similar to the overall rate of 63.6%.15 It appears that the RSA-with-LDTT population and the traditional RSA population are not dramatically different.

The improvements we found in subjective outcome scores and range of motion can be compared with those found
in RSA-only treatment of rotator cuff tear arthropathy. Wall and colleagues found an approximate 44-point Constant score improvement, to 65.1 from 21.7, which is similar to our 36-point improvement for RSA with LDTT. They also found an approximate 10-point increase in pain relief; ours was about 6 points. Regarding range of motion, they found 66° improvement in active forward elevation and 2° in active external rotation, and we found 65° and 29° improvement, respectively. Thus, the outcomes of RSA with LDTT and RSA alone appear to be comparable. Simovitch and colleagues evaluated RSA outcomes as a function of teres minor muscle atrophy and found that, compared with patients with stage 3 or 4 fatty infiltration, patients with stage 0, 1, or 2 infiltration had significantly better ultimate Constant scores, significantly better SSVs, and significantly more preoperative-to-postoperative improvement. On average, Constant scores and SSVs increased 32% and 25%, respectively, in patients with more extensive fatty atrophy, and these patients experienced an average net loss of 7° in external rotation. It appears that, whereas RSA-with-LDTT outcomes are similar to outcomes in a nonspecific group of cuff tear arthropathy patients treated with RSA alone, adding LDTT to RSA may substantially improve outcomes in cases in which the teres minor is of poor quality.

We found no differences in implant types. However, with the exception of the Arrow prosthesis, which had 8.5 mm of lateralization, all implants had a traditional Grammont design. Greiner and colleagues recently found a trend toward improved external rotation in lateralized RSA designs, and a statistically significant improvement in external rotation in patients with an intact teres minor. The impact of LDTT with use of a lateralized design is unknown.

Our review found a relatively high rate of complications, 22.8%, and a reoperation rate of 15.1%. These are not dramatically different from the historical rates of complications (21%) and reoperations (13.4%). Although RSA with LDTT appears to have a higher rate of a specific complication, nerve-related injury, this is not necessarily surprising given the proximity of the axillary and radial nerves, the operative field, and the tendons transferred. This review’s rate of neuropraxia, 7.1%, is higher than the historical rate of 1.2% reported for RSA alone.

This systematic review was limited by the quality of the studies available for inclusion. Although we followed PRISMA guidelines, none of the reviewed studies reported methods for controlling bias, confounding, and chance. In addition, the number of patients included and the relatively short follow-up period limit the impact of our findings. Finally, the individual studies used different outcome measures and did not report raw patient data, which limited our ability to perform more advanced statistical analysis.

**Conclusion**

This systematic review describes the demographics and outcomes of patients who underwent RSA with LDTT. Compiled data and FW means showed significant improvements in various subjective values, active forward elevation, external rotation, and abduction strength. For RSA with LDTT and RSA alone, complication rates appear comparable, but the rate of neuropraxia may be higher for the combined procedure. Although this review provides valuable information on RSA with LDTT, its lack of a control comparison group and its relatively short follow-up period limited our ability to draw meaningful conclusions about the efficacy of the combined procedure in treating rotator cuff tear arthropathy in the absence of a functional teres minor.
Key Info

Figures/Tables

References

References


**Multimedia**
Product Guide

Product Guide

- Med4 Elite™
- GRPro 2.1™
- Shoulder Wrap
- Knee Wrap

Citation

Mihir Sheth, BS Jia-Wei Kevin Ko, MD Surena Namdari, MD, MSc. Reverse Shoulder Arthroplasty and Latissimus Dorsi Tendon Transfer. Am J Orthop. 2017 September;46(5):E287-E292

Mihir Sheth, BS