THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INJECTED VOLUME OF CORTICOSTEROIDS AND XYLOCAINE IN THE TREATMENT OF SUBACROMIAL IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME.

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Introduction

- ☐ The impingement syndrome was described by Neer as a series of pathologic changes in the supraspinatus tendon and presents with pain over the anterolateral aspect of the shoulder.
- Conservative treatment of this condition involves injection of steroids and xylocaine.
 - The purpose of this study was to evaluate the the significance of the volume of injected corticosteroid and xylocaine in the treatment of subacromial impingement syndrome (SIS).



Patients - Methods

- Time Period: 1/1/2000 and 1/12/2001
- Patients: 21 patients with SIS without the presence of other pathologic lesions
- Clinical examination:
 clinical findings and positive impingement test.

- Group A: 11 patients (6 males, 5 females)mean age 52.4 years
- Group B: 10 patients (4 males, 7 females)mean age 57.6 years

Patients - Methods

Prospective, randomized, controlled, double blind trial

- Group A received
- 12 mg of betamethasone (2 ml) and 1 ml xylocaine 2%
- Total volume 13 ml
- Group B received
- 12 mg betamethasone (2 ml) and 8 ml xylocaine 2%
- Total volume 20 ml

Outcome Measures

Mean duration of symptoms prior to the injection

Improvement in pain (10-point VAS scale)

Impingement sign

■ Functional assessment – 5 Activities of Daily Living (score 0-5)

Mean duration of symptoms prior to the injection

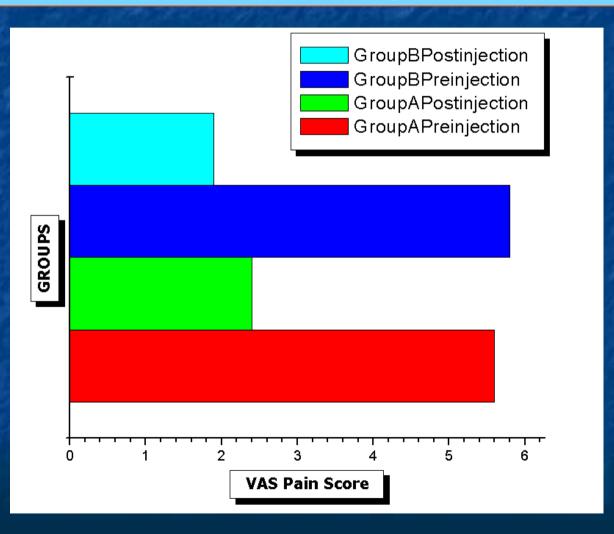
Group A: 12.4 months

Group B: 11.6 months

- ✓ No significant difference in group demographics
- ✓ No complication related to the treatment

Improvement in pain (10-point VAS scale)

at latest follow-up

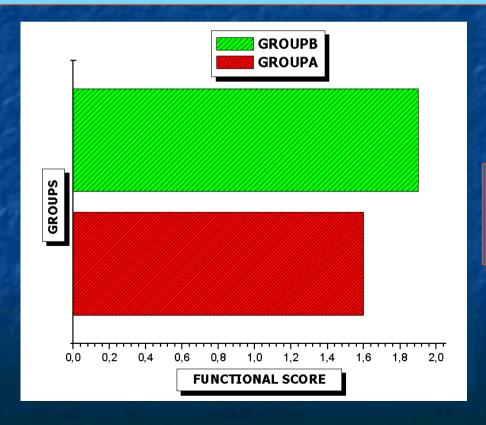


Negative Impingement Sign

at latest follow-up

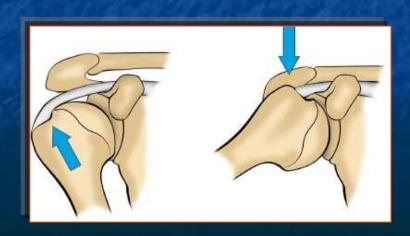
GROUPS A & B: 9 patients

Functional assessment – 5 Activities of Daily Living (score 0-5)



Statistically Significant Difference Conclusion

The injection of a minimum volume of steroids and xylocaine influences the improvement of SIS symptoms.



References

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