— Abstract —

Arthroscopic rotator cuff surgery without traction system in the lateral position

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Object: To evaluate the efficiencies of the arthroscopic rotator cuff surgery which is performed without the traction system in the lateral decubitus position.

Methods: Twenty-nine cases of the arthroscopic rotator cuff surgery performed without the traction system in the lateral decubitus position were studied from February, 2002 to January, 2003. We performed a repair using the arthroscopic debridement and the arthroscopic rotator cuff repair, or using the mini-open incision technique after the confirmation of rotator cuff tear, then, the arthroscopic subacromial decompression was performed after the confirmation of subacromial lesions

Results: We could easily find the subscapularis tear which was often overlooked in the arthroscopic rotator cuff surgery performed with the traction surgery by the relaxation of the subscapularis, as the arm position was internally rotated about 45 to 70 degrees from abducted position. We found that the operation time was reduced 14 minutes shorter than the operation time of the controlled group which had the surgery with the traction system on the average. We also found that there were no neurovascular complications from all cases.

Conclusions: The arthroscopic rotator cuff surgery without traction system in the lateral decubitus position provided the better visual field, easy manipulation of the joint and reducing operation time.

Key Words: Shoulder, Rotator cuff, Repair, Traction system.

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가 11 , 35 75
55
2001 1 2001 12

가
가
25
25

5,10,11)

20 ~ 30

1 , 2

2002 2 2003 1

29 29

45
20 , 0
45 70

(Fig. 1)

(debridement)
(arthroscopic rotator cuff repair)
3 ~ 4 cm

Fig. 1. The assistant applies abduction position for glenohumeral arthroscopy.

Fig. 2. The assistant applies the adduction position with manual traction for bursoscopy.

(mini-open incision)

2 , 5 10 , 45 70

(subacromial (Fig. 3-A, B).

decompression)

(Fig. 2).

5 10 0

가

75 (: 42~115)

61 (: 31~94)

14

가

Fig. 3-A. Arthroscopic view of the subscapularis in traction and 45 degree of abduction of the shoulder. **H:** humeral articular surface, **S:** subscapularis muscle.

B. Arthroscopic view of the subscapularis in no traction and internal rotation of the shoulder. **S:** subscapularis muscle.

Andrews¹⁾ 70 15
 15
 , 7
 5 10

2) . (musculocutaneous)

가
 . 1988 Skyhar¹²⁾
 가
 , 45 70 30
 , 가 ,
 14) .
 2, 14) ,
 (hypoglossal nerve)⁹⁾ 5 10 0
 ,
 가
 (vasovagal episode)
 (positional hypotension)
 3, 4, 6) . 가 , 가
 ,
 , 가 /
 10 15 “comma sign” . Tho-
 , Paulos mazeau¹³⁾
 Franklin⁴⁾ , Massoud⁸⁾
 , Klein⁵⁾ 10% 30%
 70
 20 30
 , Klein⁵⁾ 가
 (brachial plexus) 가 14
 , 90 45 가 ,
 0 45 가 ,
 가
 , Pitman¹¹⁾ 20
 (somatosensory
 evoked potential) , 13

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