

Clinical and X-Ray Stability Evaluation in Arthroscopic Bankart Repair

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Objectives: Crank test and the radiological Sulcus sign are described as reliable parameters of shoulder instability. Our objective is to establish by these methods, the clinical and x- ray stability outcome in patients with arthroscopic Bankart repair.

Methods: We studied 30 patients, 21 males and 9 female, average age 31 years (17-45), with ISIS average of 3.5 (2-5), all the cases presented Bankart lesion. All patients were treated on by the same team, all the surgeries were did by the same arthroscopic technique.

Average follow up 21 months (6 - 36). The radiological and clinic assessment was done by the same surgeon to the 3, 6, 12 and 24 months postoperatively.

Results: We found In 25 patients a negative result of clinical - x ray evaluation, 4 patients had crank test positive, 1 patient presented both, Crank test and positive Sulcus sign.

Discussion: These clinical and radiological tests are a practical tool that reproduced the gleno humeral postsurgical instability; In addition, it was found that the positive cases of instability coincide with a 6 points preoperative ISIS evaluation.

Conclusion: We can infer that both, Crank test as Sulcus sign are reliable parameters for evaluate postoperative instability. We know that the success of the surgical outcome is the preoperative screening of the patient.

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