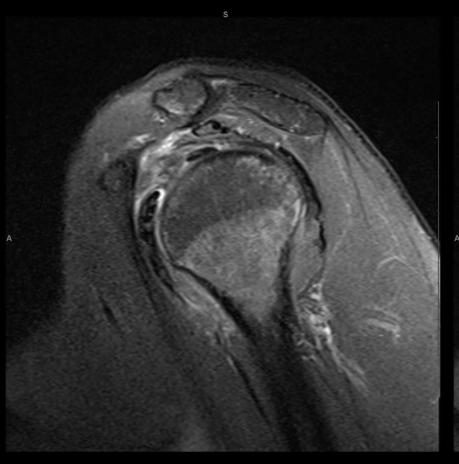


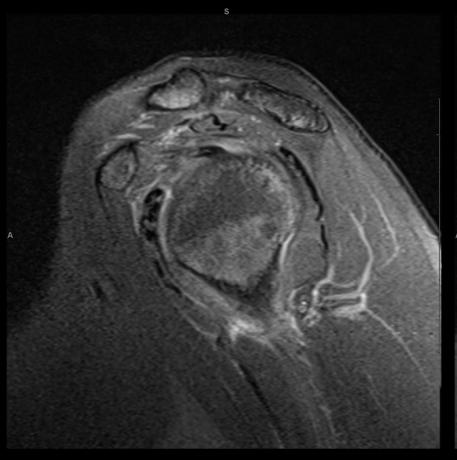
53 F with 4 months of shoulder pain and decreased ROM

Melanie Chang, MD



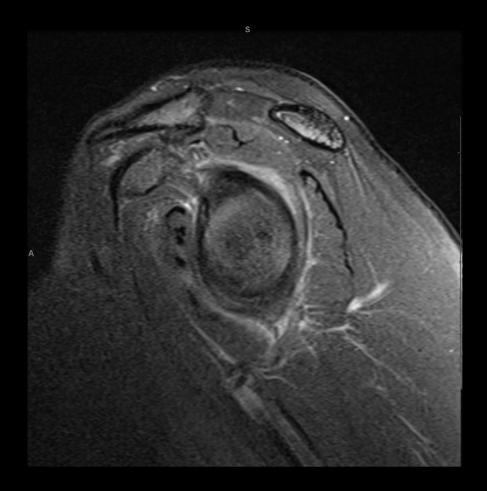


Sagittal Link

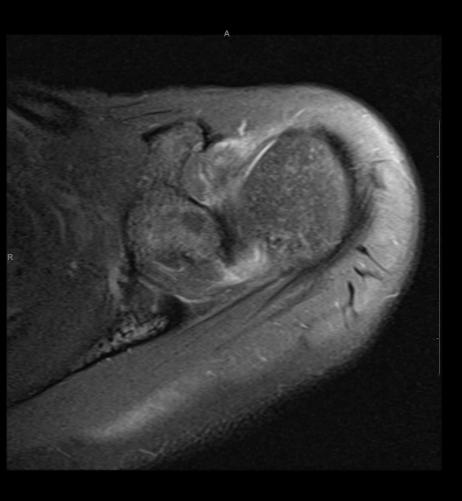


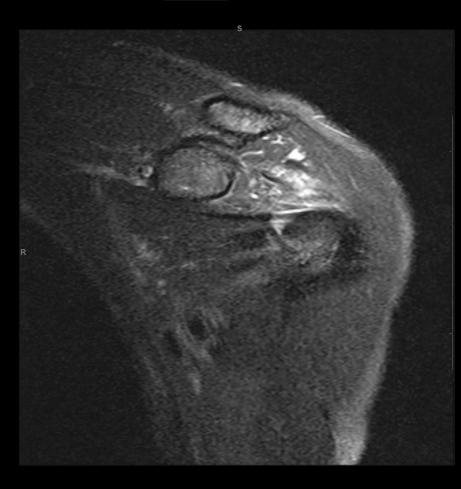


Sagittal Link

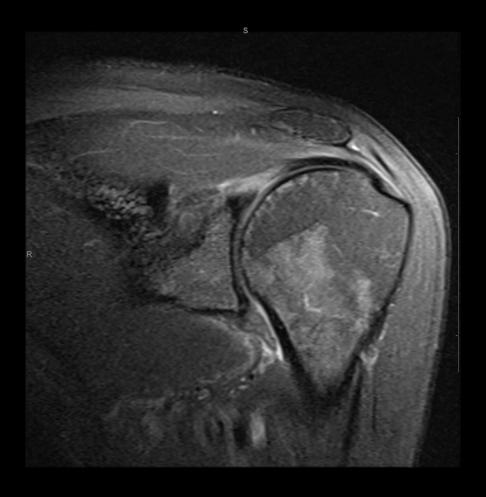


User Tool Palette 33





Axial Link



Adhesive Capsulitis

Aka frozen shoulder

Inflammatory hypervascular synovitis in GHJ \rightarrow fibroblastic response in adjacent capsule \rightarrow capsular thickening and contraction \rightarrow restricted ROM

2-5% of general population

MC females 40-60 yo

Strong association with DM

Adhesive Capsulitis

Primary/idiopathic-? related to immunologic, biochemical, or hormonal imbalances

Secondary- antecedent injury, low-level repetitive trauma, surgery, rheumatologic conditions

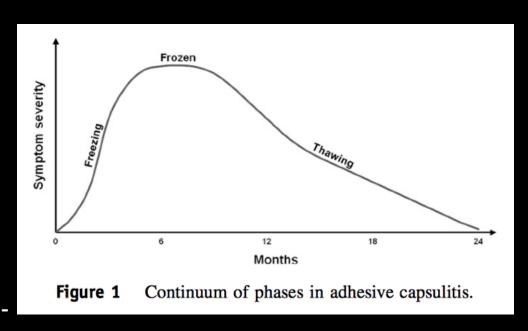
Painful restriction of passive scapulohumeral elevation (<100), night pain, external rotation less than one half of normal

Phases

Freezing- painful, progressive involuntary stiffness (10-36 wks)

Frozen- gradually decreasing pain, continued reduction in ROM (4-12 mos)

Thawing- recovery with gradual spontaneous improvement of shoulder mobility and function over 5-26 mos



Hsu JE, et al. Current review of adhesive capsulitis. *JSES*. 2011.

Stages

Capsule and synovial thickness (in axillary pouch) demonstrates greatest correlation with clinical stage

Early- greater combined capsule and synovial thickening

Later- only capsular thickening

Rotator interval scarring- no correlation with clinical stage

Sofka CM, et al. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Adhesive Capsulitis: Correlation with Clinical Staging. *HSSJ*. 2008.

Description

Chiaia CORR [2])

Stage 3

Stage 4

Duration of symptoms 0-3 months Stage 1 Pain with active and passive ROM Limitation of forward flexion, abduction, internal rotation, external rotation EUA: normal or minimal loss of ROM Arthroscopy: diffuse glenohumeral synovitis Pathology: hypertrophic, hypervascular synovitis; rare inflammatory cell infiltrates, normal capsule Stage 2 Duration of symptoms 3 to 9 months Chronic pain with active and passive ROM Significant limitation of forward flexion, abduction, internal rotation, external rotation EUA: no change in ROM compared with when patient is awake Arthroscopy: diffuse, pedunculated synovitis

Table 1 Stages of adhesive capsulitis (adapted from Hannafin and

and scar formation in the underlying capsule Duration of symptoms 9 to 15 months Minimal pain except at end ROM Significant limitation of ROM with rigid "end feel" EUA: no change in ROM compared with when

patient is awake
Arthroscopy: no hypervascularity seen; remnants
of fibrotic synovium. Diminished capsular volume
Pathology: "burned out" synovitis without
significant hypertrophy or hypervascularity.
Dense scar formation of the capsule

Pathology: hypertrophic, hypervascular synovitis

with perivascular and subsynovial scar, fibroplasias,

Duration of symptoms: 15 to 24 months Minimal pain Progressive improvement in ROM

ROM Range of motion, EUA examination under anesthesia

MRI findings

Soft tissue thickening in RI, encasing CHL, SGHL, biceps anchor

Thickened CHL >4mm (95% specific, 59% sensitive)

RI capsule thickening >7mm (86% specific, 64% sensitive)

Complete obliteration of subcoracoid fat triangle (100% specific, 32% sensitive)

Joint capsule and synovial thickening in axillary recess >4mm (95% specific, 70% sensitive)

Management

Conservative tx: analgesia, PT, +/- steroid injection

Hydrodilatation

Closed manipulation under anesthesia

Surgical tx: arthroscopic/open release

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