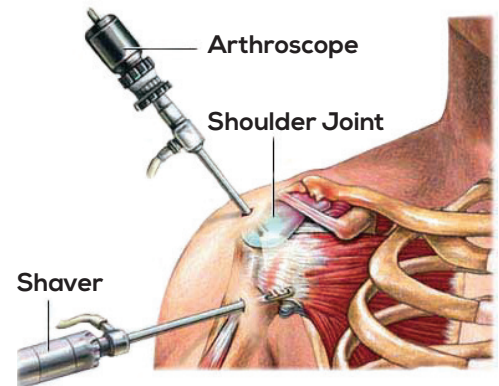


# ABOUT YOUR SURGERY

## Arthroscopy vs. Open Surgery

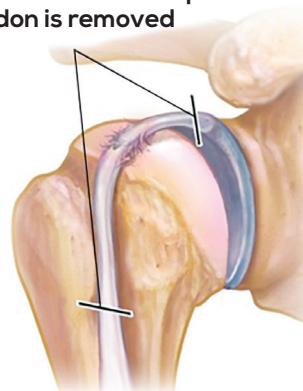
» **Arthroscopy Surgery:** A minimally invasive surgery in which your surgeon makes small incisions around your shoulder. Through these incisions, your surgeon uses a thin camera and tools to examine and repair the damaged tissues and structures of the shoulder joint. In certain cases, arthroscopy allows a quicker recovery. A brace and movement precautions may be required to protect the repair.



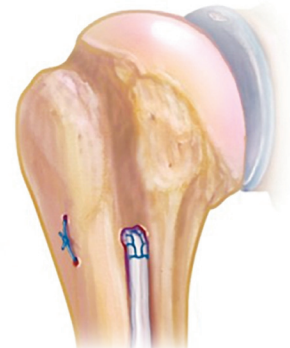
» **Open Surgery:** The surgeon makes an incision (typically a couple of inches) over the shoulder to expose the shoulder joint. Open surgeries are performed more often for large or more complex tears as they allow for direct examination and repair of the damaged structures. A brace and movement precautions may be required to protect the repair.

» **Bicep Tenodesis:** Removal of the damaged upper portion of the long-head of the biceps, often due to overuse. Your surgeon will then relocate the tendon attachment to the upper arm bone.

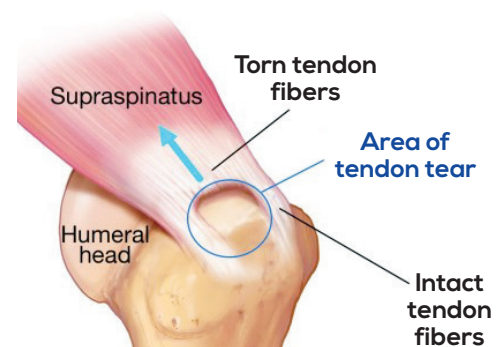
This portion of the biceps tendon is removed



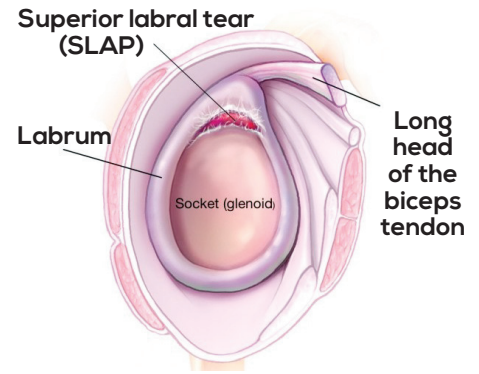
Biceps tendon fixed in a different location (biceps tenodesis)



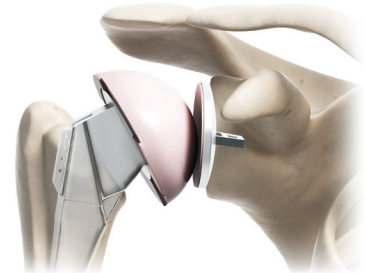
» **Rotator Cuff Repair:** Reattachment of torn tendons of the rotator cuff to the top of your upper arm bone. May also include removal of loose fragments or creating more space in the joint.



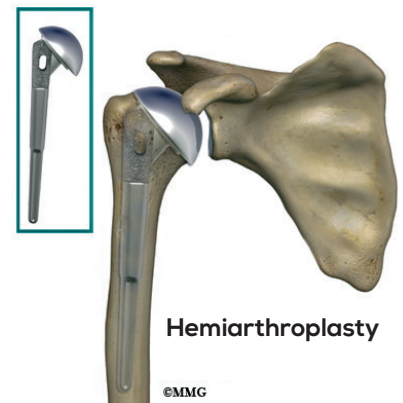
- » **Labral Repair:** Reattachment or removal of the torn ligamentous rim portion of your shoulder joint, often through arthroscopy. The two most common labral tears requiring surgery are: SLAP (superior labrum from anterior to posterior) and Bankart tears. Minor tears may not require surgery.



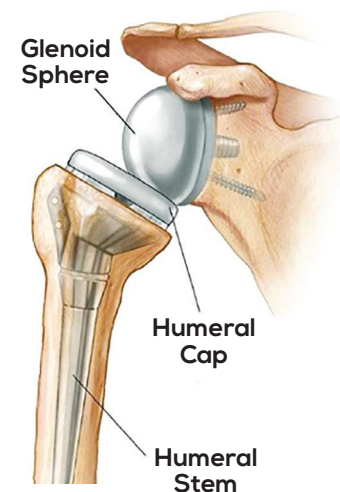
- » **Total Shoulder Arthroplasty:** Removal and replacement of damaged shoulder joint surfaces with artificial (metal and plastic) prosthetic components.



- » **Partial Shoulder Replacement (Hemiarthroplasty or Resurfacing):** Resurfacing of one or both of the shoulder joint surfaces and/or removal and replacement of one of the joint surfaces. This surgery may be for younger, more active populations, with intact cartilage surfaces.



- » **Reverse Total Shoulder (Arthroplasty):** Removal, replacement, and switching of the shoulder joint surfaces. The ball at the top of the upper arm bone becomes the socket, and the socket on the shoulder blade becomes the ball. This surgery may be necessary following a complete rotator cuff tear or previously failed replacement. The new reversed positioning of the joint allows for the deltoid muscle to assist with lifting the arm instead of the absent rotator cuff.



## INFECTION IS A RISK WITH ANY SURGERY

Every precaution is taken to reduce the risk of infection. You will be given an intravenous (IV) antibiotic before and after your surgery.