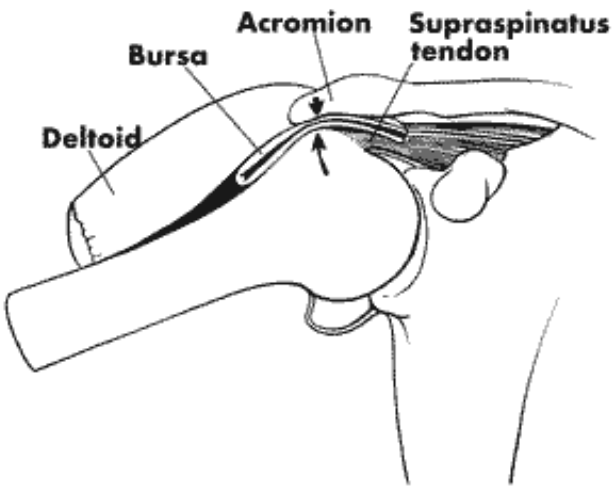


Shoulder Impingement Syndrome

What is Shoulder Impingement Syndrome? – Pain on elevating the arm due to entrapment of structures called the bursa and rotator cuff. The rotator cuff is a small group of muscles that control and stabilise the shoulder. The bursa is a small sac of fluid that reduces friction on these tendons. There are other names for this condition such as Sub-acromial bursitis, Sub-deltoid bursitis or tendonitis of the rotator cuff muscles.



What Causes Shoulder Impingement Syndrome? - This is usually due to muscle imbalance or trauma to the rotator cuff. Movement of the arm causes the rotator cuff and bursa to be pinched leading to inflammation and swelling of the bursa. The condition may also be caused by poor posture of the neck and shoulder.

What are the symptoms? – Shoulder pain particularly when lifting the arm or sleeping on the affected side. In very severe cases pain or pins and needles can radiate down the arm into the hand and may result in weakness and restriction of movement.

What physiotherapy treatments are most commonly used? - Physiotherapy will consist of the treatments below to reduce the inflammation and pain with an exercise / postural programme to retrain the rotator cuff and repair the imbalance.

Massage - encompassing a variety of techniques and is given with sufficient pressure through the superficial tissue to reach the deep lying structures. It is used to increase blood flow, decrease swelling, reduce muscle spasm and promote normal tissue

repair.

Taping/Strapping may be used if thought necessary to restrict abnormal movement and prevent further damage.

Deep friction is an aggressive massage technique applied across the tissue fibres as deeply as possible. This technique is initially painful but can cause a numbing effect. It can be used to break down scar tissue, restore normal movement and prepare the injured structure for mobilisation.

Mobilisation - is a manual technique where the joint and soft tissues are gently moved by the physiotherapist to restore normal range, lubricate joint surfaces and relieve pain.

Ultrasonic therapy - transmits sound waves through the tissues stimulating the body's chemical reactions and therefore healing process, just as shaking a test tube in the laboratory speeds up a chemical reaction.

Interferential therapy - introduces a small electrical current into the tissues and can be used at varying frequencies for differing treatment effects. E.g. pain relief, muscle or nerve stimulation, promoting blood flow and reducing inflammation.

Other treatments that could be used - Acupuncture - an oriental technique of introducing needles into the skin to increase or decrease energy flow to promote pain relief and healing.

Injection Therapy is a specialist procedure, which needs the consent of your G.P, a non-harmful steroid and local anaesthetic are injected directly into the injured structure. It has a dramatic effect on removing inflammation and promoting healing.

What can you do to help your condition?

Exercise / Postural programme – This is the most important part of the rehabilitation, your therapist will instruct you as to which exercises to begin with, when to add the others, as well as how to progress the exercises.

Medication - Ask your GP or Pharmacist for advice on the best medication for your condition.

Apply an ice pack - for a maximum of 20 minutes. A bag of frozen peas wrapped in a damp cloth works well because it moulds to the shape of the arm. Ensure that you do not apply ice directly to the skin as this can cause an ice burn.

Ergonomics - ensure all your seating is encouraging good posture and your work station is set up correctly.

What if physiotherapy does not help or resolve my condition? - It is very rare that physiotherapy does not give great benefit, in these cases a cortisone injection may be appropriate and in very extreme cases surgery is a possible option. These options can be discussed with your therapist if appropriate.