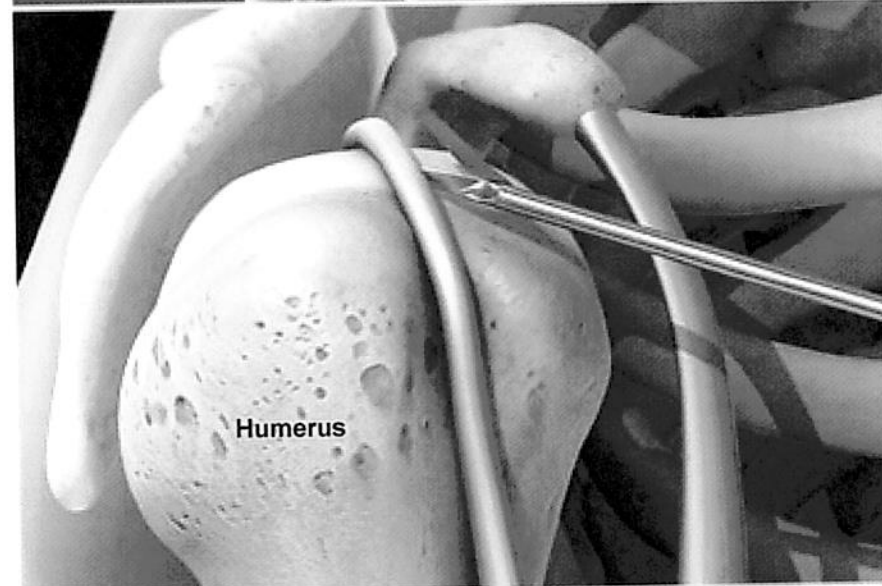
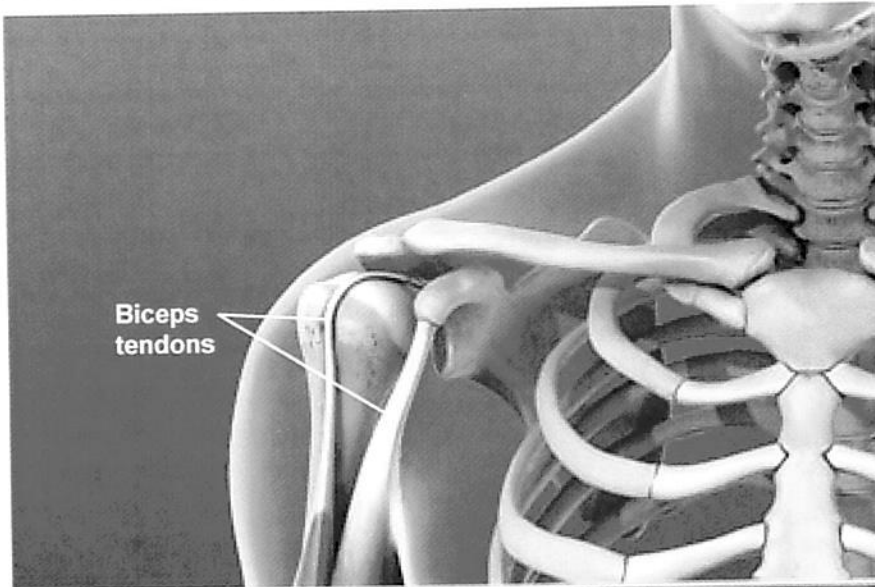


Biceps Tenodesis



Overview

This surgery repairs a biceps tendon in your shoulder. It fixes a tendon that is partially torn, or completely torn, from the bone.

Preparation

To start, you are given medicine to numb your shoulder and to relax you. You may be put to sleep. The surgeon makes a few small openings in your skin. These are for the special camera (called an "arthroscope") and the small surgical instruments.

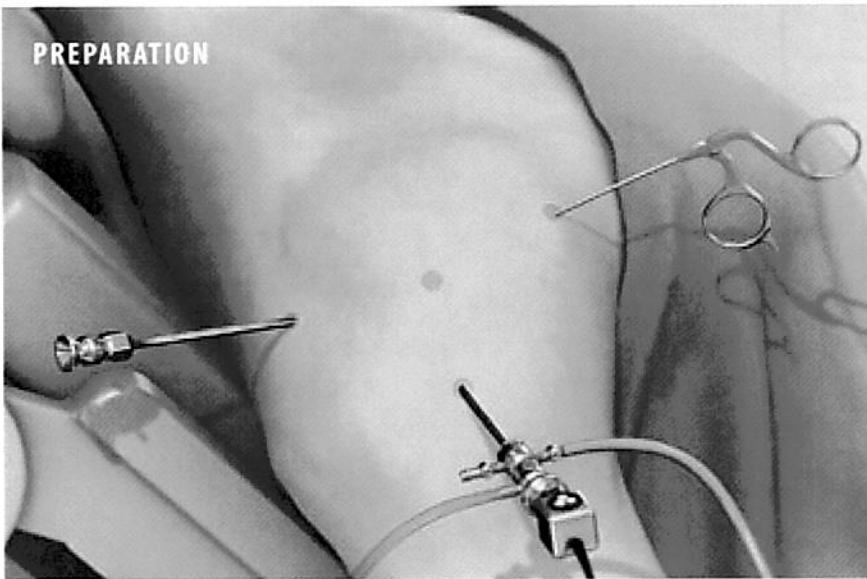
Procedure

The surgeon cuts and pulls the top of the tendon away from the bone. Any damaged parts are trimmed away. Then, the surgeon drills a hole in the humerus bone. The tendon is pushed into this hole and anchored with a special screw.

End of Procedure and Aftercare

When the surgery is finished, the openings in your skin are closed. Your shoulder is bandaged. Your arm is placed in a sling. You will be watched for a brief time, and then you can go home. Your doctor will give you tips to help you heal.

Rotator Cuff Repair (Arthroscopic)



PREPARATION

Overview

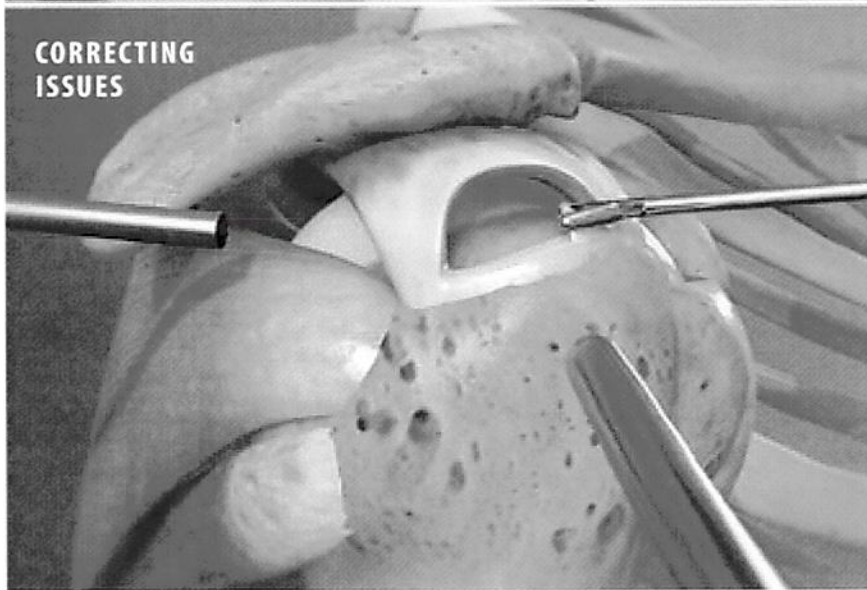
This surgery repairs a tear of the rotator cuff in your shoulder. The rotator cuff is group of muscles and tendons. It holds the head of the humerus in the shoulder socket.

Preparation

In preparation for the procedure, you lie on your back. You are anesthetized. The surgeon makes a few small openings in your skin. An arthroscopic camera is inserted through one of the openings. This lighted camera displays a video image on a monitor. Surgical instruments are inserted through the other openings.

Correcting Issues

Your surgeon carefully inspects your shoulder. If loose fragments of tendon or other debris are found, they are removed. Your surgeon may also remove bone from the underside of the acromion (a bony projection of the scapula). This will prevent the acromion from pinching the rotator cuff.



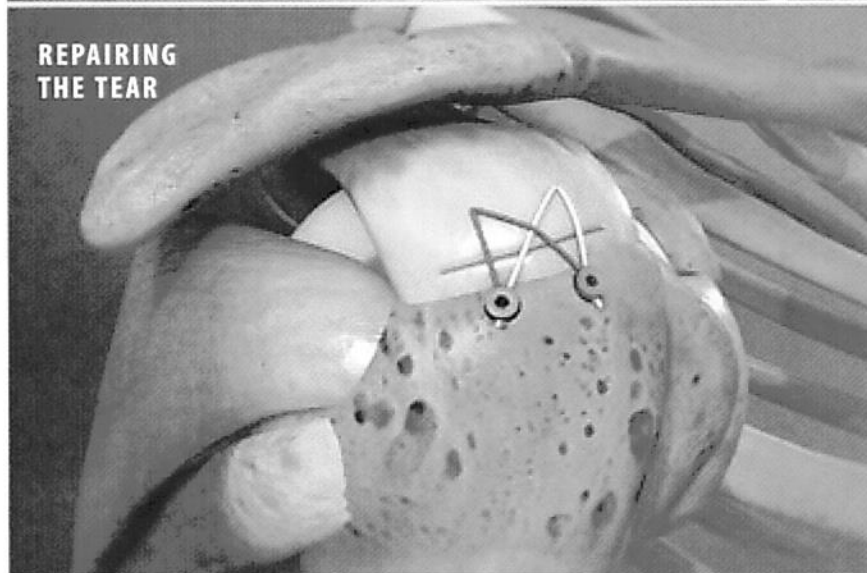
CORRECTING ISSUES

Repairing the Tear

Next, the surgeon repairs the tear. A tear can be repaired in several different ways. Your surgeon may use sutures, anchors or other devices, depending on your needs. If your rotator cuff is severely torn, your surgeon may need to make a small incision in your skin during this part of the procedure.

End of Procedure

When the procedure is complete, the openings in your skin are closed. Your arm may be placed in a sling. Your surgeon will give you specific instructions to help your recovery. As your shoulder heals, you may benefit from physical therapy.



REPAIRING THE TEAR

Total Shoulder Replacement



Overview

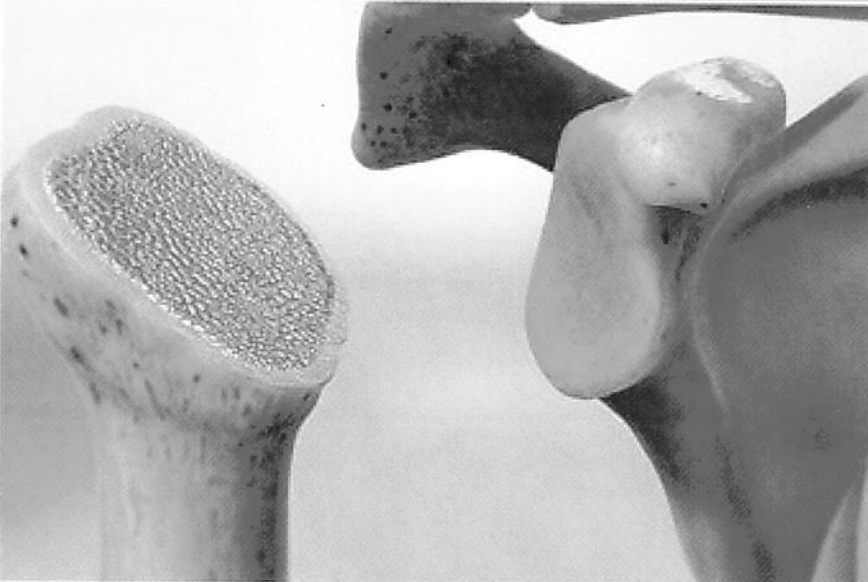
This surgery fixes a damaged or diseased shoulder joint. The bad parts will be taken out and replaced with artificial parts. The new parts let your shoulder move smoothly.

Preparation

To begin, you're given medicine to put you to sleep or to make you feel numb and relaxed. The surgeon makes a cut to get to your joint. The head of your upper arm bone is removed. That's the "ball" of your shoulder's ball-and-socket joint.

Implants placed

Now, the surgeon smooths and reshapes your shoulder socket. An artificial socket is fitted into place. Then, the end of your arm bone is reshaped. A metal stem is put into this bone, and a ball is placed on the stem. Finally, the ball is put into the new socket. Your shoulder joint is tested to make sure it works properly. Then, your incision is closed.



End of procedure

After the surgery, you're watched in a recovery room. Follow your surgeon's instructions as you heal.

