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— Abstract —

## Partial Tear of Upper Portion of Subscapularis

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An isolated tear of the subscapularis is uncommon, and there are a few literatures regarding the treatment of this problem. But, the incidence has increased with development of the arthroscopic techniques.

An all-arthroscopic rotator cuff repair is a challenging procedure that can be effectively performed for treatment of subscapularis tendon tears. Often, tears of the subscapularis tendon do not involve entire tendon, and retraction of the torn edge is within to 2 cm of its attachment site. Occasionally, the entire tendon is torn and retracted medially to the glenoid. This article outlines the examination, preoperative planning and details the steps necessary to perform this procedure on upper third of subscapularis tears.

**Key Words:** Subscapularis tendon, Rotator cuff tear, Arthroscopic repair.

1,6,11,16)

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17,18)

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, 1998 , Sakurai

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9)

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Lift off

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Lo 13)

15)

Gerber 21)

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(roller-wringer effect)

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80%

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(Fig. 1).

lift off

Shoulder true AP view, shoulder axillary lateral view, apical oblique view, supraspinatus outlet view

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가 가 (8, 15, 19) Gadolinium

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가 (8) gadolinium

가 가 (15, 19)



**Fig. 1.** Napoleon test. (A) Positive Napoleon sign indicates a nonfunctional subscapularis. The patient can press on the belly only by flexing the wrist 90°, using the posterior deltoid rather than the subscapularis for this function. (B) Negative Napoleon sign indicates normal subscapularis function. Patient is able to maintain the wrist extended while pressing on the belly.

20)

2-5)

Pearsall <sup>14)</sup>

(side to side repair)

Bennett <sup>1,6,11,16)</sup>

anchor

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45

10 ~ 20

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30

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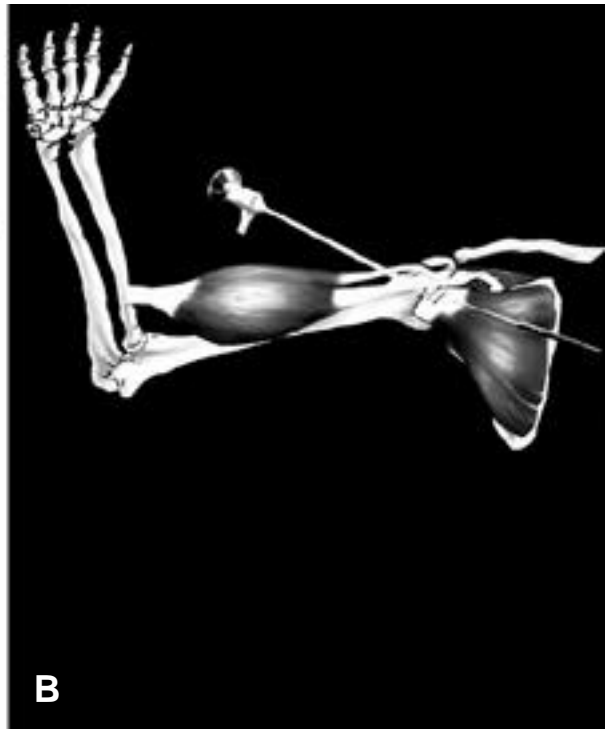
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(Fig. 2).

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force couple

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**Fig. 2.** Glenohumeral arthroscopy. **(A)** Subscapularis examination of foot print on internal rotation. **(B)** Subscapularis examination of entire intraarticular tendon on external rotation.

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system  
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