

Treatment of Chronic Locked Posterior Dislocation of the Shoulder With the Modified McLaughlin Procedure

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Management of chronic posterior dislocations of the shoulder is a challenge for orthopaedic surgeons. Chronic posterior dislocation of the shoulder should be suspected after seizure, electric shock, or violent trauma. Chronic posterior dislocation of the shoulder may evolve into posterior instability, chondrolysis, and osteoarthritis because the size of the defect (reverse Hill-Sachs lesion) and cartilage damage may increase over time. Decision making with regard to the best treatment approach depends on the time from injury, the presence of associated fractures, and the size of reverse Hill-Sachs lesions. Multiple strategies for the management of chronic posterior dislocations of the shoulder, such as nontreatment, open reduction and filling of the humeral head defect, repair of posterior lesions, and shoulder arthroplasty, have been reported in the literature. This video discusses the case presentation of a patient who has experienced chronic locked posterior dislocation of the shoulder for 5 months. The authors' experience and results with the modified McLaughlin technique for the management of chronic locked posterior dislocations of the shoulder are presented, and tips and pearls of the procedure are described.