

## POST-OPERATIVE PHYSIOTHERAPY INFORMATION

### SHOULDER ARTHROSCOPE – Mr Peter Wilson

#### Surgery:

Many different procedures can be performed via shoulder arthroscope. Superficially there are only small puncture marks made by the surgical instruments and these have been closed by steri-strips or a single stitch. Although this may seem only minor, the surgery inside the joint is more traumatic and must be given full opportunity to recover. This recovery is greatly dependent on your post-operative routine.

#### Use of Sling:

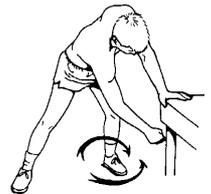
You may or may not have a sling, depending on Mr Wilson's preference. If you find you have a sling it is required to rest and support the shoulder for a period of 2-3 days following surgery. During this time you must remove your arm from the sling 4-5 times per day to perform the following exercises as demonstrated by your physiotherapist. You may like to use the sling for a little while longer whilst in crowds if your shoulder remains painful as a "warning sign" for others to keep clear!

#### Ice:

Continue to ice shoulder front and back 10-15 mins, 3-4 times per day for up to 3 days post surgery.

#### 1. Pendular Swings - Day 1 onwards

Stand beside a table/ bench and support yourself firmly with your uninjured arm. Bend forward from the hips to allow your injured arm to hang free. Swing the arm gently forward/ backwards 10 times, side to side 10 times and in circles 10 times.



#### 2. Elbow, Wrist and Hand Movements – Day 1 onwards

Be sure to keep the elbow, wrist and hand mobile by bending and straightening all joints. It is much easier to keep these joints moving now than to let them get stiff. You can also begin gripping a rolled towel or tennis ball to keep your arm muscles strong and begin activity around the shoulder.

#### 3. Shoulder (scapula) retraction – Day 1 onwards

Pull shoulder blades back gently and pinch them together. Keep shoulders down away from ears. Hold for 5 seconds and repeat 10 times.



#### 4. Assisted shoulder flexion – Day 1/ 2 onwards

Cradle your injured arm in your uninjured arm. Raise both together in front using the uninjured arm to assist the injured arm. Move only to the point of pain. Make sure that



you don't let your shoulder "hitch" upwards when elevating the arm. You can look in the mirror to monitor this. Repeat this 10 times.

Variation – The exercise can be performed in sitting or lying on your back.

## **Bandage/ Dressings**

The small puncture wounds will be covered by waterproof dressings prior to discharge from hospital. You need to leave these on until your review with your surgeon. Once the wound has healed sufficiently (7-10 days), you are able to shower without the waterproof dressings.

## **Further Rehabilitation/ Return to Normal Activity**

Often you will be required to attend physiotherapy for a progressive regime of exercises to mobilise and strengthen your shoulder for return to normal function and/ or sport. The shoulder is a complicated joint that requires intricate muscle function to perform normally, especially for the demands of overhead sporting or work activities, and physiotherapy can help guide your return to these activities. Your surgeon will advise you at the time of follow up review whether or not you will be required to have further physiotherapy.