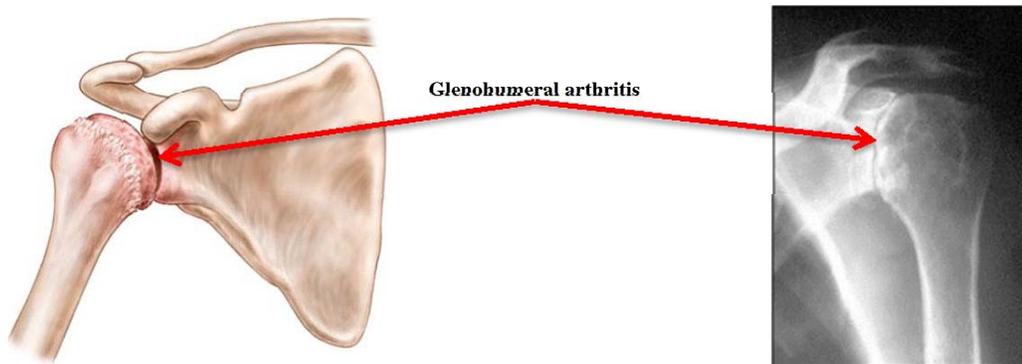


Your diagnosis is **shoulder (glenohumeral) arthritis**.

What is shoulder arthritis?

Shoulder arthritis may be from osteoarthritis which is the inflammation and swelling that develops from normal “wear and tear” of the shoulder. Rheumatoid arthritis can also affect the shoulders and it is a chronic, autoimmune disease where multiple joints are “attacked” by the body’s own immune system resulting in breakdown of the joint.



X-ray of an arthritic shoulder

The most common symptoms of shoulder arthritis are:

- Pain – progressively worsens and is aggravated by movement
- Decreased motion
- Audible cracking and snapping sounds (crepitus)
- Night pain and difficulty sleeping

How does shoulder replacement surgery help?

In shoulder replacement surgery, the painful surfaces of the damaged shoulder are resurfaced with artificial shoulder parts. The part that replaces the ball consists of a stem with a rounded metal head (usually titanium or cobalt chromium) or a metal cap that covers the ball. The part that replaces the socket consists of a smooth plastic (polyethylene) concave shell that matches the round head of the ball. In some cases the socket is resurfaced with cadaver tissue instead of a plastic shell.



X-ray of a normal shoulder



X-ray of an arthritic shoulder



X-ray of a total shoulder replacement

Types of total shoulder replacement implants –

Standard shoulder replacement



Humeral stem and humeral head



Glenoid component



Illustration showing a standard total shoulder replacement in the body

Short stem total shoulder replacement



Short humeral stem with humeral head



X-ray of a short stem total shoulder replacement

Canal sparing total shoulder replacement



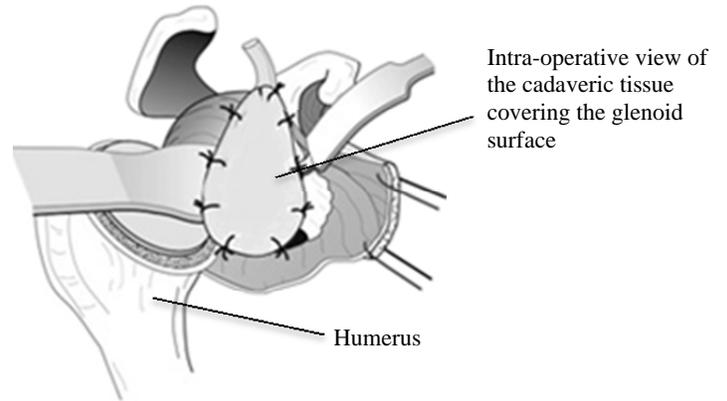
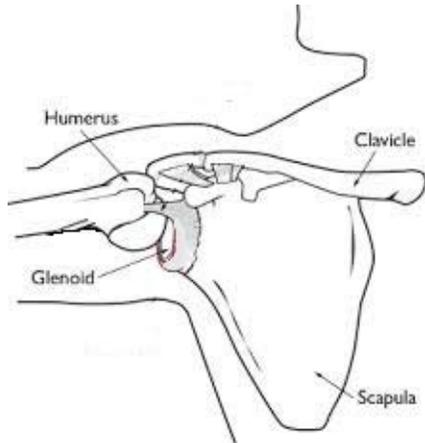
Canal sparing humeral components



Illustration showing a canal sparing total shoulder replacement

Biologic resurfacing total shoulder replacement

A biologic resurfacing shoulder replacement is a special type of replacement that may be considered for a younger patient with glenohumeral arthritis. Rather than replacing the glenoid surface with a manufactured implant, the glenoid surface is covered with cadaveric tissue. This approach preserves the glenoid bone in the case of a need for revision surgery later in a patient's lifetime. The humeral head is either resurfaced with a humeral cap or a more traditional humeral head and stem is utilized.



Humeral head resurfacing implant with biologic glenoid replacement



Humeral stem and head with biologic glenoid replacement