



***ARTHROSCOPIC SUPERIOR
CAPSULAR RECONSTRUCTION (ASCR)
PRE-OPERATIVE PACKET***

Table of Contents

<u>Need to Know</u>	<u>Page number</u>
Contact Information	2
All About the Rotator Cuff	
a. What is a Rotator Cuff Tear?	3-5
b. How is the surgery performed?	
Scheduling Surgery	6
Preparing for Surgery	6-7
The Day of Surgery	7-8
The First 6 weeks Post-op	9
Website Information	10

Contact Information

We are here to help throughout your recovery

Dr. Brad Carofino specializes in shoulder and upper extremity surgery. He is one of the only surgeons in Virginia who has completed a Shoulder Surgery Fellowship. We perform hundreds of complex shoulder surgeries each year and *we pride ourselves on delivering exceptional care to each of our patients.*

Recovering from rotator cuff surgery is a long process. We are here to help you throughout the entire process, not just on the day of surgery. If you are having a problem or concern, we want to hear from you. If you have a question, we want to hear from you. Below you will find the contact information for our team members. Please contact us if we can help in any way!

Most Sincerely,



Brad C. Carofino, MD, FAAOS
Shoulder Specialist
Team Physician: Norfolk Tides

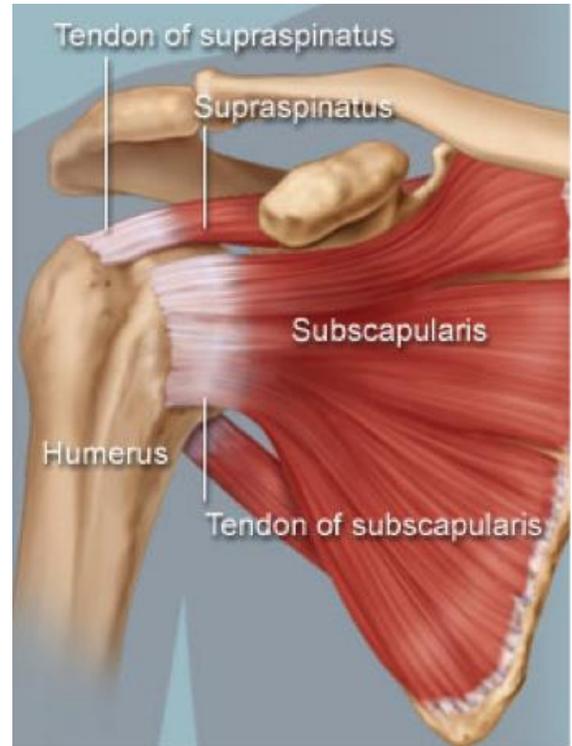


- Tammy English; Secretary to Dr. Carofino
 - Phone Number: 757-321-3300 ext. 3397
 - Email: EnglishT@atlanticortho.com
 - Tammy will contact you within 2-3 days to set up your date of surgery
 - She is available to answer questions related to scheduling, paperwork, medications, and medical clearance.
- Jennifer Rascoe, NP-C; Nurse Practitioner to Dr. Carofino
 - Jennifer may see you at the first post-operative visit two weeks after surgery.
- Brice Snyder, MSAT, ATC, OTC; Athletic Trainer to Dr. Carofino
 - Work Cell: 757-679-3407
 - Work Email: SnyderB@atlanticortho.com
 - Brice is available to answer your questions related to surgery and the post-operative rehabilitation plan.
- Dr. Brad C. Carofino, M.D., FAAOS; Shoulder Specialist
 - Email: CarofinoB@atlanticortho.com
 - Dr. Carofino is available for contact on non-surgery days via email.
 - If you need immediate communication with someone for questions or concerns about your surgery or rehabilitation, contact Brice Snyder above.

All About the Rotator Cuff

What is the Rotator Cuff?

- The Rotator Cuff is four muscles that attach to the ball of the shoulder (humeral head). These muscles attach to bone as tendons, which can be seen in the pictures as the white extension of the muscle. When the rotator cuff tears it occurs where the tendon attaches to the bone.
- The four rotator cuff muscles are called the:
 1. Supraspinatus
 2. Infraspinatus
 3. Teres Minor
 4. Subscapularis
- The rotator cuff muscles help raise the arm in the air, and rotate the arm.



What is a tear of the Rotator Cuff?

- A rotator cuff tear occurs when a hole forms in the tendon. See attached pictures
- Most tears occur from a gradual wearing out over time. These are called chronic tears. The analogy we like to use is a pair of old blue jeans. Over time the fabric wears and breaks down. Eventually a hole forms in the fabric. The Rotator Cuff wears out also. Most patients that have a chronic tear do not remember a specific injury that caused their symptoms.
- Other rotator cuff tears may result from a large injury. These are called acute tears. These tend to occur in younger patients and are more severe. This may happen after a fall.
- Tears can be classified small to massive in nature.

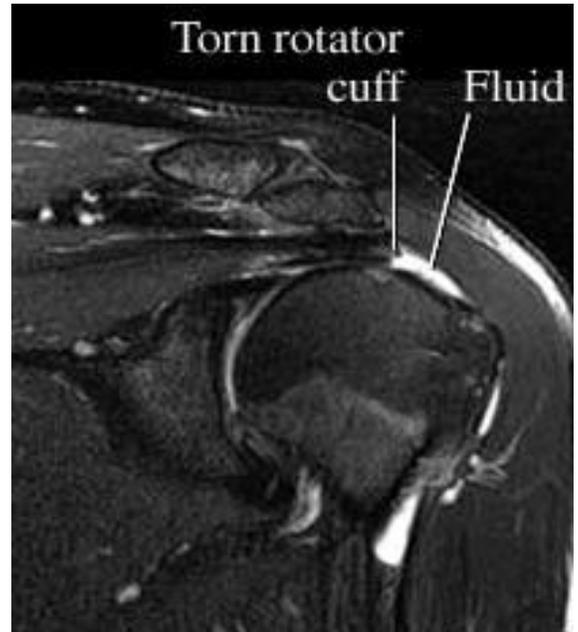


What are the symptoms of a rotator cuff tear?

Patients with rotator cuff tears often have pain when they raise the arm in the air, or rotate the arm to reach backwards, such as when reaching for a bra strap. Many patients also have pain at night that interferes with sleep.

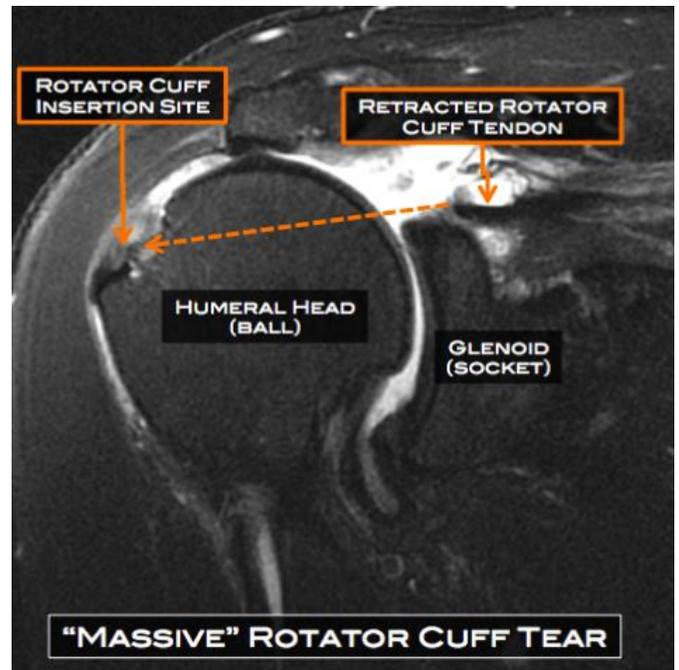
Diagnosing a Rotator Cuff Tear:

- A proper medical evaluation needs to be performed by a trained professional.
- Examination of the shoulder begins with history gathering to determine the extent and timing of your injury.
- Next a physical exam is performed. Patients will demonstrate weakness or pain with tests of the rotator cuff. If a rotator cuff tear is suspected, we will next order an MRI.
- Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI) is considered the gold standard for diagnosing rotator cuff tears, pre-operatively. These images will demonstrate tears of the rotator cuff.



Treatment of Rotator Cuff Tears:

- The recommended treatment for a rotator cuff tear depends on the nature of the tear, size of the tear, and the individual patient.
- Many patients with small or medium tears will respond to physical therapy and may avoid surgery.
- Surgery is recommended for patients who do not improve with therapy. It is also recommended for younger patients, more active patients and individuals with large to massive tears.



Arthroscopic Superior Capsular Reconstruction (aSCR)

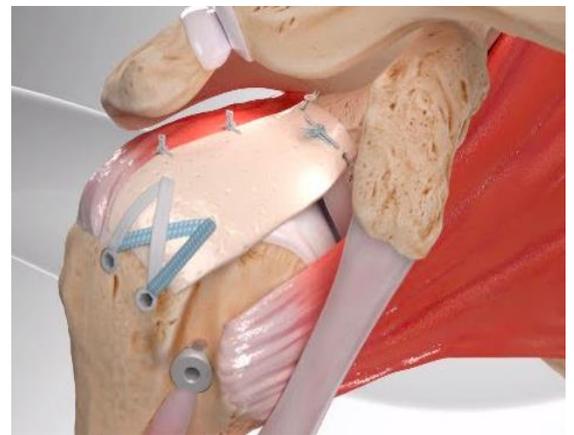
What is an aSCR?

- An aSCR is a newer shoulder procedure in the United States that has gained traction and popularity among shoulder surgeons throughout the country.
- This procedure is intended for someone who has, what surgeons would classify as, a irreparable massive rotator cuff tear.
- This procedure utilizes a donor graft to reconstruct the torn rotator cuff tendon.
- When a patient has a massive rotator cuff tear, there tends to be “humeral head elevation”.
 - This means, instead of the ball of the shoulder lining up perfectly with the socket (top picture), the ball is now riding high in the shoulder joint (middle picture).
 - This occurs because the rotator cuff is massively torn and has lost the ability to hold the ball down and in alignment with the socket.



How is an aSCR performed?

- It is performed through a minimally invasive arthroscopic procedure. This means a camera and instruments are placed into the shoulder joint through small incisions to perform the reconstruction.
- A donor graft patch is sized to fit the massively torn rotator cuff tendon that is not able to be repaired.
- We next prepare the bone to receive suture anchors and place them into the ball and socket
- The graft is then tightly secured down and into place by the suture anchors.
- The final product is shown on the right (bottom picture) indicating a graft patch that is held in place by suture anchors.



Scheduling your Surgery

Scheduling Surgery

- Tammy English (Dr. Carofino's secretary) should contact you within 2-3 days of your office appointment. She will help you to select a date for surgery. If you do not hear from Tammy after a couple of days, please call her at 321-3397. *If you are having difficulty scheduling your appointment you may contact Tammy, Brice or Dr. Carofino at the email addresses listed on page 2.*
- Many patients will need pre-surgical physicals by their primary care physician. Some patients will also need to obtain a physical from other specialists such as their cardiologist, pulmonologist, etc. Physicals may include lab work and EKG tests. These appointments must be within 30 days of the surgery date.
 - Tammy will help coordinate these appointments with your other doctors.
 - She will assist with scheduling lab work.

Preparing for Surgery

Preparing for the Day of Surgery

- **The surgery center or hospital will notify you of your schedule surgery time the day before surgery.**
 - They will call and give you the exact time of surgery.
 - Don't expect to know the anticipated time of surgery until this phone call.
 - Make the day of surgery available for the entire day regardless of time.
 - Many patients prefer to have their surgery performed early in the day. Please keep in mind that the order of surgical cases is based on medical conditions.
- Schedule Transportation to and from the location of surgery
 - You will need someone to be available to drive you to your location of surgery and transport you home following.
 - You will be incapable of driving a vehicle safely after surgery.
- **Do not** eat or drink after midnight the night of your surgery date!
- Relax and get 8hrs of sleep.
- Take preemptive plans around your home to address comfort post-surgery for sleeping and easy access to commonly used things for eating and daily hygiene.
 - Many patients find it more comfortable to sleep in a recliner for a few weeks after shoulder surgery.
 - You may also want to stock up on shirts that will be easy to take on and off after your surgery. Shirts that button or zip in the front tend to be the easiest to put on when your shoulder hurts.

Do I need to stop any medications before surgery?

- **Prescription blood thinners should be stopped before surgery.** Aspirin and Plavix are stopped 10 days before surgery. If these medications or other blood thinners are prescribed by your cardiologist or primary care doctor, you should discuss with them if you are OK to discontinue the medicines, and if other precautions need to be taken. If you have questions about this, please email Tammy englisht@atlanticortho.com.
- Other medications that should be stopped 2 weeks before surgery: Over the counter anti-inflammatory medications, fish oil, herbal supplements.

The Day of Surgery:

- **Be on time.** The surgery center will let you know how far in advanced to show up when they give you your time of surgery.
- Map your route in advanced. We typically operate at one (1) of three (3) locations:
 - *Sentara Princess Anne Hospital*
2025 Glenn Mitchell Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
 - *Princess Anne Ambulatory Surgery Center (PAASC)*
1975 Glenn Mitchell Drive, Suite 300
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
 - *Virginia Beach Ambulatory Surgery Center (VBASC)*
1700 Will O Wisp Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23454
- When you arrive at your location, check in at the front desk and fill out any associated paperwork.
- Bring or wear comfortable clothing that you can easily get dressed into with post-surgery. **It's easiest to put on shirts/jackets that zip or button up the front.**
- Bring pillows for the car ride home for support under arm and general comfort.



Nerve Blocks on the Day of Surgery:

- We recommend a nerve block for arthroscopic shoulder surgery. The anesthesiologist performs this before surgery. A numbing medication is injected around the nerves going to the shoulder. This will make the shoulder and arm numb so that you do not experience pain after the operation. The anesthesiologist will provide more detailed information about the nerve block on the day of surgery. There are two types of nerve blocks
 - Single Shot: This will last 12-18 hours
 - On-Q Pain Pump: This nerve block involves a catheter that stays in place for 3 days. It can provide pain relief for up to 3 days. If you receive a pain pump you cannot shower until the catheter is removed after three days. The anesthesiologist will give you more information on this.

Driving:

- Generally, I recommend that you not drive for at least two weeks after surgery. You should not drive if you are still taking narcotic pain medication. You will be wearing a sling for six weeks. Wearing a sling impairs your ability to drive. It is ultimately your responsibility to determine if you can safely drive with a sling on.

Follow-up Appointment Schedule:

- Typically, we like to see patients based on the healing process.
- 2weeks (Jen Rascoe), 6weeks, 12weeks (3months), 24weeks (6months) post-operative

The First 3 days

- After surgery your shoulder will be covered with bandages and you will have a sling on. Your arm will be numb from the nerve block, and you will probably be feeling drowsy for a few hours. We recommend that when you get home you find a comfortable place to rest such as a recliner. We recommend icing the shoulder but limit the icing to 25 minutes on and 40 minutes off.
- Your nerve block will wear off after 12-18 hours. The first sign that the block is wearing off will be feeling returning to the fingers. We recommend that you start taking your pain medication at this point, to avoid falling behind. If you have an On-Q pain pump the block may last for a few days.
- You have plastic bandages covering your incisions. These are waterproof, you may shower with them on, and they do not need to be removed until your appointment. If they do come off, cover the incision with Band-Aids.
- If you received an On-Q pain pump you should remove the catheter after three days. Do not shower until the catheter is out. If you received a single shot nerve block, you may shower immediately but remember to leave your waterproof bandages on.
- You should be wearing your sling at all times except for when showering and getting dressed. When showering rest your hand on the stomach to limit shoulder movement. When getting dressed you will need to slightly move the shoulder but attempt to move as little as possible. Again, shirts that button or zip in the front are easier to manage.

Medications:

- We prescribe three medications for after surgery:
 - A **Narcotic Pain Medication**. (Percocet or Vicodin) You should plan to take this medication as needed. Many patients find that they need it regularly for the first two days and then less often afterwards. We like for patients to be off of this medication after a few weeks. You may switch to over the counter pain medications such as Tylenol if you no longer need the narcotic pain medicine.
 - A **muscle relaxant** (Valium). You may take this as needed for spasms and if you have difficulty getting comfortable to sleep. You should not take Valium if you are taking other muscle relaxants or anxiety medications.
 - A **stool softener**. You will be given a prescription for Colace a stool softener to prevent constipation. If you prefer, you can take another over the counter stool softener. You should take this as long as you are taking the narcotic pain medication, which can be very constipating.

The First Six Weeks

Rotator Cuff surgery can be a tough recovery and the first few weeks are the hardest. You should be making steady progress during this time; feeling more comfortable each day, having less pain, and getting stronger.

Activity:

- You should be wearing your sling at all times except when removing to shower/dress and do therapy exercises if you are in physical therapy. You can use your hand and wrist to write/type. You can pick up light objects but nothing heavier than a coffee cup. You may work on bending your elbow so that it does not get stiff. You should not be lifting the arm in the air or using your shoulder muscles.

Returning to Work:

- *Return to work time depends on each patient and their particular situation.*
- In general, patients who have a **desk job** can return to work when they feel comfortable (within 2 weeks). We ask you to research and make sure that your job is accommodating in knowing you must wear your sling, will require frequent breaks for comfort, and might work slower than normal. You also will not be allowed to lift anything with the operated arm.
- Patients who work manual labor (heavy lifting) jobs should be advised that you will most likely not be able to return to work full duty for **4-6 months**.
 - You may be able to return sooner if your job is able to accommodate modified light duty. Below is a general guide to anticipated modified duty limitations following a rotator cuff repair.

0-2 weeks: no work

2-8 weeks: must wear sling at all times, no lifting with the operated hand, may be able to perform light desk work, will require breaks for therapy

8-12 weeks: no longer wearing the sling, may perform work at waist level, no work above shoulder level, no lifting more than five pounds

3-4 months: no lifting more than ten pounds at waist level, no lifting more than five pounds above shoulder level.

4-6 months: no lifting more than twenty-five pounds at waist level, no lifting more than ten pounds above shoulder level

~This packet of information is intended to keep you, the patient, informed and up-to-date about what to expect from beginning to end. These guidelines are always impacted by your recovery and progression and void of any post-surgical complications. This packet, though detailed, is not intended to be fully inclusive and all-encompassing and could change on a case-by-case basis.

~For further information, please visit my website, Facebook and YouTube pages:

Website: www.drcarofino.com
<http://www.atlanticortho.com/center-for-hand-to-shoulder-surgery/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/viriniabeachshoulder/posts/1585338508442471>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LhztF9vmgtc>