

## EARLY EXPERIENCE OF REVERSE TOTAL SHOULDER ARTHROPLASTY IN MALAYSIA

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**Introduction:** Reverse total shoulder arthroplasty provides a surgical alternative to standard total shoulder arthroplasty for the treatment of cuff tear arthropathy, arthritis and fracture sequelae. This study aimed to assess the short-term outcomes following reverse total shoulder arthroplasty for patients in a large public hospital in Malaysia.

**Methodology:** We identified and performed five primary reverse total shoulder arthroplasties between 1st May 2019 and 1st June 2020. All patients were contactable and available for analysis. Assessment of functional outcomes were performed using the Constant-Murley score, patient satisfaction score (PSS), and imaging studies. The mean follow-up from operation to the time of reporting was 9.6 months (range, 3 to 14 months)

**Discussion:** The median age for our patients was 58 years ( $\pm 11.91$ ). The most common indication for surgery was post-traumatic arthritis, followed by rotator cuff arthropathy and osteoarthritis. The mean Constant score improved from 9.0 pre-operatively to 52.3 post-operatively at a mean of 9.6 months. Majority of the patients were satisfied with the outcomes of their RTSA. Postoperatively, range of motion, especially anterior elevation and abduction, improved in four of our patients. There were no short-term complications (e.g. infection or revisions) reported in this cohort at last follow-up.

**Conclusion:** This study has shown that reverse total shoulder arthroplasty can yield good short term outcomes when used for the treatment of complex shoulder problems in addition to cuff tear arthropathy. It should be considered as treatment for patients with rotator cuff tears, severe arthritis and three parts proximal humeral fractures.