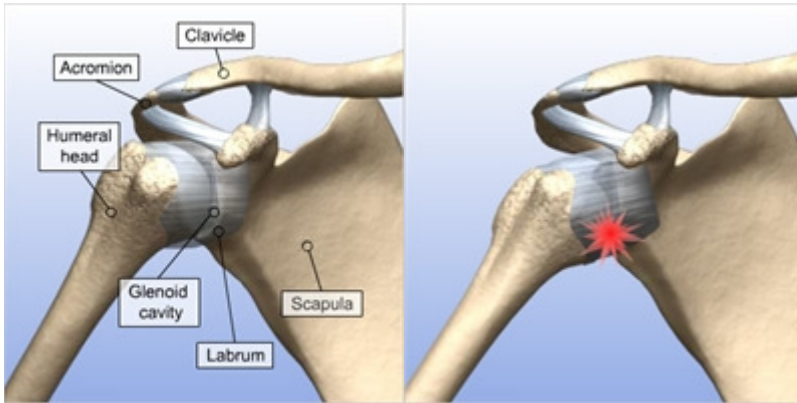


Bankart Repair



Introduction

The shoulder is a complex multi-directional ball-and-socket joint which allows movement in many directions.

Shoulder instability and dislocations occur when the ligaments between the ball and socket are stretched or torn, and/or when the labrum is detached from the socket (glenoid).

Open or Arthroscopic

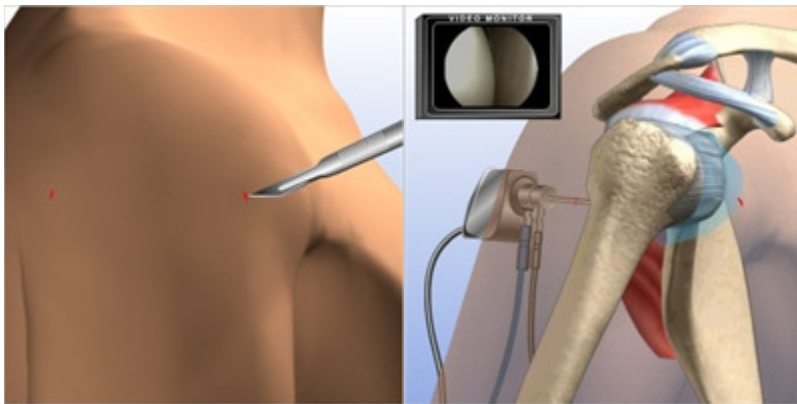
Whether this procedure is done using a scope or through a small open incision depends on the severity of the tear and the activity of the patient. In football players and other contact athletes, an open procedure is usually performed. The method shown in these animations is with a scope.

Incisions

Small incisions (portals) are made around the joint. The scope and surgical instruments will go into these incisions.

Visualization

The scope is inserted into the back of the shoulder joint. Saline solution flows through a tube (cannula) and into the shoulder capsule to expand the joint and to improve visualization. The image is sent to a video monitor where the surgeon can see inside the joint.



Repair

Surgical instruments are inserted into the joint. They will be used to reattach the labrum to the socket using screw-like devices called "suture anchors." The anchors are placed in the bone of the socket and sutures are then passed through the labrum. Knots are tied through the portals to reattach the labrum to the bone. This type of injury is also associated with tears to the capsule that surrounds the shoulder joint. The capsule tear is also repaired using sutures.

End of Procedure

After the labrum is reattached, the surgical instruments are removed and the procedure is completed.

