The painful shoulder: an update on assessment, treatment, and referral

INTRODUCTION
Shoulder pain is the third most common musculoskeletal presentation in primary care after back and knee pain. Annually 1% of adults are likely to consult with new shoulder pain. The four most common underlying causes are rotator cuff disorders (85% of cases), glenohumeral disorders, acromioclavicular joint (ACJ) pathology, and referred neck pain. Although the vast majority of cases are treated satisfactorily, chronicity and recurrence are common, with estimates of 14% of patients still consulting 3 years on.

HISTORY
Look for the following red flags that indicate the need for urgent investigations and/or referral to secondary care: acute presentation with a history of trauma (especially if pain restricts all passive and active movements); systemic symptoms such as fever, night sweats, weight loss, or new respiratory symptoms; abnormal joint shape; local mass or swelling; local erythema over a ‘hot’, tender joint; and severe restriction of movement.

Enquire about the following:
• patient’s occupation; which may be relevant, especially if it involves repetitive arm movements and prolonged elevation;
• the onset of pain, its nature, duration, aggravating and relieving factors;
• whether the pain is constant, suggesting active joint inflammation;
• pain in other joints, suggesting the possibility of osteoarthritis or a systemic inflammatory condition such as rheumatoid arthritis; and
• history of malignancy such as lung or breast cancer.

EXAMINATION
The focus should be on the four most common problems. Appendix 1 will help guide diagnosis, treatment, and referral decisions. None of the many specific clinical examination tests suggested for diagnosing shoulder and neck pain has high sensitivity and specificity.1,2

Pain referred from the neck is often associated with neck movement and sometimes with nerve root compression producing paraesthesia, weakness, and altered tendon reflexes. Spurling’s test (pain when extending and rotating the head to the affected side while pressing down on the head) might further help indicate cervical radiculopathy, with low to moderate sensitivity (30–90%) and high specificity (74–100%).3

Clinical tests to diagnose ACJ disorder are of limited diagnostic value.2 Exclusive tenderness over the joint has a high sensitivity of 90–95%, however it has a poor specificity of 10%. The cross adduction test (pain when bringing arms across chest to touch the opposite shoulder) has sensitivity of 77–100% and specificity of 79%.

Impingement tests include Hawkin’s test (pain on rotating the arm internally while flexed at 90°) with a sensitivity and specificity of 80–92% and 25–60%, respectively.1 The painful arc test (pain at mid-range of active abduction) has sensitivity and specificity of 32–97% and 10–80% respectively. Jobe’s test (resisted elevation with the arm at 90° and the thumb pointing down) has sensitivity and specificity of 77–95% and 65–85% respectively.1 Tests to identify the specific tendon or muscle affected have a questionable utility in clinical practice due to poor diagnostic accuracy.1

INVESTIGATIONS
Blood tests (for example full blood count...
and erythrocyte sedimentation rate) may be indicated in the presence of red flags, for example, where an inflammatory process is suspected. Plain radiography is not initially indicated for non-traumatic shoulder pain of ≤4-weeks’ duration. However, it is useful with a history of trauma, symptoms lasting >4 weeks, significant movement restriction, unremitting pain, and in the presence of red flags. It can also be useful when suspecting calcific tendinitis or arthritis in patients aged >35 years. Radiographs are usually normal in acute rotator cuff tears unless there is an associated greater tuberosity avulsion fracture.

Ultrasound scanning (USS) is useful in assessing soft tissues whereas magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is accurate in assessing both soft tissues and bones. Both MRI and USS are useful in secondary care and equally can be used for detecting full-thickness rotator cuff tears. The main advantage of USS is its relative lower cost, although it is operator dependent. There is evidence that, in expert hands, USS is good in detecting cuff tears with sensitivity and specificity of 90–100%. It is suggested it may also be useful in diagnosing bursitis, tenosynovitis, and impingement on dynamic scanning, but with little evidence for this claim.


Evidence is limited and of poor quality on whether using imaging (USS) improves the accuracy and outcomes of shoulder injection.

REFERRAL

Urgent referral to secondary care is necessary in the presence of red flags. Otherwise engage with your patient in shared decision making. Early referral should be considered in the presence of associated joint instability or severe post-traumatic pain. A referral should also be considered if pain and disability are not improving after 3 months of treatment. Specialised musculoskeletal clinics, when available, can provide a good alternative service in accessing, or providing physiotherapy or injection treatments. However, onward referral of patients in need of specialist orthopaedic assessment should not be delayed.

Provenance

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Competing interests

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Is it Neck or Shoulder?

- Ask the patient to first move the neck and then move the shoulder.

- Which reproduces the pain?

**Red Flags = Urgent Referral**
1. Trauma, pain and weakness - ? Acute cuff tear
2. Any mass or swelling - ? Tumour
3. Red skin, fever or systemically unwell - ? Infection
4. Trauma / epileptic fit / electric shock leading to loss of rotation and abnormal shape - ? Unreduced dislocation

**Neck**
- Follow local spinal service guidelines

**Shoulder**
- History of Instability?
  - Does the shoulder ever partly or completely come out of joint?
  - Is your patient worried that their shoulder may dislocate during sport or on certain activities?

- Is the pain localised to the AC joint and associated with tenderness?
- Is there high arc pain.
- Is there a positive cross arm test.

**Primary Care**
- Instability
  - Common age 10 - 35 yrs
  - Physio if Atraumatic

- Refer to Shoulder Clinic
- Instability
  - Traumatic dislocation
  - Ongoing symptoms
  - Atraumatic with failed physio

- Acromioclavicular Joint Disease
  - Common age >30 yrs
  - Rest/NSAIDs/analgescics
  - Physio
  - X-ray if no improvement

- Refer

- Glenohumeral Joint
  - Frozen shoulder
    - Common age 35-65 years
    - Arthritis
  - Common age >60 years
    - X-ray - to differentiate
    - Rest
    - NSAIDS/analgescics
    - Patient information
    - Cortisone injection

- Refer

- Rotator Cuff Tendinopathy
  - Common age 35-75 years
  - Rest / NSAIDS / analgesics
  - Subacromial injection
  - Physiotherapy

- N.B. Although an ultrasound or MRI scan can be of value, some people over 65 years have asymptomatic cuff tears.

- Other cause of Neck or Arm pain

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The British Elbow and Shoulder Society supports

Best Practice Patient Pathways for the Shoulder