

Research Project Details	
Title	Comparison of CT and Arthroscopy for Determining On/Off Track Hill-Sachs Lesions
Investigator(s)	Dr. Ian Lo, University of Calgary
Funding Period	September 2017 – March 2019
Budget	\$17,233.75
Issue/Rationale	<p>The shoulder is the most commonly dislocated major joint in the body. When the shoulder dislocates it can knock a dent (lesion) into the bone on either the ball (humeral) side or the socket (glenoid side), or both. The combined size and placement of these lesions can indicate if the shoulder is more likely to dislocate again. Surgeons use the knowledge about the size of these lesions (generally from CT scans) to help them plan your surgery to achieve the best outcome.</p>
Objective(s)	<p>The purpose of this study is to test how effective and reliable certain ways of measuring the lesions (dents) in your shoulder are. Still pictures of your shoulder from your CT scan and your surgery as well as video from inside your shoulder during surgery will be measured separately by three different shoulder surgeons to see how reliable they are at measuring the lesions (dents).</p> <p>A secondary purpose of the study is to evaluate a new position of testing your shoulder before surgery to see if you think it might dislocate (the Bony Apprehension Test).</p>
Anticipated Results/ Impact	<p>We anticipate that the study will show that the still pictures from the CT scan and arthroscopy will compare to the video of the surgery in a reliable way. We think that when the surgeons look at the three types of images separated by some time (six weeks) they will still come to the same conclusion, and that each of the three surgeons will come to a similar conclusion about the shoulder as the others.</p> <p>Further, we anticipate that the new position of testing your shoulder is a reliable way to measure the likelihood of dislocation again.</p>
Keywords	Hill-Sachs lesions, bony apprehension test, CT, arthroscopy, glenoid track