

Purpose.— Show evolutionary features of this condition, determine the incidence of associated lesions and interest capital for early and appropriate rehabilitation.

Patients and methods.— Prospective study of 23 cases of anteromedial dislocation of the shoulder in patients aged 50 years and older. This was a first episode in all cases. There was no neurovascular disorder associated. Dislocation was secondary to a fall low kinetics in 12 patients. After reduction, all patients had a contention by a type bandage Dujarrier. Rehabilitation was started after 10 days.

Results.— After a mean follow-up of 8 months, according to the results of trading ROWE were excellent or good in 75% of cases. We had 2 cases of recurrence. Seven patients had a lesion of the rotator cuff in ultrasonography.

Discussion.— In the elderly, the risk of recurrence is low, but morbidity is different, especially related to tendon injuries of the rotator cuff or neurological damage. This low rate of recurrence has been wrongly regarded as benign and they have been only a few publications.

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Synovitis of hand revealing a paraneoplastic syndrome: Report of a case

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Keywords: Synovitis; Arthralgia; Paraneoplastic syndrome

Introduction.— Paraneoplastic rheumatic syndromes include symptoms related to occult neoplasia or already recognized often malignant. They are not explained by a compression by tumor invasion or synovial or periarticular bone metastasis.

Observation.— A 63-year-old man with a chronic history as smoking and diabetes, initially looking for adhesive capsulitis of the right shoulder with good evolution, it also presented 2 months after a bilateral inter phalangeal joint synovitis followed by proximal polyarthralgia the predominant hip on the right side without clinical signs of arthritis.

A biological and radiological assessment was performed objectifying an incomplete picture at the right iliac bone. MRI of the pelvis revealed a regular gap in right iliac bone with pathologic examination objectified a secondary location of a well-differentiated adenocarcinoma. PET scan has objectified a triple localization of a metabolically active process in the adrenal, spleen and right iliac bone.

Discussion.— Paraneoplastic rheumatic syndromes can reveal the tumor responsible for adapting the strategy of paraclinical explorations.

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Trial to treat the exertional compartment syndrome of the forearm by botulinum toxin

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Keywords: Exertional compartment syndrome; Forearm; Botulinum toxin; Intramuscular pressure

Objective.— A first trial to treat the exertional compartment syndrome of the leg by botulinum toxin (BT) is beneficial to exertional pain and pathological intramuscular pressure (IMP) with a 9-month follow-up [1]. Do these results exist in the exertional compartment syndrome of the forearm (FA-ECS)?

Methods.— The treatment with BT injections (Dysport) of the 7 muscles of the anterior compartment of the forearm the FA-ECS patients with pathological IMP and without other diseases. Follow-up of the clinical exam and of the IMP.

Results.— Two motorcyclists patients are included. Follow-up during 6 and 9 months. The exertional pain during motorcycling disappeared. The IMP is

weakness is observed in the 2 patients during 3.5 and 4 months and was assessed between 2/5 and 4+/5 in function of the muscle and the patient.

Conclusion.— In these 2 first cases of FA-ECS, the BT effectiveness was similar to the BT effectiveness in ECS of the leg but with a transitory disabling weakness. A best adjustment of the BT doses is necessary before to start a therapeutic trial.

Reference

[1] Isner-Horobeti ME, Lecocq J, et al. Am J Sports Med 2013;41:2558–66.

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Questionnaire to evaluate musculoskeletal disorders among musicians

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Keywords: Musculoskeletal; Disorders; Musicians; Questionnaire; Risk factors

Most professional musicians will suffer, at some point in their career, of playing related musculoskeletal disorders (PRMD). Better knowledge about these specific professional problems is needed, in order to define risk factors that could predict PRMD and to improve preventive and therapeutic measures. The aim of this study is to develop a questionnaire that could be used by researchers and physicians to undertake a detailed baseline assessment of musicians.

Many professional musicians around the world, specialists in different types of instruments that played in the international music festival (Italy, 2013) were invited to participate. The final instrument was divided in three sections: biodemographics data and general physical care; player performance profile; player injury profile. The survey's content and length were found to be acceptable by the subjects. All participants filled the survey with the research team present in the room, and it seemed like there were no apparent major problems with the subjects' interpretation of the questions. The need to undertake a detailed baseline assessment of musicians was the stimulus to build and formalise this instrument. The survey should prove useful to researchers to evaluate PRMD and can be used in an injury surveillance program.

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Handball and angular knee deformities in schoolgirls

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Keywords: Genu valgus; Genu varus; Knee; Handball

Introduction.— Various knee deformities may have a direct impact on the modification of gait kinematics. Physical activity and sport could influence development of skeleton of children.

Objective.— To investigate degree of knee angular deformities in the girls training handball.

Methods.— Sixty-seven girls, average age of 14 years were included in our research (33 girls were training handball and 34 girls were untrained). The degree of genu valgus and genu varus was established in both groups of girls by physical examination and estimated by score from 0 to 4. "0" was estimated the normal finding.

Results.— Average score of valgus knee deformity in the girls that were training handball was 0.24 ± 0.6 and in the untrained girls 0.52 ± 0.82 . Difference was not statistically significant ($t = 1.37, P > 0.05$). Average score of varus knee deformity was 0.08 ± 0.4 in the training girls, and 0.2 ± 0.5 in the untrained. The difference was statistically significant ($t = 2.29, P < 0.05$).

Discussion.— Varus knee deformities were significantly more rarely present in girls that were training handball in comparison to untrained girls of the same age.