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**Keywords:** Shoulder; Ultrasound; Cervical; Plain radiography

**Introduction.**— Pain in the shoulder region is difficult to evaluate because it can originate from cervical spine or shoulder pathology. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the usefulness of cervical plain radiography in the treatment outcome of shoulder pain.

**Methods.**— We examined all patients who had undergone radiologic evaluation for cervical spine and ultrasound-guided steroid injection for shoulder pain. Radiographic findings of the cervical spine were performed in all patients and confirmed by a radiologist. Sex, age, duration of shoulder pain, range of motion of the shoulder, impingement sign, and pain by visual analog scale were measured.

**Results.**— Patients with shoulder pain and abnormal findings of cervical plain radiography had a poor treatment outcome compared with normal findings of cervical spine. ( $P=0.048$ ) There were 21 patients with abnormal findings of cervical plain radiography; 16 patients (53.3%) had abnormal findings of the cervical spine in C5–6 level. Thirteen patients (61.9%) had supraspinatus tendinopathy with cervical spine pathology.

**Discussion.**— In this study, shoulder pain patients with abnormal findings of cervical plain radiography have a poor treatment outcome. Therefore, shoulder pain patients should be evaluated for cervical spine when they are not treated with conventional treatment.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.684>

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### Painful shoulder in primary care patients

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**Introduction.**— Shoulder pain is the third most common cause of musculoskeletal consultation in primary care. Any pain or disability in it, affects a person's ability to carry out daily activities. Our study determines in a period of time from October 2011 to September 2012 in a Primary Care Centre of Gran Canaria; the number of adults consulting with painful shoulder (non-traumatic, non-related to malignant diseases or inflammatory diseases), its distribution and management of them.

**Methods.**— Observational, descriptive and retrospective study was designed. The data were collected from the electronic clinical registries.

**Results.**— Nine hundred and two cases, 333 (36.9%) men, 569 (63.1%) women, with an average age of 58 (95% CI.) The most common diagnosis was codified as unspecified shoulder pain 91% followed by rotator cuff tendinitis 5.5% and 0.7% calcific tendonitis. All cases were firstly managed by GP and 32.4% were referred to specialists.

**Discussion.**— The importance in primary care due to its prevalence, of a good diagnosis and treatment of the principal shoulder pathology (frozen shoulder, rotator cuff disorder, gleno-humeral joint arthritis and instability), to avoid chronicity and complications. Management should be multidisciplinary, including analgesics, relative rest and access to rehabilitation programs.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.685>

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### Management of Lisfranc fracture dislocation: A series of 11 cases

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**Keywords:** Foot; Lisfranc; Fracture; Rehabilitation

**Introduction.**— The objective of this work is to clarify the therapeutic and prognostic characteristics of Lisfranc fracture dislocations, discuss the long-term functional outcomes and rehabilitation care.

**Patients and methods.**— Retrospective study of 11 cases treated conservatively and surgically and followed the service of rehabilitation between 2009 and 2012.

**Results.**— Nine cases were male. The average age was 37.3 years. Etiologies were dominated by highway accidents. Orthopedic treatment was made in 3 patients by cast immobilization and surgical by internal fixation in 8 patients, followed by a rehabilitation treatment in all patients. Complications were stiff ankle in one case and atrophy of the triceps surae in one case. The functional results were satisfactory in 9 cases.

**Discussion.**— The Lisfranc fracture dislocations occur in young adults during a violent shock. The diagnosis is based on radiographs and CT. Obtaining a stable and permanent anatomical fixation guarantees the long-term functional outcome. Rehabilitation is essential, is based on the analgesic therapy, stretching, static muscle contractions and the work of proprioception and posture.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.686>

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### Epidemiological and etiological profile of shoulder pain in physical medicine and functional rehabilitation (CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca, Morocco)

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**Keywords:** Shoulder pain; Epidemiology; Physical medicine and rehabilitation

**Objectives.**— Identify painful pathologies of the shoulder and describe their epidemiological characteristics during an ambulatory activity of physical and rehabilitation medicine over a period of year.

**Methods.**— This is a retrospective study of the records of patients treated between July 2012 and July 2013 for painful shoulder in a consultation of physical and rehabilitation medicine of CHU of Casablanca (Morocco). We studied the epidemiological and the clinical parameters.

**Results.**— Of 1098 consultants, 91 patients consulted for painful shoulder (8, 28%), the average age of patients was 54 years, with a female predominance. The most frequent pathologies were tendinopathy of the rotator cuff and adhesive capsulitis. The mean disease duration was 5 months. Analgesics are prescribed in almost all cases, the number of rehabilitation sessions and the number of infiltration was different depending on the etiology.

**Discussion.**— Shoulder pain is a common reason for consultation in physical medicine; it is usually associated with pathology of the rotator cuff or adhesive capsulitis. Systematic scrutiny and allows to reach a lesion diagnosis allowing proper care is taken.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.687>

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### Functional results of treatment of Volkmann's contracture: A series of 19 cases

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