Outcomes of Revision Reverse Total Shoulder Arthroplasty after Failed Anatomic Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

Ankur S. Narain MD[1,2], Jordan Larson BSc[2], Joshua Hancock BS[2], Kaitlyn N. Christmas, BS, CCRC[2], Mark Frankle MD[1,2]
[1]Florida Orthopaedic Institute, [2]Foundation for Orthopaedic Research and Education
Email of presenting author: anarain@floridaortho.com

Introduction: Reverse total shoulder arthroplasty (RSA) is the mainstay of treatment after failed anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate patient reported outcomes and re-revision rates after RSA performed for failed anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty with an average follow-up period of greater than 5 years.

Methods: Between 2002-2022, 267 shoulders underwent revision RSA after failed anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty. From this cohort, 165 shoulders had minimum 2-year clinical follow-up and were included in outcomes analysis. Outcomes including ASES score, simple shoulder test, stability score, VAS scale, and patient satisfaction were collected both preoperative and postoperatively. Range of motion measurements were recorded including forward flexion, abduction, external rotation, and internal rotation. Demographics and surgical factors including implant characteristics, use of bone graft, and indication for revision RSA were included. Shoulders that underwent re-revision were identified, and risk factors for re-revision were analyzed. Statistical analysis including student's t-test, Chi-square analysis, logistic regression, and multivariate stepwise regression was performed.

Results: The average age at revision RSA was 67.97 years, and average follow-up period was 61.72 months. Rotator cuff failure (37.45%) and glenoid component loosening (40.82%) were the most common indications for revision RSA. There were significant improvements in ASES scores at final follow-up (preoperative 30.46 $\pm$ 16.71, postoperative 61.85 $\pm$ 25.31, $p<0.001$). All other patient reported outcomes had significant improvements from the preoperative period to final follow-up. Range of motion parameters also improved significantly from the preoperative period to final follow-up, with average active forward elevation of 131.69° and active external rotation of 38.24°. 28 patients (10.49%) underwent re-revision at a mean time of 33.3 months. Glenoid baseplate failure was the most common reason for re-revision (n=14, 5.2%). Use of a larger, load sharing glenosphere was associated with a lower risk of baseplate failure requiring re-revision ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Revision RSA after failed anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty demonstrates significant improvements in patient-reported outcomes and range of motion at an average follow-up period of greater than 5 years. Baseplate failure is the most common reason for re-revision. Use of larger, load sharing glenospheres leads to lower rates of baseplate failure in this population.