

Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography in comparison with x-ray graphy in detecting and treatment of anterior shoulder dislocation

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Introduction:

Shoulder joint, is the most commonly dislocated joint in the body. Complications of anterior shoulder dislocation include neurological, vascular injuries, bone injuries (fractures), and tears of the rotator cuff muscles. The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic value of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of anterior shoulder dislocation and confirmed it was a good start here.

Methods:

In a prospective observational study that performed in the Department of Emergency Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences on patients with suspected anterior shoulder dislocation, Diagnostic value of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of anterior shoulder dislocation evaluated and approved by the appropriate reduction.

Results:

63(70%) of patients was male and 27(30%) of them was female. Mean age of male patients was $29.96 + 8.19$ year and mean age of female patients was $30 + 8.64$ year. Significant differences was not found in mean age of patients ($P=0.987$). Shoulder dislocation type in 49 patients (98%) was sub-coracoids and in one patient (2%) was Sub-Celavivular. Shoulder dislocation reduction techniques among patients were the Traction-Contraction.

Conclusion:

Shoulder ultrasonography in the diagnosis of patients resulting in reduction of anterior shoulder dislocation reduction was successful in 45 patients, 5 patients reported reduction was unsuccessful.

Shoulder sonography findings in patients with anterior dislocation of a joint reduction in 49 control patients and 41 patients without dislocation of shoulder dislocation was reported.

Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of shoulder dislocation were 94%, 95%, 95.5% and 92.7%, respectively.

Key Words:

Shoulder dislocation, Sonography, Accuracy