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CASE REPORT

Acromioclavicular joint dislocation with associated brachial plexus injury

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Accepted 16 April 2014

SUMMARY

We present the case of a 32-year-old female who sustained a left acromioclavicular (AC) joint type V injury and brachial plexus injury. The patient's AC joint injury was identified 6 days after she was involved in a motorbike accident where she sustained multiple other injuries. She required operative fixation of the AC joint using a locking compression medial proximal tibial plate. At 3 months post operatively, the patient was found to have a subluxed left shoulder as a result of an axonal injury to the upper trunk of the brachial plexus. In addition, the tibial plate had cut out. The plate was subsequently removed. At 8 months the glenohumeral articulation had been restored and the patient had clinically regained significant shoulder function. After 15 months the patient was pain free and could complete all her activities of daily living without impediment. She returned to playing competitive pool after 24 months.

BACKGROUND

The acromioclavicular (AC) joint is commonly involved in traumatic injuries that affect the shoulder. Injuries to the joint account for approximately 12% of those to the shoulder girdle seen in clinical practice,¹ although this is likely to be an underestimate of the true prevalence since patients with minor sprains may not seek medical attention.²

The most common cause of AC injury is a force applied directly over the superolateral border of the shoulder, usually during a fall with the humerus adducted.² This force drives the clavicle and acromion inferiorly, with the strong interlocking ligaments at the sternoclavicular joint limiting the amount of inferior displacement of the clavicle.³ The greater degree of inferior transposition of the acromion can then lead to rupture of the AC and coracoclavicular ligaments.²

Rockwood's group⁴ developed the most widely accepted classification system for AC joint injuries, based on the original work of Tossy *et al* in 1963.⁵ The classification includes six types of injury to the AC joint that are based on the severity of injury sustained by the AC ligaments and coracoclavicular ligaments in addition to the supporting tissues that include the deltoid and trapezius muscles.

Specifically, type V AC injuries are a more severe version of the type III injury where the attachments of the AC ligaments, coracoclavicular ligament, and the muscle attachments of the deltoid plus trapezius are stripped from the distal clavicle. The clavicle then lies subcutaneously at the displaced AC joint. On plain film, the coracoclavicular space is

increased more than 100% in comparison to the opposite, normal shoulder.⁶

An AC joint injury may be associated with other injuries around the shoulder. These include scapulothoracic dissociation, fractures of the clavicle, the acromion, the coracoid process and the sternoclavicular joint and brachial plexus abnormalities.⁷ There is limited literature on the association between AC joint injury and brachial plexus injury, with few cases described.^{8–10}

The appropriate treatment for AC joint injuries has been controversial and continues to evolve.⁷ Using the Rockwood classification, less severe injuries type I–III are generally managed non-operatively, while type IV and above often require operative management. Specifically, type V injuries require operative reduction and stabilisation because they result in significant deltoid stripping and gross instability, which commonly leads to chronic pain and disability.⁷

In this report, we describe the case of an adult female who experienced a type V AC joint injury with subsequent axonal injury to the upper trunk of the brachial plexus.

CASE PRESENTATION

A 32-year-old female was injured in a motorbike accident when she collided with a rock at approximately 70 km/h on a sealed road. This resulted in her falling off the bike with the bike subsequently falling on to her. She was wearing a helmet and protective jacket. She is right hand dominant, a competitive pool player, and works as an office coordinator.

The patient was resuscitated on arrival at the emergency department. She remained haemodynamically stable. The injuries sustained included: (1) left AC joint type V injury ([figure 1](#)); (2) left scapula body fracture; (3) left displaced closed diaphyseal radius and ulna fracture; (4) open book pelvic injury; (5) left renal artery dissection; (6) grade IV splenic laceration; and (7) right thigh full thickness burn 5×3 cm. The patient was treated at the state's trauma unit. The patient's upper and lower limb neurological status was reported as normal throughout her admission.

INVESTIGATIONS

The patient's left AC joint injury was identified on tertiary survey 6 days after admission. Plain radiographs revealed a type V AC joint dislocation ([figure 1](#)).



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To cite: Gallagher CA, Blakeney W, Zellweger R. *BMJ Case Rep* Published online: [please include Day Month Year] doi:10.1136/bcr-2013-203299

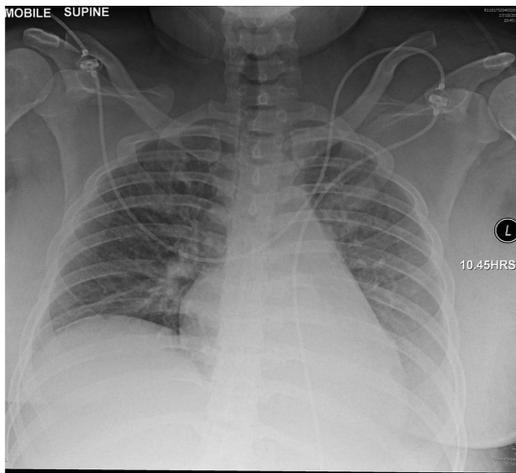


Figure 1 Anterior-posterior chest radiograph demonstrating the left type V acromioclavicular joint separation with minimally displaced scapular body fracture.

TREATMENT

Orthopaedic surgery was initially delayed due to her other injuries.

The patient was taken to theatre and given a general anaesthetic. This case was technically challenging, compounded by the full extent of the shoulder injury only becoming apparent during the operation. Therefore, it was felt that a particularly strong plate was required and a Synthes four-hole right locking compression medial proximal tibial plate was chosen as the most appropriate form of fixation (figure 2). Intra-operatively it was noted that there was severe soft tissue/muscle injury around the shoulder girdle in addition to the scapula body fracture.

Post-operatively, the patient was instructed to use a broad arm sling for 6 weeks and to remain non-weight bearing. The patient was discharged once all other injuries had been appropriately managed.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

At the 3-month follow-up from the date of injury, the patient was found to have a subluxed left shoulder. In addition the tibial plate had cut out (figure 3).

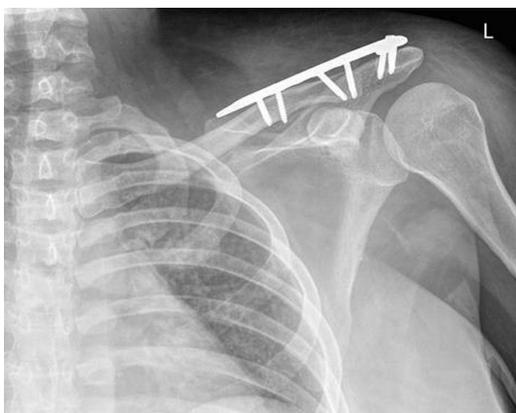


Figure 2 Left anterior-posterior shoulder radiograph demonstrating the left acromioclavicular (AC) joint has been stabilised with a superior fixation plate. There is still on-going slight widening of the left AC joint. The left humeral head is enlocated.

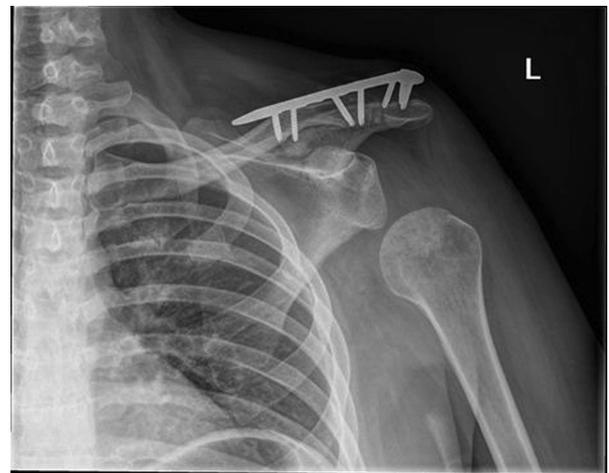


Figure 3 Left anterior-posterior shoulder radiograph demonstrating the superior fixation plate traversing the left acromioclavicular (AC) joint that has cut out distally. The left AC joint being enlocated. The left scapula is also in a satisfactory position. Marked inferior subluxation of the left humeral head evident, but there is no dislocation.

Examination at the time revealed deltoid atrophy, sensory change in the axillary nerve distribution, and motor weakness with shoulder abduction 1/5, elbow flexion 3/5 and elbow extension 3/5. Electromyography was performed which demonstrated axonal injury to the upper trunk of the left brachial plexus with evidence of on-going re-innervation.

The plate was subsequently removed and the AC joint was found to be stable intra-operatively. Physiotherapy was commenced to improve muscle strength and range of motion. Strength and sensation gradually returned.

At 12 months (figure 4) post-injury, the patient was pain free and could complete all her activities of daily living without impediment. On examination she had full bilateral shoulder range of motion, upper limb strength bilaterally was 5/5, and minor sensory change remained over the left lateral shoulder (axillary nerve distribution). She has returned to playing pool and at 24 months was playing again competitively.



Figure 4 Left anterior-posterior shoulder radiograph. There is new bone formation around the acromioclavicular joint and coracoclavicular ligament without significant interval change. Normal alignment of the glenohumeral joint is seen.

DISCUSSION

This case illustrates the importance of early and thorough clinical assessment in a patient sustaining a traumatic injury to her shoulder resulting in a type V AC joint and brachial plexus injury. The brachial plexus injury became apparent during outpatient follow-up and subsequently resolved over a period of 12 months from the date of injury. Given the patient's multi-trauma state, it is likely a complete neurological evaluation was not undertaken or not possible during the admission and subsequently the patient's neurological compromise may have been missed.

The AC joint is a diarthrodial joint located between the lateral end of the clavicle and the medial margin of the acromion process of the scapula. The articular surfaces initially are hyaline cartilage. There is a fibrocartilaginous disk of varying size and shape inside the joint. The majority of motion, which is all gliding, arises from movement of the bones, not from the joint. The clavicle rotates 40–50°, 5–8° of rotation is through the AC joint, and the remainder comes from scapular rotation.^{11–13} The joint is stabilised via the AC ligament and coracoclavicular ligaments with the glenohumeral joint capsule, deltoid and trapezius muscles acting as stabilisers. The glenohumeral joint is a multiaxial synovial ball and socket joint composed of the humeral head and glenoid fossa of the scapula, and is the most mobile joint in the body. The joint is stabilised by the glenohumeral ligaments, glenoid labrum, rotator cuff muscles, biceps and periscapular muscles. The muscles of the shoulder joint complex are innervated via the brachial plexus which is formed by the ventral rami of the lower four cervical and first thoracic nerve roots (C5–C8, T1).

There are a wide variety of surgical treatments for type V AC joint injuries. These include AC repairs, coracoclavicular repairs, combined AC and coracoclavicular repairs, coracoclavicular fusion, and dynamic muscle transfers using the tip of the coracoid process and attached conjoined tendon.⁷ Currently, the most popular methods of stabilisation are coracoclavicular or intra-articular AC repairs.⁷ A common approach is to use small, smooth or threaded Steinmann pins or K-wires to stabilise the joint.^{7 14 15} The use of a hook plate has also been described.¹⁶ An atypical fixation was used in this case with an adjusted medial proximal tibial locking plate which allowed 3.5 screws in locking and non-locking mode, providing better fixation compared to other implants. The use of such an implant for this type of injury, to the best of the authors' knowledge, has not been previously reported in the literature.

A number of complications may result from operative management of AC joint dislocation, with hardware failure, migration or distal clavicle osteolysis plus AC arthritis being common complications.⁷ Implant cut out was a complication in this case, which may be explained by the rotational movements that occur between the clavicle and acromion.¹¹ The patient was obese and there was significant disruption to the surrounding soft tissue structures leading to greater forces, from the upper limb, being placed across the plate/screw fixation. This was also likely to be contributory. Cut out is a known problem with rigid fixation across the AC joint and is one reason why the hook plate was developed. Calcification and ossification of the ligamentous supports of the AC joint was also seen in this case, which has been reported to occur in injured coracoclavicular ligaments up to 40% of the time.¹⁷ Usually, it has no effect on the functional outcome.^{7 18}

The case adds to the limited literature associating AC joint injury and brachial plexus injury. This observation is consistent with the findings of Sturm and Perry.⁸ They reviewed 59 patients who sustained brachial plexus injuries following blunt

trauma, identifying two cases that occurred following acute AC separation. Meislin *et al*⁹ also report this association in a patient who developed a brachial plexus neuropraxia 8 years after sustaining a type III AC injury; in this case the patient responded well to coracoclavicular stabilisation.

Further case studies include that by McGahan and Rab¹⁰ who report an isolated axillary nerve injury following a fracture of the acromion with an AC separation. Electromyography in this case demonstrated total palsy of the axillary nerve with the injury being identified 2 months after the fracture. Clinically the patient was unable to abduct their shoulder 5 months after injury, but further follow-up was not possible as the patient died of a myocardial infarction. A case description by McPhee¹⁹ documents a partial brachial plexus injury following a type VI AC injury with an associated clavicle fracture, minimally displaced scapula fracture and first—third rib fractures.

Additionally, Das Adhikari *et al*²⁰ describe a patient who sustained trauma to their right shoulder and trunk after a motor vehicle accident. Injuries included a right AC joint dislocation with a fractured neck and medial border of the scapula with an associated proximal brachial plexus injury in the C5 and C6 nerve root distribution. This case was described as an example of scapulothoracic dissociation, an injury characterised by lateral displacement of the scapula, a severe neurovascular injury, and an injury to the bone (either an AC separation, a displaced clavicle fracture or a sternoclavicular disruption).⁷

Another interesting feature of this case is the glenohumeral subluxation identified 3 months following the shoulder trauma, and subsequent relocation over a period of 6–12 months. Sturm and Perry identified in their study that brachial plexus injuries do occur in association with severe blunt trauma, and they are usually partial palsies and resolve partially or completely in two-thirds of cases.¹⁶ This information is important when informing the trauma patient about their likely long-term outcomes when brachial plexus lesions are diagnosed.

Our case highlights the importance of neurological assessment following AC joint injury and awareness of the associated potential neurological complications. This is especially important in patients who may have more obvious and distracting injuries where this diagnosis may be difficult and delayed.

Learning points

- ▶ Neurological assessment is essential following acromioclavicular (AC) joint injury.
- ▶ Brachial plexus injuries can occur in association with severe trauma to the AC joint.
- ▶ These are usually partial palsies and resolve partially or completely.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Katrin Zellweger, BPhysT, MBA.

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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