Author’s response to reviews

Title: Posterior shoulder dislocation with associated reverse Hill-Sachs lesion: treatment options and functional outcome after a 5-year follow up

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Author’s response to reviews:

The authors appreciate the critics to their paper with the knowledge that such a thorough review and ideas for improvement contribute profoundly to enhance the quality of the paper.

1. Overall I am happy with the paper. An algorithm for the treatment of the uncommon traumatic posterior dislocation is very useful but as the authors state the actual method is still controversial. This paper does not really help to address the controversy as the numbers are small in this case series. This is not a pathology that can be subject to a "proper" clinical trail of treatment methods as there are too many variables that cannot be controlled and the numbers to achieve statistical significance would be large.

We agree, that the number to achieve statistical significance would be large. The cases presented in the study do not allow to conclude better and worse results in a statistic significance. Yet, it is difficult to achieve such a large number of reverse Hill-Sachs lesions after posterior shoulder dislocation. As reviewing the literature, we couldn’t find a study about this topic with a large enough number of cases. That is why we tried to focus on the algorithm and therefore understand this paper more as a helpful tool when treating a patient.

2. I would like the authors to out the prevalence of traumatic posterior dislocation in the context of posterior dislocation in a more general sense. In specialist clinics patients with a posterior dislocation are actually not that uncommon but most are related to polar type II or II (or
combination) type instability. Further, even though traumatic posterior dislocation are still missed far too often a careful clinical examination (lack of external rotation is a patient with a history of a shoulder injury) together with adequate radiographs will give the diagnosis is the majority of cases. I agree that a CT should be obtained in ALL cases to properly plan the intervention.

We added / changed the following sentences in the introduction section:

“Posterior shoulder dislocation is a rare injury, comprising 2% to 5% of all shoulder dislocations 1,2 and up to 10% in patients with shoulder instability (mostly polar type II and III according to the Stanmore instability classification).” and

“A radiological examination in two views is obligatory (anteroposterior (a-p) and axial; Fig. 1). If pain precludes an axial x-ray because of limited abduction, a ‘scapular-Y’ view is recommended, even if there is marked pain. In the a.-p. view the posterior dislocation classically appears as a ‘light-bulb’ but this is not diagnostic and dislocation is thus sometimes difficult to detect. 8 Moreover, a careful clinical examination (lack of external rotation in a patient with a history of a shoulder injury) is mandatory.”

3. This paper shows an improvement in scores in the patients that are reviewed. These "statistically" significant results are not generalisable. The series is too small to comment about better results or not from a particular method. When writing a paper such as this we must be careful about the ability of colleagues to misinterpret the data. Most will only read the abstract.

The aim was to show different procedures for reverse Hill-Sachs lesion after posterior shoulder dislocations. The authors agree, that the number of cases is too small to recommend a certain operative technique. The paragraphs were changed respectively with regard on presenting the results and not to interpret them as statistically better (This has been changed and highlighted in the manuscript).