

OrthoInfo Basics

Rotator Cuff Tears

One of the most common middle-age complaints is shoulder pain. A frequent source of that pain is a torn rotator cuff.

A torn rotator cuff will weaken your shoulder. This means that many daily activities, like combing your hair or getting dressed, may become painful and difficult to do.

What is a rotator cuff?

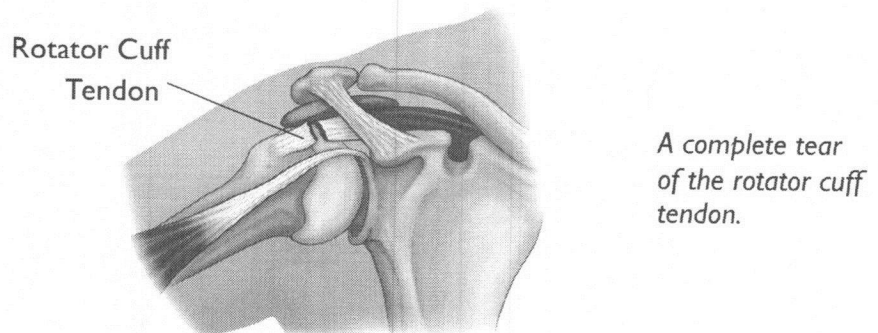
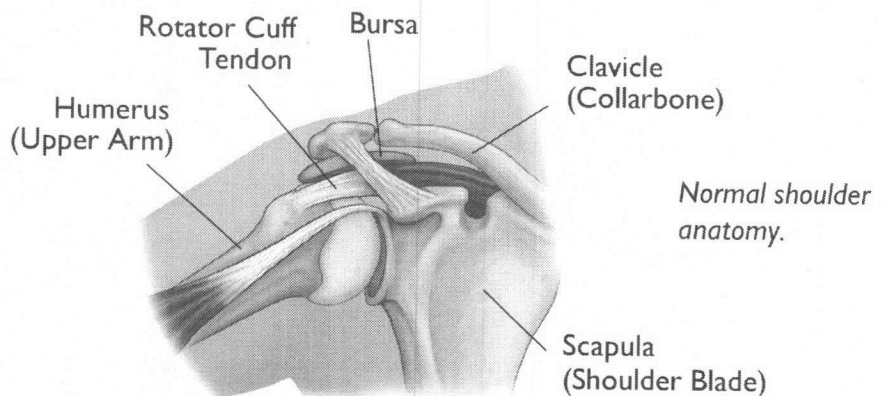
Your rotator cuff helps you lift your arm, rotate it, and reach up over your head.

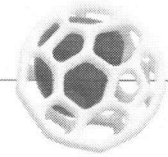
It is made up of muscles and tendons in your shoulder. These structures cover the head of your upper arm bone (humerus). This "cuff" holds the upper arm bone in the shoulder socket.

Rotator cuff tears come in all shapes and sizes. They typically occur in the tendon.

Partial tears. Many tears do not completely sever the soft tissue.

Full thickness tears. A full or "complete" tear will split the soft tissue into two, sometimes detaching the tendon from the bone.





What causes rotator cuff tears?

There are two main causes of rotator cuff tears: injury and wear.

Injury. If you fall down on your outstretched arm or lift something too heavy with a jerking motion, you could tear your rotator cuff. This type of tear can occur with other shoulder injuries, such as a broken collarbone or dislocated shoulder.

Wear. Most tears, however, are the result of a wearing down of the tendon that occurs slowly over time. This naturally occurs as we age. It can be worsened by excessive activity—

repeating the same shoulder motions again and again.

This explains why rotator cuff tears are most common in people over 40 who participate in activities that have repetitive overhead motions.

Baseball, tennis, and weightlifting are some sports examples. Many jobs and routine chores can cause overuse tears, as well.

Rotator cuff tears in younger people are usually caused by an accident, like a fall. Overuse tears caused by sports or overhead work also occur.

How are tears diagnosed?

Your doctor will base a diagnosis on your symptoms and a physical examination.

During the examination, your doctor will move your arm in several different directions, measuring your shoulder's range of motion. How well you can move your arm on your

own also gives your doctor important information about the cause of your pain.

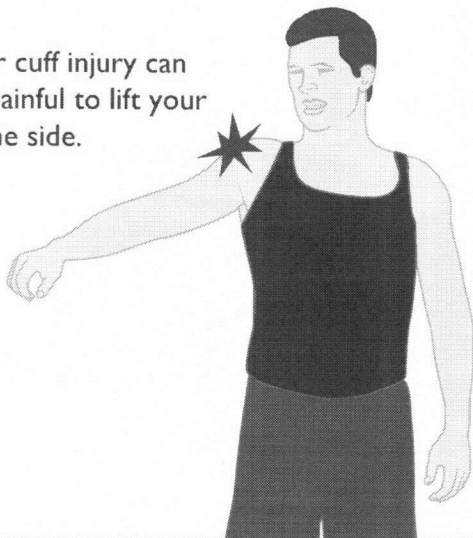
How much pain and weakness a tear causes varies from person to person. Many people may not even realize they have a small rotator cuff tear.

Other tests which may help your doctor confirm your diagnosis include:

X-rays. The first imaging tests performed are usually x-rays. Although they do not show tears of the rotator cuff, x-rays may show other problems in the shoulder joint.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ultrasound. These studies can create better images of soft tissues like the rotator cuff tendon. They can help determine the location, size, and extent of a tear. These studies can also show if other tissues are injured, as well.

A rotator cuff injury can make it painful to lift your arm to the side.



How are tears treated?

The goal of treatment is to reduce pain and restore function.

In planning your treatment, your doctor will consider your age, activity level, general health, and type of tear you have.

Over 50% of patients find relief from their symptoms without surgery. Your doctor may begin your treatment with nonsurgical options.

Rest. The first step toward recovery is to avoid overhead activity.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines. Drugs like aspirin and ibuprofen reduce pain and swelling.

Steroid injections. Cortisone is a very effective anti-inflammatory medicine. Doctors use injections cautiously because in some cases they may weaken the soft tissue.

Physical therapy. Specific exercises will restore movement and strengthen your shoulder.

Your exercise program will include stretches to improve flexibility and range of motion.

Strengthening the muscles that support your shoulder can relieve pain and prevent further injury.

Surgery. If your symptoms do not improve, your doctor may recommend surgery.

If you are very active and use your arms for overhead work or sports, you may be a candidate for surgery. Surgery may be the right choice for you for other reasons, as well.

Lasting symptoms. If your symptoms have persisted for more than 6 months, surgery may be suggested.

Large tear. Tears that are more than 3 centimeters are often surgically repaired.

Weakness. If weakness in your shoulder prevents daily activities, surgery may be the best option.

Trauma. If your tear was caused by a fall or other type of accident, you may have additional injuries. Surgery may be the most effective way to treat them all.

What will rehabilitation be like?

Whether your treatment involves surgery or not, rehabilitation plays a vital role in getting you back to your daily activities. A physical therapy program will help you regain shoulder strength and motion.

Expect a complete recovery to take several months. Although it is a slow process, your commitment to therapy is the most important factor in returning to all the activities you enjoy.

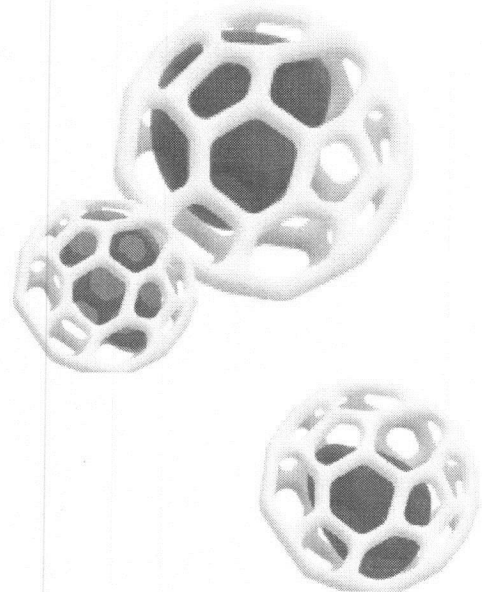


For more information

For more information about rotator cuff tears and their treatment, visit *OrthoInfo* at www.orthoinfo.org.

OrthoInfo is the patient education website of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), and is a trusted source of information about musculoskeletal conditions. Our articles are developed by orthopaedic surgeons, and provide detailed information about a wide range of injuries and diseases, as well as treatment options and prevention topics.

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Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program

Purpose of Program

After an injury or surgery, an exercise conditioning program will help you return to daily activities and enjoy a more active, healthy lifestyle. Following a well-structured conditioning program will also help you return to sports and other recreational activities.

This is a general conditioning program that provides a wide range of exercises. To ensure that the program is safe and effective for you, it should be performed under your doctor's supervision. Talk to your doctor or physical therapist about which exercises will best help you meet your rehabilitation goals.

Strength: Strengthening the muscles that support your shoulder will help keep your shoulder joint stable. Keeping these muscles strong can relieve shoulder pain and prevent further injury.

Flexibility: Stretching the muscles that you strengthen is important for restoring range of motion and preventing injury. Gently stretching after strengthening exercises can help reduce muscle soreness and keep your muscles long and flexible.

Target Muscles: The muscle groups targeted in this conditioning program include:

- Deltoids (front, back and over the shoulder)
- Trapezius muscles (upper back)
- Rhomboid muscles (upper back)
- Teres muscles (supporting the shoulder joint)
- Supraspinatus (supporting the shoulder joint)
- Infraspinatus (supporting the shoulder joint)
- Subscapularis (front of shoulder)
- Biceps (front of upper arm)
- Triceps (back of upper arm)

Length of program: This shoulder conditioning program should be continued for 4 to 6 weeks, unless otherwise specified by your doctor or physical therapist. After your recovery, these exercises can be continued as a maintenance program for lifelong protection and health of your shoulders. Performing the exercises two to three days a week will maintain strength and range of motion in your shoulders.

Getting Started

Warmup: Before doing the following exercises, warm up with 5 to 10 minutes of low impact activity, like walking or riding a stationary bicycle.

Stretch: After the warm-up, do the stretching exercises shown on Page 1 before moving on to the strengthening exercises. When you have completed the strengthening exercises, repeat the stretching exercises to end the program.

Do not ignore pain: You should not feel pain during an exercise. Talk to your doctor or physical therapist if you have any pain while exercising.

Ask questions: If you are not sure how to do an exercise, or how often to do it, contact your doctor or physical therapist.

Additional Notes

Introduction 1

1. Pendulum

Repetitions



Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program STRETCHING EXERCISES

2 sets of 10

Main muscles worked: Deltoids, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, subscapularis

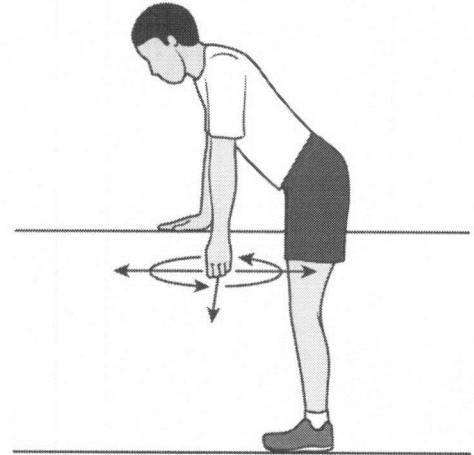
Equipment needed: None

Days per week

to 6

Step-by-step directions

- Lean forward and place one hand on a counter or table for support. Let your other arm hang freely at your side.
- Gently swing your arm forward and back. Repeat the exercise moving your arm side-to-side, and repeat again in a circular motion.
- Repeat the entire sequence with the other arm.



Tip Do not round your back or lock your knees.

2. Crossover

Arm Stretch

Repetitions

each side

Main muscles worked: Posterior deltoid
You should feel this stretch at the back of your shoulder

Equipment needed: None

Days per week

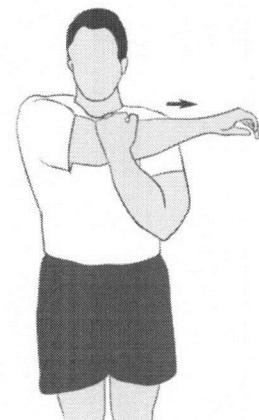
to 6

Step-by-step directions

- Relax your shoulders and gently pull one arm across your chest as far as possible, holding at your upper arm.
- Hold the stretch for 30 seconds and then relax for 30 seconds.
- Repeat with the other arm.

Tip Do not pull or put pressure on your elbow.

3. Passive Internal Rotation



Repetitions

each side

Main muscles worked: Subscapularis
You should feel this stretch at the front of your shoulder

Equipment needed: Light stick, such as a yardstick



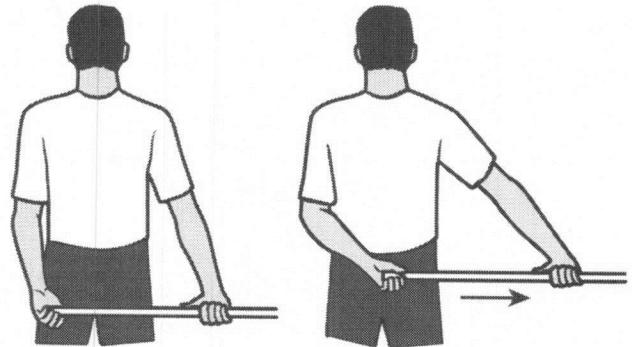
Days per week
to 6

Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program STRETCHING EXERCISES

Step-by-step directions

- Hold a stick behind your back with one hand, and lightly grasp the other end of the stick with your other hand.
- Pull the stick horizontally as shown so that your shoulder is passively stretched to the point of feeling a pull without pain.
- Hold for 30 seconds and then relax for 30 seconds.
- Repeat on the other side.

Tip Do not lean over or twist to side while pulling the stick.



Start

Finish

4.

Passive External Rotation

Repetitions

4 each side

Main muscles worked: Infraspinatus, teres minor
You should feel this stretch in the back of your shoulder

Days per week

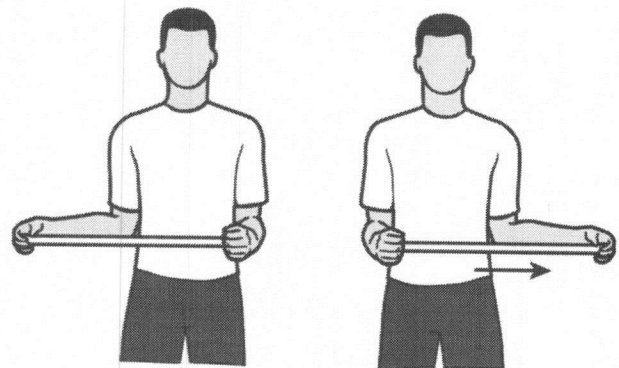
5 to 6

Equipment needed: Light stick, such as a yardstick

Step-by-step directions

- Grasp the stick with one hand and cup the other end of the stick with the other hand.
- Keep the elbow of the shoulder you are stretching against the side of your body and push the stick horizontally as shown to the point of feeling a pull without pain.
- Hold for 30 seconds and then relax for 30 seconds.
- Repeat on the other side.

Tip Keep your hips facing forward and do not twist. 5.



Start

Finish

Sleeper Stretch

Repetitions

4 reps, 3x a day

Main muscles worked: Infraspinatus, teres minor
You should feel this stretch in your outer upper back, behind your shoulder

Equipment needed: None



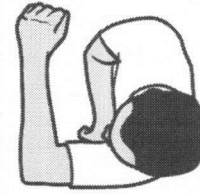
Days per week

Daily

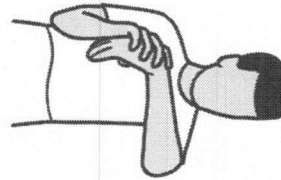
Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program STRETCHING EXERCISES

Step-by-step directions

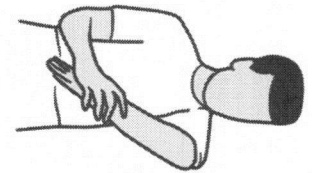
- Lie on your side on a firm, flat surface with the affected shoulder under you and your arm bent, as shown. You can place your head on a pillow for comfort, if needed.
- Use your unaffected arm to push your other arm down. Stop pressing down when you feel a stretch in the back of your affected shoulder.
- Hold this position for 30 seconds, then relax your arm for 30 seconds.



Sleeper position



Start



Finish

Tip Do not bend your wrist or press down on your wrist.



Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING** EXERCISES

6. *Standing Row*

Repetitions
3 sets of 8
Days per week
3

Main muscles worked: Middle and lower trapezius

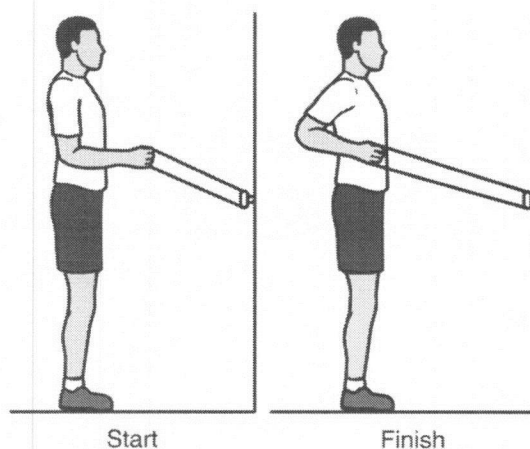
You should feel this exercise at the back of your shoulder and into your upper back

Equipment needed: Use an elastic stretch band of comfortable resistance. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. If you have access to a fitness center, this exercise can also be performed on a weight machine. A fitness assistant at your gym can instruct you on how to use the machines safely.

Step-by-step directions

- Make a 3-foot-long loop with the elastic band and tie the ends together. Attach the loop to a doorknob or other stable object.
- Stand holding the band with your elbow bent and at your side, as shown in the start position.
- Keep your arm close to your side and slowly pull your elbow straight back.
- Slowly return to the start position and repeat.

Tip Squeeze your shoulder blades together as you pull.



7. *External*

Rotation With Arm Abducted 90°

Repetitions
3 sets of 8
Days per week
3

Main muscles worked: Infraspinatus and teres minor

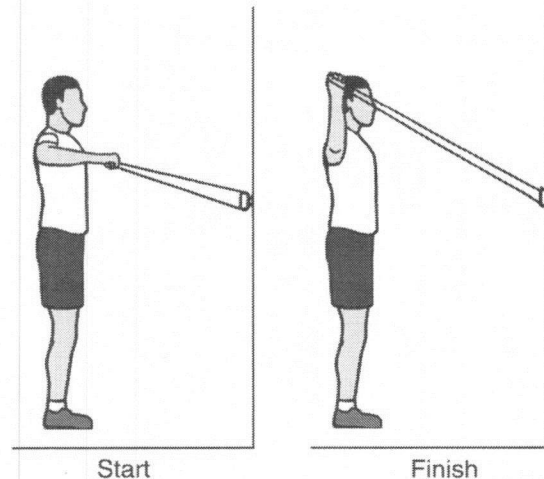
You should feel this exercise at the back of your shoulder and into your upper back

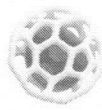
Equipment needed: Use an elastic stretch band of comfortable resistance. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. If you have access to a fitness center, this exercise can also be performed on a weight machine. A fitness assistant at your gym can instruct you on how to use the machines safely.

Step-by-step directions

- Make a 3-foot-long loop with the elastic band and tie the ends together. Attach the loop to a doorknob or other stable object.
- Stand holding the band with your elbow bent 90° and raised to shoulder-height, as shown in the start position.
- Keeping your shoulder and elbow level, slowly raise your hand until it is in line with your head.
- Slowly return to the start position and repeat.

Tip Make sure your elbow stays in line with your shoulder.





Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

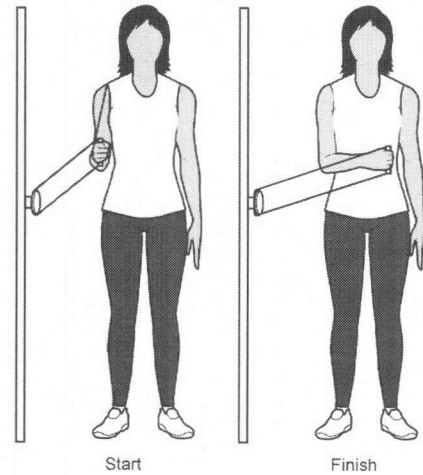
8. Internal Rotation

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Pectoralis, subscapularis You should feel this exercise at your chest and shoulder
3 sets of 8	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Use an elastic stretch band of comfortable resistance. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. If you have access to a fitness center, this exercise can also be performed on a weight machine. A fitness assistant at your gym can instruct you on how to use the machines safely.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Make a 3-foot-long loop with the elastic band and tie the ends together. Attach the loop to a doorknob or other stable object.
- Stand holding the band with your elbow bent and at your side, as shown in the start position.
- Keep your elbow close to your side and bring your arm across your body.
- Slowly return to the start position and repeat.

Tip Keep your elbow pressed into yourside.



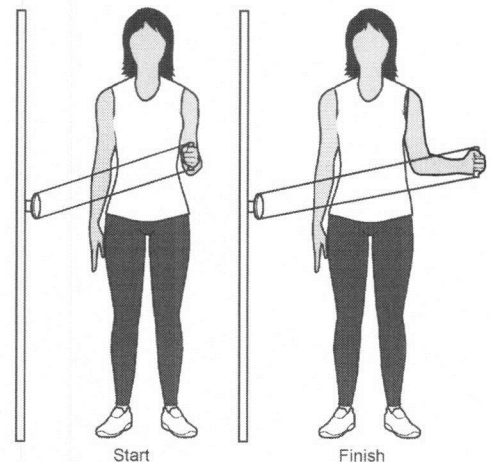
9. External Rotation

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Infraspinatus, teres minor, posterior deltoid You should feel this stretch in the back of your shoulder and upper back
3 sets of 8	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Use an elastic stretch band of comfortable resistance. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. If you have access to a fitness center, this exercise can also be performed on a weight machine. A fitness assistant at your gym can instruct you on how to use the machines safely.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Make a 3-foot-long loop with the elastic band and tie the ends together. Attach the loop to a doorknob or other stable object.
- Stand holding the band with your elbow bent and at your side, as shown in the start position.
- Keeping your elbow close to your side, slowly rotate your arm outward.
- Slowly return to the start position and repeat.

Tip Squeeze your shoulder blades together when you pull your elbow back.





Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

10. Elbow Flexion

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Biceps
sets of 8	You should feel this exercise at the front of your upper arm
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a weight that allows 3 sets of 8 repetitions and progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 3 sets of 8 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Stand tall with your weight evenly distributed over both feet.
- Keep your elbow close to your side and slowly bring the weight up toward your shoulder as shown.
- Hold for 2 seconds.
- Slowly return to the starting position and repeat.

Tip Do not do the exercise too quickly or swing your arm.



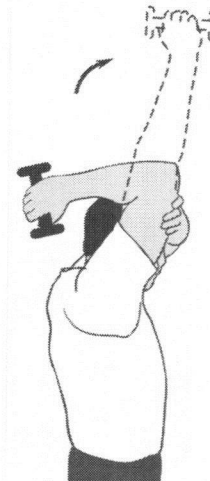
11. Elbow Extension

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Triceps
sets of 8	You should feel this exercise at the back of your upper arm
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a weight that allows 3 sets of 8 repetitions and progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 3 sets of 8 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Stand tall with your weight evenly distributed over both feet.
- Raise your arm and bend your elbow with the weight behind your head. Support your arm by placing your opposite hand on your upper arm.
- Slowly straighten your elbow and bring the weight overhead.
- Hold for 2 seconds.

Tip Keep your abdominal muscles tight and do not arch your back.





Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program STRENGTHENING EXERCISES

- Slowly lower your arm back down behind your head and repeat.



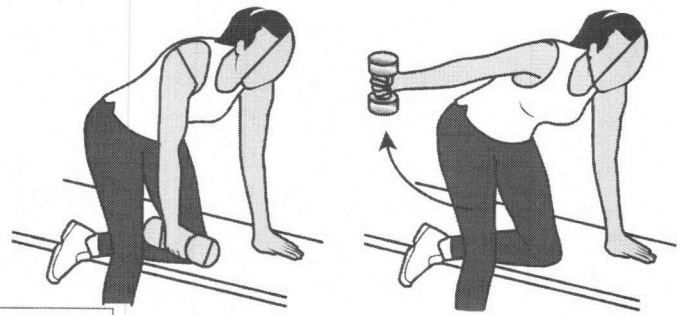
Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

12. Trapezius Strengthening

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Middle and posterior deltoid, supraspinatus, middle trapezius You should feel this exercise at the back of your shoulder and into your upper back
3 sets of 20	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a light enough weight to allow 3 to 4 sets of 20 repetitions without pain. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, add 2 to 3 pounds of weight, but do fewer repetitions. Progress to 3 sets of 15 repetitions at each weight increment, with the maximum weight approximately 5 to 7 pounds.
3 to 5	

Step-by-step directions

- Place your knee on a bench or chair and lean forward so that your hand reaches the bench and helps support your weight. Your other hand is at your side, palm facing your body.
- Slowly raise your arm, rotating your hand to the thumbs-up position and stopping when your hand is shoulder height, with your arm parallel to the floor.
- Slowly lower your arm to the original position to a count of 5.



Tip Use a weight that makes the last few repetitions difficult, but pain-free.

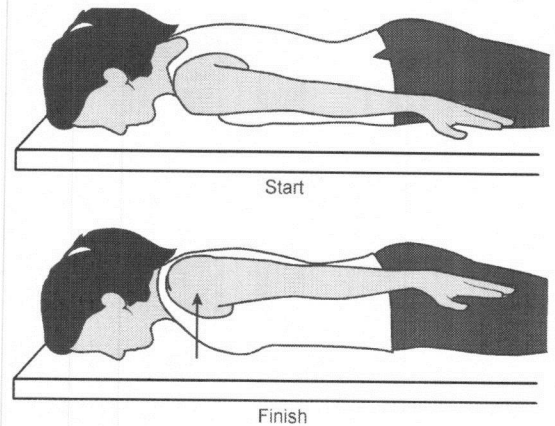
13. Scapula Setting

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Middle trapezius, serratus You should feel this exercise in your upper back, at your shoulder blade
10	
Days per week	Equipment needed: None
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on your stomach with your arms by your sides. Place a pillow under your forehead for comfort, if required.
- Gently draw your shoulder blades together and down your back as far as possible.
- Ease about halfway off from this position and hold for 10 seconds.
- Relax and repeat 10 times.

Tip Do not tense up in your neck.





Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

14. *Scapular Retraction/Protraction*

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Middle trapezius, serratus You should feel this exercise in your upper back at your shoulder blade
2 sets of 10	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a weight that allows 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions and progress to 3 sets of 15 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on your stomach on a table or bed with your injured arm hanging over the side.
- Keep your elbow straight and lift the weight slowly by squeezing your shoulder blade toward the opposite side as far as possible.
- Return slowly to the starting position and repeat.



Tip Do not shrug your shoulder toward your ear.

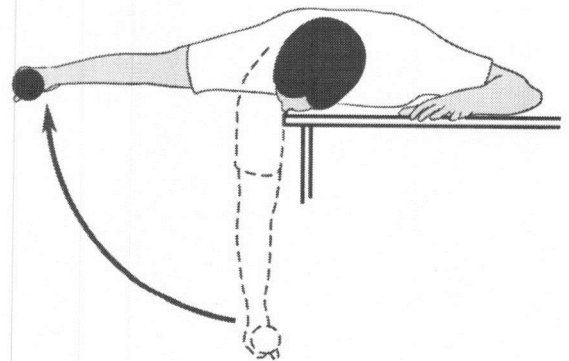
15. *Bent-Over*

Horizontal Abduction

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Middle and lower trapezius, Infraspinatus, teres minor, posterior deltoid You should feel this exercise at the back of your shoulder and into your upper back
3 sets of 8	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a weight that allows 3 sets of 8 repetitions and progress to 3 sets of 12 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 3 sets of 8 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on your stomach on a table or bed with your injured arm hanging over the side.
- Keep your arm straight and slowly raise it up to eye level.
- Slowly lower it back to the starting position and repeat.



Tip Control the movement as you lower the weight.



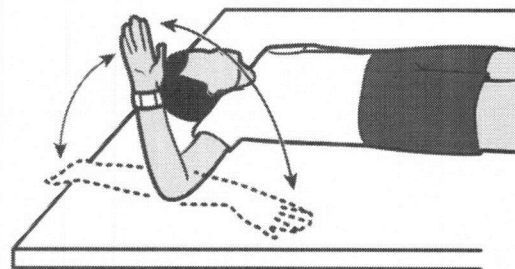
Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

16. Internal and External Rotation

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: <i>Internal rotation:</i> anterior deltoid, pectoralis, subscapularis, latissimus. <i>External rotation:</i> posterior deltoid, infraspinatus, teres minor
3 to 4 sets of 20	You should feel this exercise in the front and back of your shoulder, your chest, and upper back
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with a light enough weight to allow 3 to 4 sets of 20 repetitions without pain. As the exercise becomes easier to perform, add 2 to 3 pounds of weight, but do fewer repetitions. Progress to 3 sets of 15 repetitions at each weight increment, with the maximum weight approximately 5 to 7 pounds.
3 to 5	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on your back on a flat surface.
- Extend your arm straight out from the shoulder and bend the elbow 90° so that your fingers are pointed up.
- Keeping your elbow bent and on the floor, slowly move your arm in the arc shown. Bring your elbow down to a 45° angle if you experience pain at 90°.



Tip Use a weight that makes the last few repetitions difficult, but pain-free.

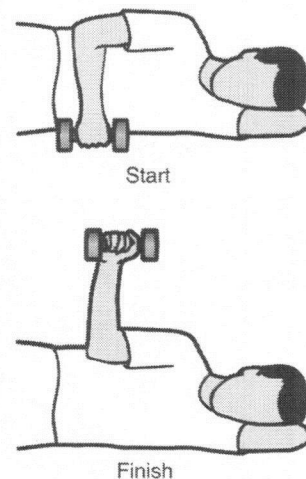
17. External Rotation

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Infraspinatus, teres minor, posterior deltoid
2 sets of 10	You should feel this stretch in the back of your shoulder and upper back
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with weights that allow 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions (approximately 1 to 2 pounds), and progress to 3 sets of 5 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on your side on a firm, flat surface with your unaffected arm under you, cradling your head.
- Hold your injured arm against your side as shown, with your elbow bent at a 90° angle.
- Keep your elbow against your side and slowly rotate your arm at the shoulder, raising the weight to a vertical position.
- Slowly lower the weight to the starting position to a count of 5.

Tip Do not let your body roll back as you raise the weight.





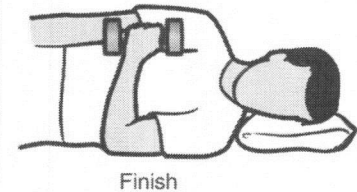
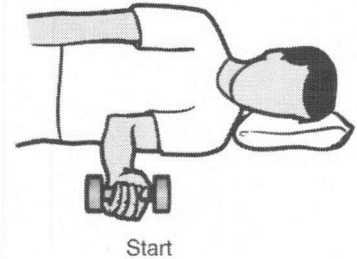
Rotator Cuff and Shoulder Conditioning Program **STRENGTHENING EXERCISES**

18. *Internal Rotation*

Repetitions	Main muscles worked: Subscapularis, teres major You should feel this stretch in the front of your shoulder
2 sets of 10	
Days per week	Equipment needed: Begin with weights that allow 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions (approximately 1 to 2 pounds), and progress to 3 sets of 5 repetitions. As the exercise becomes easier, add weight in 1-pound increments to a maximum of 5 pounds. Each time you increase the weight, start again at 2 sets of 8 to 10 repetitions.
3	

Step-by-step directions

- Lie on a firm, flat surface on the side of your affected arm. Place a pillow or folded cloth under your head to keep your spine straight.
- Hold your injured arm against your side as shown, with your elbow bent at a 90° angle.
- Keep your elbow bent and against your body and slowly rotate your arm at the shoulder, raising the weight to a vertical position.
- Slowly lower the weight to the starting position.



Tip Do not let your body roll back as you raise the weight.