

Arthroscopic Bankart/Labral Repair: Procedure & Surgical Risks

- Outpatient Surgery
- Hospital or Surgery Center will contact you the day before about your time of arrival and specific instructions.
- After arrival, you will be evaluated by the anesthesia team and discuss different types of anesthesia and risks.
- Surgical procedure takes 60-90 minutes.

- Your shoulder will be prepped with a sterile solution. Several small incisions will be made along your shoulder. A sterile solution will be used to fill up your shoulder joint and an arthroscope (camera) will be inserted into your shoulder to visualize and diagnosis your problem. A variety of small surgical instruments (e.g., blunt hook, motorized shavers and burr, scissors) are inserted into the second small incision to:
 - Remove/pull on tissues, ligaments, cartilage
 - Remove loose fragments of bone or cartilage

- The labrum will be re-attached to the bone with anchors or torn areas will be removed. Additional sutures may be required to tighten your capsule and/or repair ligaments. At the end of surgery, the fluid is drained from your shoulder and sutures are used to close incisions. You will be placed in a sling with small pillow for 4 weeks to allow healing of your repair. You will be moved to the recovery area. Instructions will be provided for wound care and restrictions.

- Prescriptions will be given

- **Anesthesia Risks:** all risks of anesthesia will be discussed with you when meeting the anesthesia team on the date of your scheduled surgery.

- **Common Risks for surgical procedures:** Risks of any surgical procedure are low but do occur and may include the following: (1) Blood loss (2) Infection (3) Blood clot (4) Nerve injury (5) Blood vessel injury

- **Specific Risks to Arthroscopic Bankart/Labral Repairs:** (1) Postoperative bleeding within the shoulder joint (2) Persistent swelling/drainage (3) Persistent pain (4) Stiffness (5) Persistent muscle weakness (6) Broken instruments inside the joint when performing surgery requiring open incision to remove (7) Recurrent instability.

**These are the most common risks of surgery however this does not include all risks of surgery that may occur.

This sheet was provided to assist in your understanding of your surgical procedure and potential risks. It is meant to supplement the information that was discussed with you in the office. The incidence of surgical complications are low, however risks of surgery do exist. This additional information attempts to educate you on these risks,

benefits, and common complications that could possible occur. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact the office. We feel it is important to educate our patients about their surgical procedures and options available to them. This sheet describes the most common aspects of a Bankart/Labral repair. Each patient's case and surgery is individual and may result in a different scenario than what is described above.