

Outcomes After Bankart Repair vs. Bankart plus Remplissage: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Disclosures

No conflicts of interest to be disclosed by the authors.



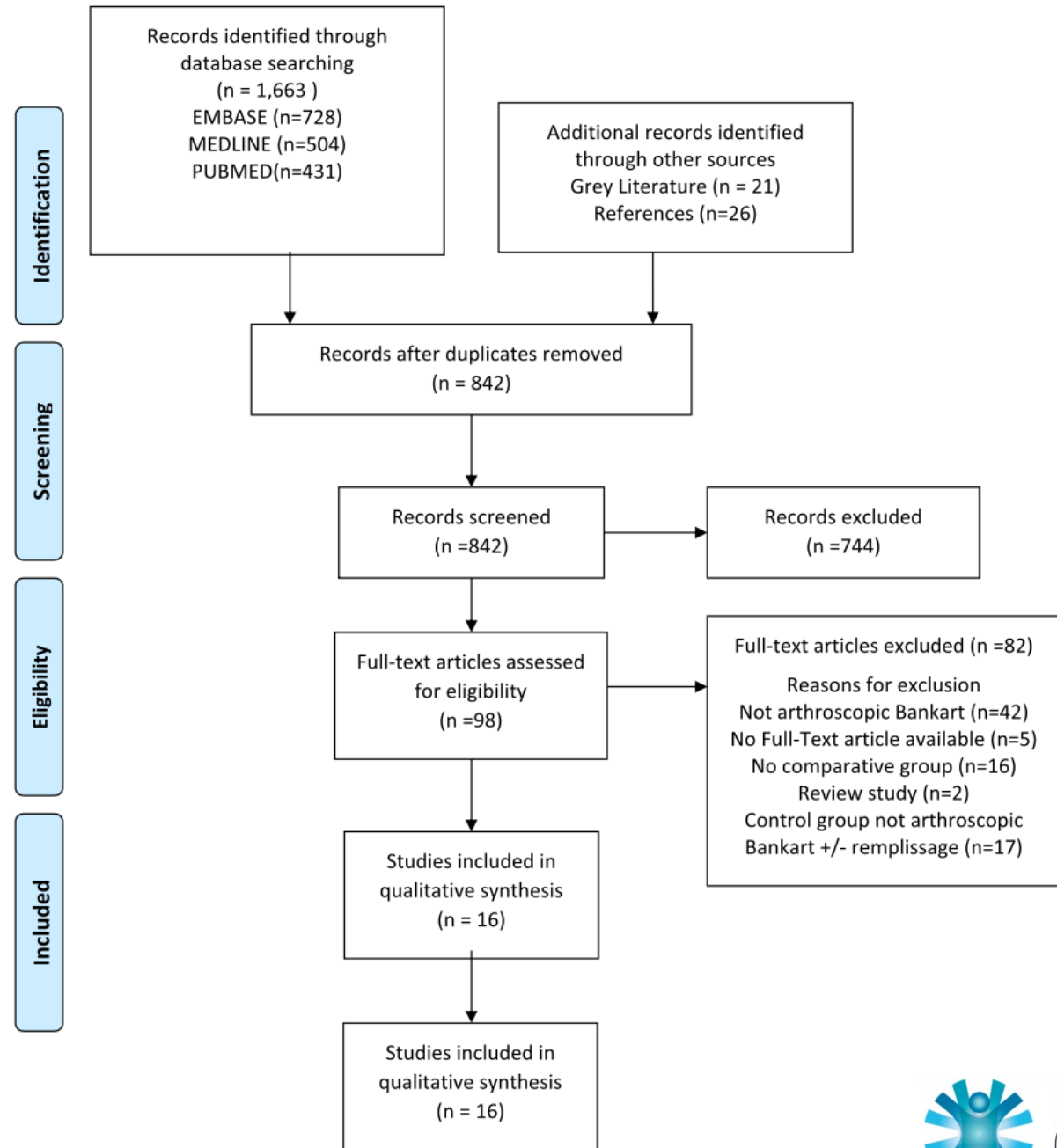
Objectives

- **Recurrent instability measures**
 - Recurrent dislocation
 - Subjective instability
 - Revision surgery
- **Range of Motion**
 - External rotation (side/abduction)
 - Forward Flexion
- **Functional Outcomes**
 - American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons (ASES) Score
 - Single Assessment Numeric Evaluation (SANE) Score
- **Return to Sport**



Methods

- PRISMA Guidelines
- Inclusion:
 - Level I-III (comparative)
 - Reporting instability, functional and range of motion outcomes
 - On and Off-Track
- MINORS/GRADE
- Random-effects meta-analysis



Results

- 16 studies
 - 1 level I
 - 2 level II
 - 13 level III
- 1,211 patients
 - 507 R
 - Mean age: 27 years
 - Follow-up: 35.8 months
 - 704 B
 - Mean age: 26.2 years
 - Follow-up: 37.9 months

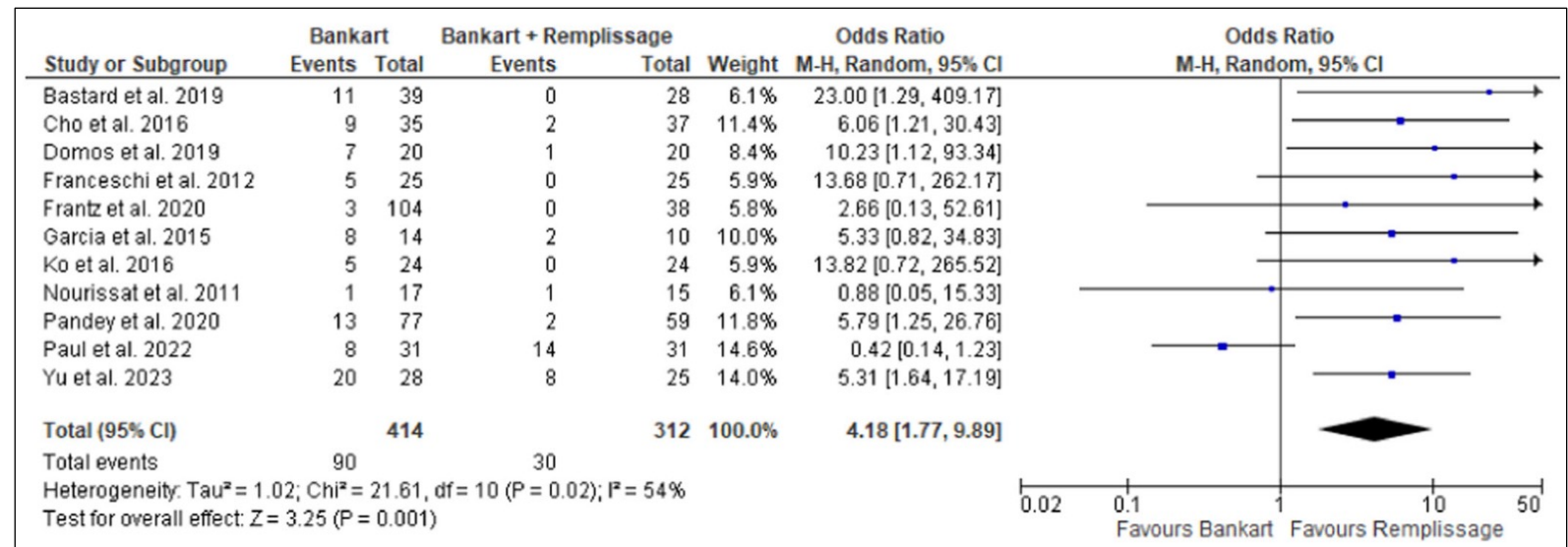
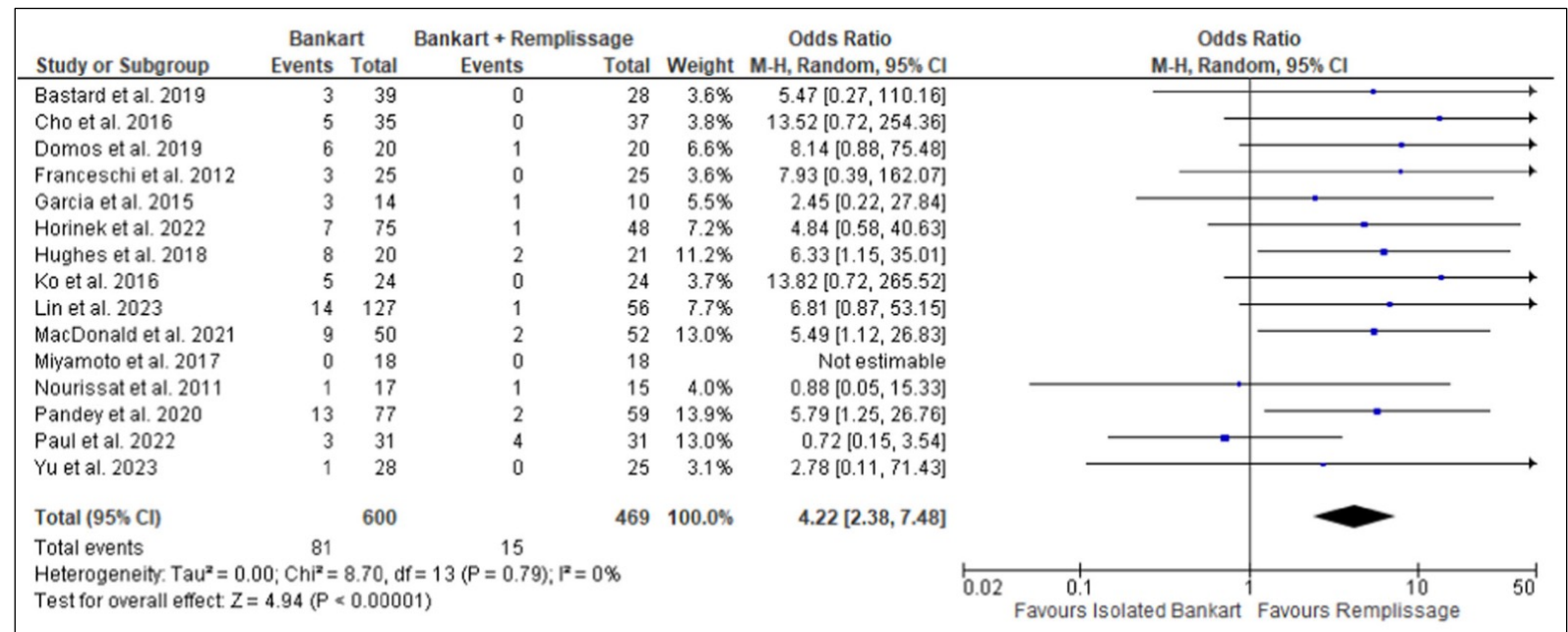
Study	% Glenoid bone loss (R)	% Glenoid bone loss (B)	Hill-Sachs lesion size (R)	Hill-Sachs lesion size (B)	Engaging Hill-Sachs n (%) (R)	Engaging Hill-Sachs n (%) (B)
Nourissat et al. 2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Franceschi et al. 2012	Mean 14.9% (5 patients)	Mean 16.1% (6 patients)	NA	NA	25 (100%)	25 (100%)
Garcia et al. 2015	Mean <1%	Mean 5.3%	283.79 (192.6 mm ³)	310.22 (240.5 mm ³)	10 (100%)	14 (100%)
Cho et al. 2016	8.5% (+/- 5.8)	9.9% (+/- 6.9)	Depth 6.8 mm (+/-1.7)	Depth 6 mm (+/- 1.5)	37 (100%)	35 (100%)
Ko et al. 2016	<25%	<25%	439.9 (+/- 59 mm ²)	440.6 (+/- 57 mm ²)	24 (100%)	24 (100)
Miyamoto et al. 2017	13% (+/- 5.6)	7.3% (+/- 4.7)	NA	NA	12 (66.6%)	0 (0%)
Hughes et al. 2018	<20%	<20%	5.9 (+/- 5.3) mm X 16.1 (+/- 5.7) mm	4 (+/- 1.5) mm X 14.5 (+/- 4.4) mm	6 (32%)	3 (15%)
Bastard et al. 2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Domos et al. 2019	<20%	<20%	NA	NA	0%	0%
Pandey et al. 2020	13.8% (+/- 4.7)	8.8% (+/-5.4)	NA	NA	59 (100%)	30 (39%)
Frantz et al. 2020	NA	NA	Hill Sachs > 20% humeral head size: 9 (24%)	Hill Sachs > 20% humeral head size: 0 (0%)	NA	NA
MacDonald et al. 2021	<15%	<15%	15.1% humeral bone loss (4.2%)	15.8% humeral bone loss (4.3%)	52 (100%)	50 (100%)
Horinek et al. 2022	6.1% (4.9)	2.5% (4.1)	14.5 width (3.7) X 8.6 depth (3.6) mm	2.7 width (4.5) X 1.5 depth (2.5)	3 (6%)	1 (1%)
Paul et al. 2022	11% (4)	11% (5)	NA	NA	26 (84%)	1 (3%)
Lin et al. 2023	5.3% (4.8)	3.2% (4.2)	14.9 mm (2.9) length	4.3 mm (5.1) length	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Yu et al. 2023	7.8% (+/- 5.6)	5.9% (+/- 3.1)	16.1 mm (+/- 2.8) interval X 3.4 mm (+/- 1.4) depth	14.9 mm (+/- 5.1) interval X 2.6 mm (+/- 1.4) depth	0 (0%)	0 (0%)



Results

- Recurrent Dislocation
- Subjective Instability
- Revision Surgery

- OR=3.36 (8% vs. 2.1%)
- p=0.003
- I²=4%



Results

- **ER at side**

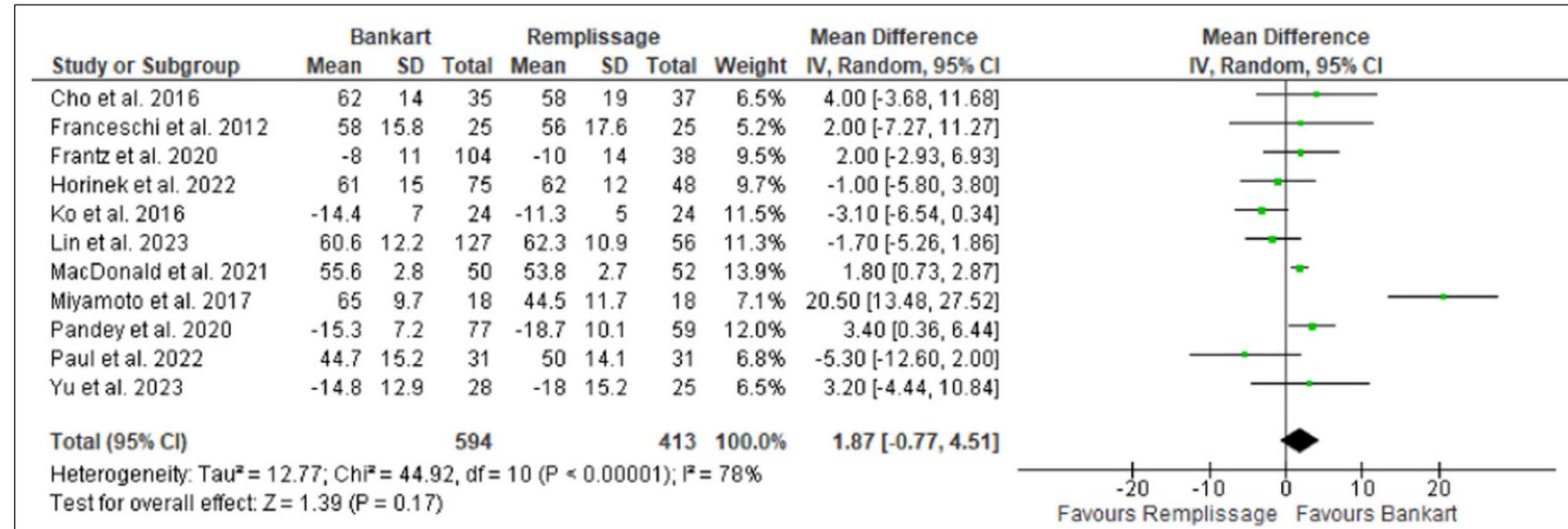
- Subgroup on post-operative values also not significant

- **ER in abduction**

- No significance reached in 4

- **Forward Flexion**

- No significance reached in 6 studies



Results

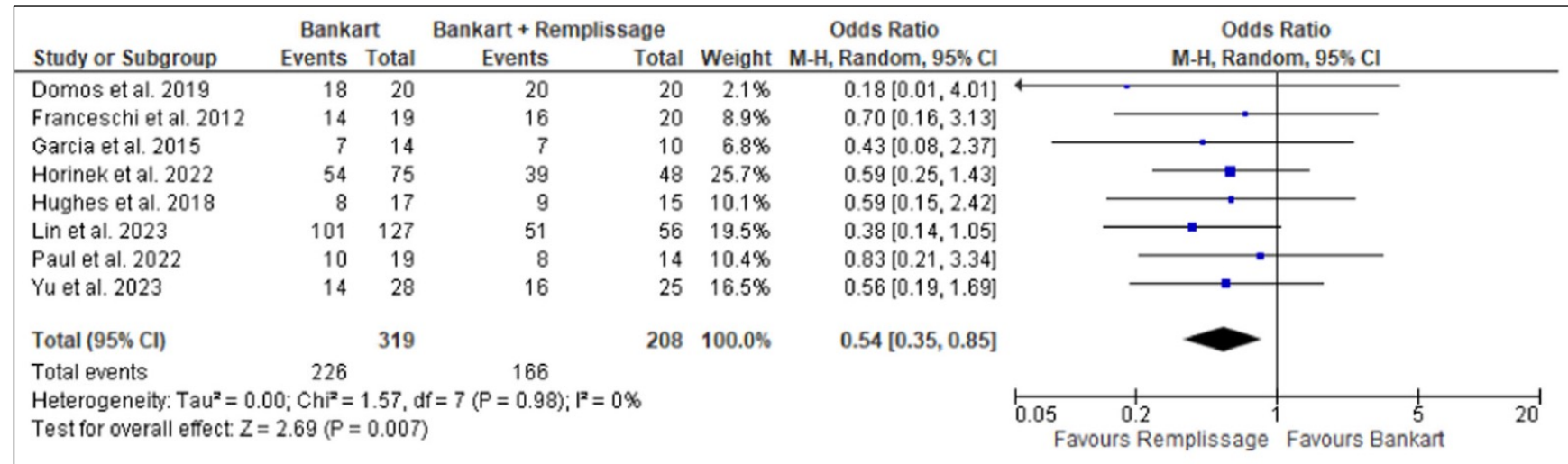
- Return to pre-injury level of sport

- ASES Score

- MD=-2.43
- p=0.04
- I²=0%

- SANE Score

- No significant difference



Limitations

- Heterogeneity in glenoid bone loss and Hill-Sachs lesion size
- Differences in methods to quantify bone loss; differences in reporting of Hill-Sachs lesion size
- Level III studies (retrospective in nature) susceptible to bias
- No reporting of clinical significance outcomes (CSO)



Conclusion

- Lower rates of recurrent instability measures
 - Recurrent dislocation, subjective instability, and revision surgery
- No significant difference in post-operative range of motion between procedures
- Higher rates of return to pre-injury level of sport



Thanks!

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