

Arthroscopic Shoulder Decompression for Subacromial Pain

VERSION CONTROL

Version:	1.0
Ratified by:	Governing Body Meetings in Common
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VERSION HISTORY

Date	Version	Comment / Update
March 2019	1.0	Approved by Governing Body meetings in common.

Commissioning policy: Warwickshire North CCG (WNCCG)

Evidence-Based Intervention Commissioning policy:

Arthroscopic Shoulder Decompression for Subacromial Pain

Treatment	Arthroscopic Shoulder Decompression for Subacromial Pain
Background	<p>Recent research has indicated that in patients with pure subacromial impingement (with no other associated diagnoses such as rotator cuff tears, calcific tendinopathy and acromio-clavicular joint pain), non-operative management with a combination of exercise and physiotherapy is effective in the majority of cases.</p> <p>Patients suffering with persistent symptoms, despite appropriate non-operative management, should be given the option to choose decompression surgery.</p> <p>Treating clinicians and surgeons should refer to the 2015 BESS/BOA/NICE commissioning guidelines (guideline update due in 2018/19) for details of appropriate treatment of these patients. https://www.boa.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Subacromial-Shoulder-Commissioning-Guide-final.pdf</p> <p>In order to facilitate non-operative treatment in primary and intermediate care, BESS and Getting It Right First Time programme have produced patient exercise rehab videos and booklets for GPs and patients to use. http://www.bess.org.uk/index.php/public-area/shpi-videos</p>
Treatment	<p>Arthroscopic sub-acromial decompression is a surgical procedure that involves decompressing the sub-acromial space by removing bone spurs and soft tissue arthroscopically.</p> <p>Arthroscopic subacromial decompression for pure subacromial shoulder impingement should ONLY be offered in appropriate cases.</p> <p>To be clear, 'pure subacromial shoulder impingement' means subacromial pain NOT caused by associated diagnoses such as rotator cuff tears, acromio-clavicular joint pain, or calcific tendinopathy. Non-operative treatment such as physiotherapy and exercise programmes are effective and safe in many cases.</p> <p>For patients who have persistent or progressive symptoms, in spite of adequate non-operative treatment, surgery will be funded.</p> <p>The latest evidence for the potential benefits and risks of subacromial shoulder decompression surgery should be discussed with the patient and a shared decision reached between surgeon and patient as to whether to proceed with surgical intervention.</p> <p>Prior approval from the Clinical Commissioning Group will be required before any treatment proceeds in secondary care.</p>
Diagnostic and	W844, O291

Procedure Codes	
Equality Impact Assessment	See NHS England Equality and Health Inequalities – Full Analysis Form