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## **STABILISATION OF ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT DISLOCATIONS USING THE 'SURGILIG' TECHNIQUE**

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Disruption of the coraco-clavicular ligaments may be associated with dislocation of the acromioclavicular joint. Dislocation of the acromioclavicular joint may result in pain and functional disability. Surgilig Is a synthetic ligament used to reconstruct the coraco-clavicular ligaments and stabilise the acromioclavicular joint. It is constructed of a double braided polyester weave that acts as a scaffold encouraging tissue in-growth. The artificial ligament is looped around the coracoid and held in place on the clavicle with a screw.

Between September 2004 and September 2008, 44 patients with dislocations of the acromioclavicular joint were reconstructed using the 'surgilig' system in our institution. All surgeries were performed by a single surgeon.

Five patients were lost to follow up so 39 patients underwent review. Patients were evaluated at an average of 29 months (range 6-54 months) post operatively using the Oxford shoulder score, UCLA shoulder score, and Simple shoulder questionnaire.

The mean Oxford score was 13.36 (range 12-21, StDev=2.4), the mean UCLA score was 32.6 (range 21-35, StDev=3.9) and the mean Simple Shoulder Score was 11 (range 7-12, StDev= 1.5).

There were no infections. Five patients had the screw removed due to local irritation. One patient underwent early revision for persistent instability. One patient underwent an arthroscopic subacromial decompression at four years. It is unclear if there is an association with the surgilig reconstruction.

The authors conclude that this technique is a safe, simple, and reproducible method of reducing and stabilising the distal clavicle allowing for healing of the coraco-clavicular ligaments.