

Orthopaedic Shoulder (and Anatomical Arm) Referral Guidelines

Austin Health Orthopaedic Clinic holds weekly multidisciplinary meetings to discuss and plan the treatment of patients with Orthopaedic and Fracture conditions.

Department of Health clinical urgency categories for specialist clinics

Urgent: A referral is urgent if the patient has a condition that has major functional impairment and/or moderate risk of permanent damage to an organ/bone/tissue/system if not seen within 30 days. For urgent referrals please contact Orthopaedic Registrar to discuss – most urgent patients will be seen within 2 weeks. For emergency cases please send the patient to the Emergency department.

Semi Urgent: Semi Urgent: Referrals should be categories as Semi Urgent that has the potential to deteriorate within 30-90 days.

Routine: Referral will be triaged by the Orthopaedic Liaison Nurse and Director of Orthopaedic Surgery. Appointments will be booked accordingly.

Exclusions: Nil					
Condition / Symptom	GP Management	Minimum Required Referral Information	Expected Triage Outcome	Expected number of Specialist Appointments	
Glenohumeral Osteoarthritis	 Medications (paracetamol, glucosamine, chondroitin sulphate, fish oil, NSAIDS if appropriate) Physiotherapy Corticosteroid Injection of shoulder (glenohumeral) joint 	History -Symptoms, ADLs affected? -Treatment and responses to date Examination Findings Investigation (report with referral) -X-rays- Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) Please send US or MRI if performed for exclusion of differential diagnoses Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.	Urgent: N/A Routine: Refer if maximal non-operative treatment (at least 2 modalities for at least 3 months) has failed The patient may be assessed first by a specialist shoulder physiotherapist. This allows them to be seen more rapidly and for non-operative management to be further expanded and optimised. All patients will subsequently be seen by an orthopaedic surgeon with shoulder subspecialty interest.	As required:	



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Inflammatory Arthritis of Shoulder (Rheumatoid, Other)	Patient referred to a Rheumatologist as appropriate	History -Walking Distance, night pain, difficulty with stairs, ADLs affected? -Treatment and responses to date Examination Findings Peripheral Stigmata Investigation (report with referral) -X-rays- Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) and -Bloods FBE, ESR, CRP, RF, ANA, ANCA Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.	Urgent: N/A Routine: Refer if patient referred to rheumatologist and non-operative measures have failed	As required:		
Acromioclavicular Jt Osteoarthritis	 Medications (paracetamol, glucosamine, chondroitin sulphate, fish oil, NSAIDS if appropriate) Avoid triggering events Physiotherapy Corticosteroid Injection of acromioclavicular joint 	-Symptoms, ADLs affected? -Treatment and responses to date Examination Findings Investigation (report with referral) -X-rays- Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) Please send US or MRI if performed Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.	Routine: Refer if maximal non-operative treatment (at least 2 modalities for at least 3 months) has failed The patient may be assessed first by a specialist shoulder physiotherapist. This allows them to be seen more rapidly and for non-operative management to be further expanded and optimised. All patients will subsequently be seen by an orthopaedic surgeon with shoulder subspecialty interest.	As required:		



	Ith clinical urgency categor	History		As required:
Total (or Hemi) Shoulder Replacement (TSR) existing With -Pain -Loosening -Other Concern	 Refer all patients after appropriate history, examination and investigations performed for urgent assessment If an acutely septic prosthetic joint is suspected the patient should be sent to the Emergency Department without antibiotics (unless discussed with, and approved by, orthopaedic unit 	-In a previously well-functioning joint replacement there is -New pain -New sounds -Other new or concerning symptoms Examination Findings Investigation (report with referral) -X-rays (Loosening, cysts, eccentric joint, change prosthetic position) Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) and -Bloods FBE, ESR, CRP Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.	Urgent: All patients with new symptoms or XR changes or abnormal blood tests Routine: Refer for routine review as required if no particular concerns	As required:
Acute Rotator Cuff Tear (Injury-related)	All patients with acute rotator cuff tears should be referred for urgent assessment	History New and significant injury with no or	Urgent: Acute RC Tears Patients will be directed to our ASTI (Acute Soft Tissue Injury) Clinic and seen within 1-2 weeks Routine: If pre-existing symptoms, onset, or imaging suggest long-standing rotator cuff pathology	As required:



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Rotator Cuff Tear Tendinitis/ Tendinosis (Chronic, Not injury- related) Subacromial Impingement Acromioclavicular pain	 Medications (paracetamol, NSAIDS if appropriate) Physiotherapy Corticosteroid Injection of Subacromial space (radiological if confirmation required) 	History -Night pain? ADLs affected? Can't sleep on affected side?- Treatment and responses to date Examination Findings Weakness? Impingement? Investigation (report with referral) Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) and -Ultrasound or MRI Shoulder Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment	Urgent: N/A (unless acute- see above) Routine: Refer if maximal non-operative treatment (at least 2 modalities for at least 3 months) has failed	As required:
1 st -time Shoulder Dislocation	Refer for <i>urgent</i> assessment if: Patient<30yo (high risk recurrence) Any age and persisting weakness post reduction (Rotator Cuff Tear) Any age and persisting neurology post reduction Imaging shows a fracture (however small, or even suspected, of glenoid +/or Humerus) Otherwise treat patient as per recurrent dislocation (as below)	History -1st time dislocation Examination Findings Weakness? Neurology? Investigation (report with referral) Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) and -Ultrasound or MRI Shoulder if weakness Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment	Vrgent:	As required:



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Recurrent Shoulder Dislocation Or Instability of Shoulder	For 1 ^{st-Time} dislocation see above • Medications (paracetamol, NSAIDS if appropriate) • Avoidance of Triggering events (extension, abduction external rotation) • Physiotherapy	History -Frequency, ease, and method of dislocations, Work/activities affected? Examination Findings Weakness? Neurology? Investigation (report with referral) Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views) and MRI Shoulder if possible	Urgent: N/A (unless acute- see above) Routine: Refer if maximal non-operative treatment (at least 2 modalities for at least 3 months) has failed	As required:
Frozen Shoulder Adhesive Capsulitis	Note that this condition has a fairly predictable course of symptoms (of pain then stiffness) with resolution after 2 years, so rarely requires surgery • Medications (paracetamol, NSAIDS if appropriate) • Physiotherapy • Corticosteroid Injection	Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment History -Frequency, ease, and method of dislocations, Work/activities affected? Examination Findings Weakness? Neurology? Investigation (report with referral) Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views)- to Exclude other causes	Urgent: N/A Routine: Refer if maximal non-operative treatment (at least 2 modalities for at least 6 months) has failed	As required:
	Hydrodilatation of Shoulder (Glenohumeral) Joint	MRI Shoulder if completed to exclude other causes- (will also show evidence of adhesive capsulitis) Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment		



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Condition / Symptom	GP Management	Minimum Required Referral Information	Expected Triage Outcome	Expected number of Specialist Appointments
Undifferentiated Shoulder or Arm Pain/ Other	 Consider other diagnoses in these guidelines Consider referred pain If you suspect malignancy or infection please see appropriate specific condition management 	History -Exclude Red Flag Symptoms (below) Examination Findings -Exclude Red Flag Signs Investigation (report with referral) -X-rays- Shoulder XRs- True AP Glenohumeral Joint (Grashey View) & Scapula Lateral (Neer View) & Axillary Lateral (3 views)- Consider MRI if XRs normal Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.	Urgent: If suspected malignancy or infection Routine: If you are unable to establish a diagnosis and the patient has significant symptoms	As required:
Suspected Malignancy of Shoulder Arm	Urgently refer all patients with red flag symptoms, signs or investigations suspicious for malignancy	History -Red Flag Symptoms (Loss of weight, appetite or energy; relatively short history of pain or lump (6 weeks rather than 6 months); Pain that is unrelenting/unremitting/at night; past or present history of malignancy elsewhere) Examination Findings -Red Flag Signs Investigation (report with referral) Suspicious Imaging or Blood Tests	Urgent: All Routine: N/A	As required:
		Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.		



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	•	Refer to ED immediately all	History		As required:
		patients with suspected	-Red Flag Symptoms	ED- if septic joint or unwell	
Suspected Infection		septic arthritis. (history of hours, swollen joint, very limited ROM). Do NOT start	(Fevers/sweats/chills/rigors; Loss of weight, appetite or energy; relatively short history (6 weeks rather than 6	Urgent: All others	
of		antibiotics unless discussed with orthopaedic unit	months); Pain that is unrelenting/unremitting/at night;	Routine: N/A	
Shoulder	•	Refer to ED immediately all patients with	past or present history of infection elsewhere)		
Arm		fever/chills/rigors/sweats, or otherwise unwell Urgently refer other patients to clinic with red	Examination Findings -Red Flag Signs		
		flag symptoms, signs or investigations suspicious for infection	Investigation (report with referral) Suspicious Imaging or Blood Tests FBE, ESR, CRP		
			Instruct patient to bring films to the Specialist Clinic appointment.		