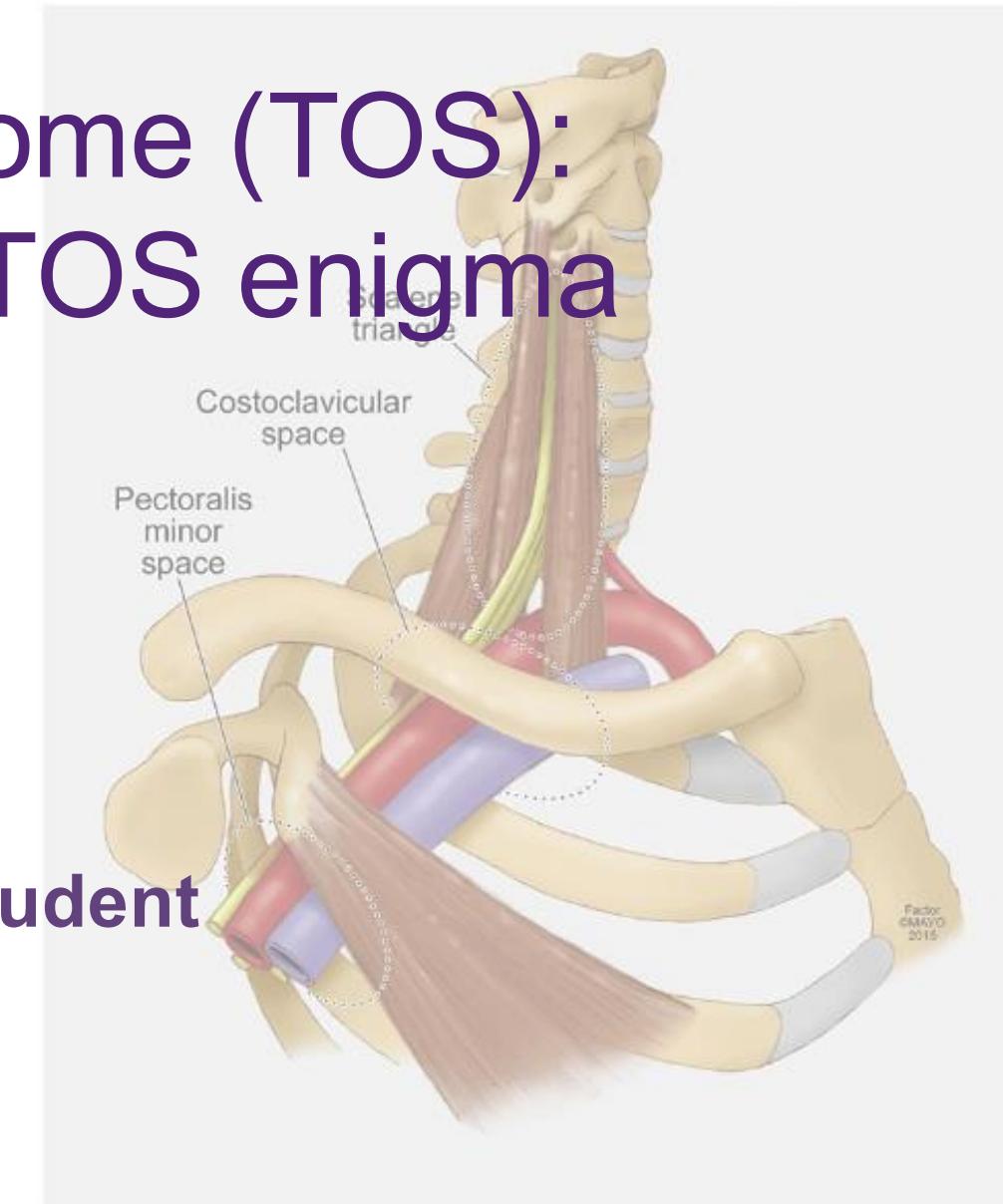


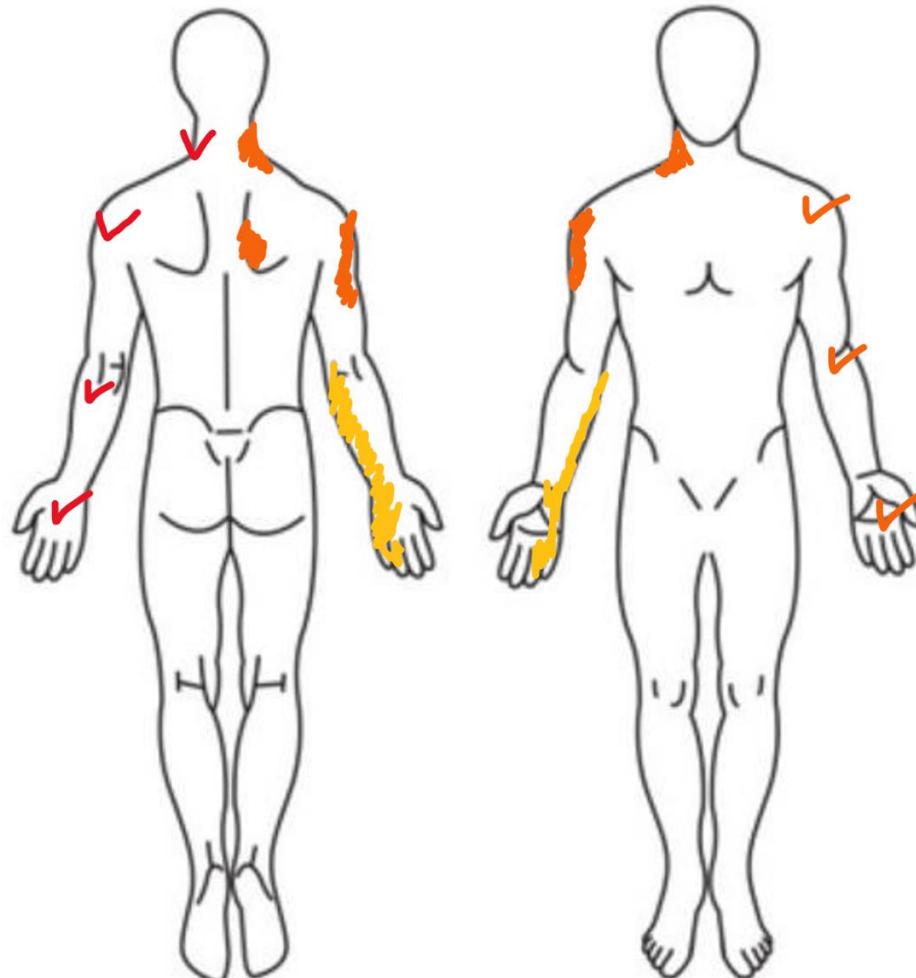
Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (TOS): Shedding light on the TOS enigma

Sumin Kim

BPhy (1st class honours) and MPhy Student



A Hypothetical Case



35yo Female with droopy shoulder, presenting with
pain over the neck, periscapular, and upper arm
Paraesthesia in the medial elbow and hand
Aggravated by prolonged typing or brushing her hair

- **What differentials come to your mind?**
 - **Thoracic Outlet Syndrome**

Do I know enough about this Condition?

“NO!!”

Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (TOS): Shedding light on the TOS enigma

- Classification of the TOS
- Differential diagnosis
- Special tests for the TOS
- Managements for TOS

“Practical and applicable knowledge”

Classifications of TOS

Reporting standards of the Society for Vascular Surgery for thoracic outlet syndrome

Karl A. Illig, MD,^a Dean Donahue, MD,^b Audra Duncan, MD,^c Julie Freischlag, MD,^d Hugh Gelabert, MD,^e Kaj Johansen, MD,^f Sheldon Jordan, MD,^g Richard Sanders, MD,^h and Robert Thompson, MD,ⁱ Tampa, Fla; Boston, Mass; London, Ontario, Canada; Sacramento and Los Angeles, Calif; Seattle, Wash; Aurora, Colo; and St. Louis, Mo

(Illig et al., 2016)



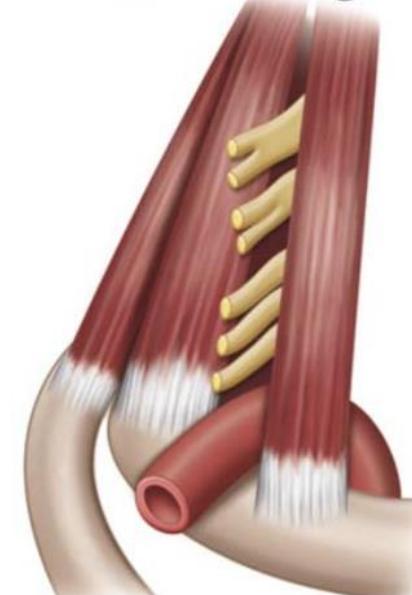
- Arterial TOS
- Venous TOS
- Neurogenic TOS*

Arterial TOS

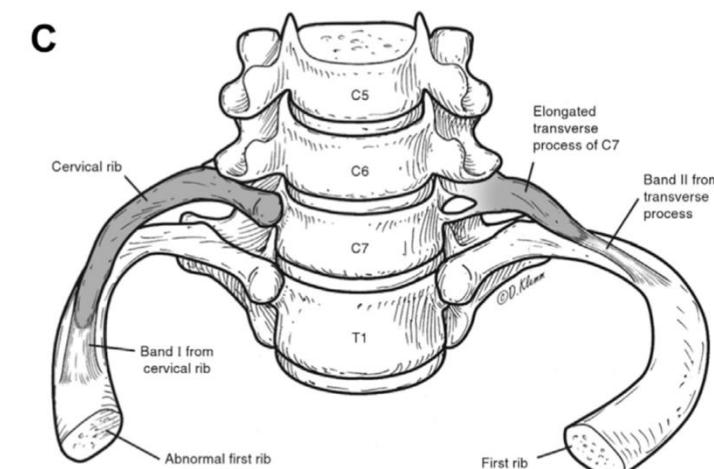
- Subclavian Artery & interscalene triangle
- Pain (forearm/hand), Discolouration, temperature changes, swelling, and fatigue
- Aggravated by overhead position or arm activities

(Illig et al., 2016)

Scalene Triangle



Referral



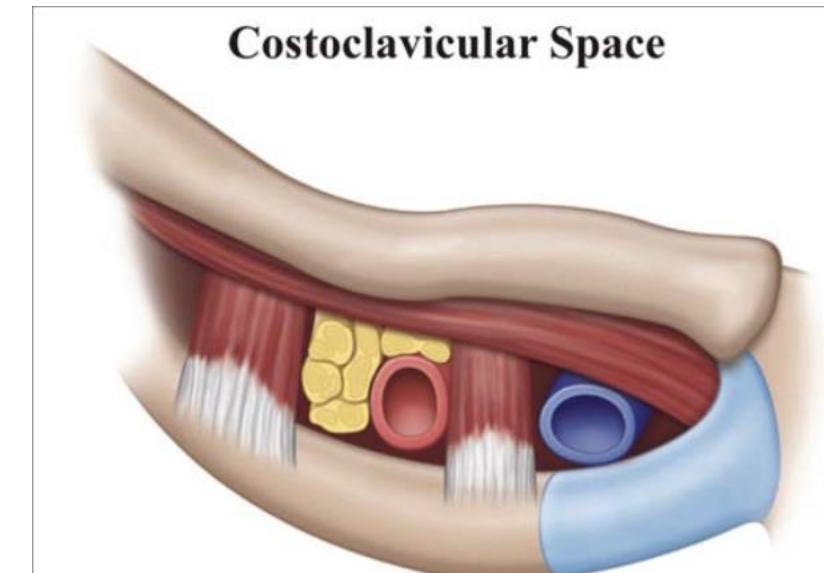
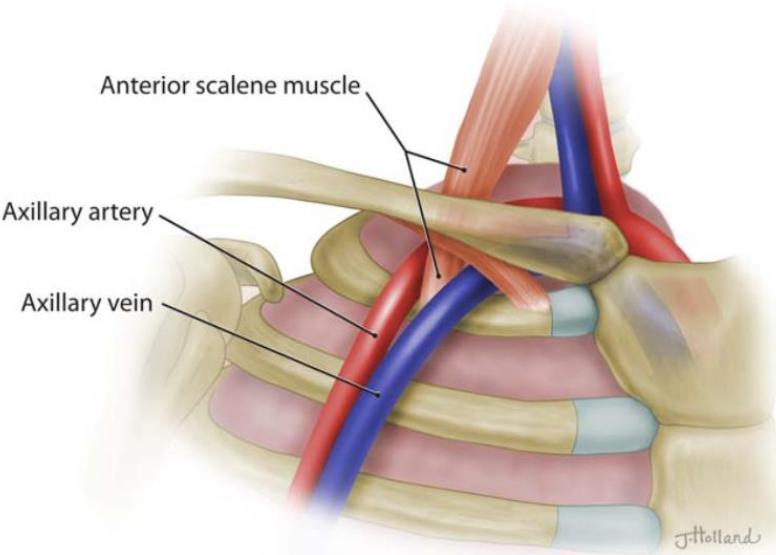
(Klaassen et al., 2014)

Venous TOS

- **Subclavian vein (Thrombosis)**
- **Costoclavicular space**
- **Discolouration (cyanosis), Temperature changes, Swelling, and Pain**
- **Collaterals and/or distention**
- **Aggravated by overhead position and repetitive arm use**

(Illig et al., 2016)

Referral



(Klaassen et al., 2014)

Neurogenic TOS

- **Chronic compression of Brachial Plexus**
- **Paraesthesia in arm, hand, and digits**
- **Pain over the head, neck, scapular, and upper arm**
- **Aggravated by overhead and/or repetitive arm use**
- **History of trauma and repetitive arm use.**
- **Clinical Tests**
- **Atrophy and weakness – Gilliat summer Hand**

(Illig et al., 2016) (Balderman et al., 2017)

Scalene Triangle

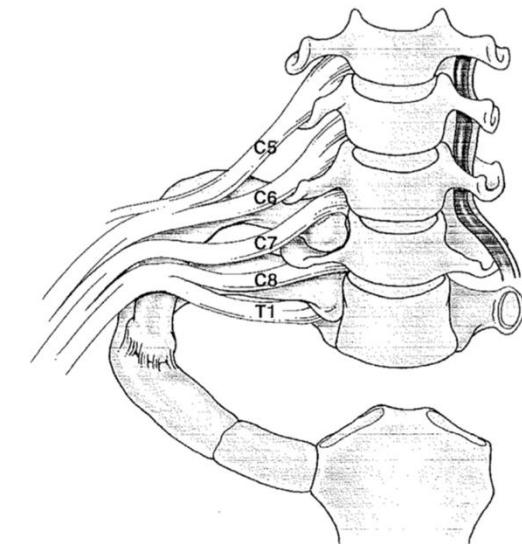
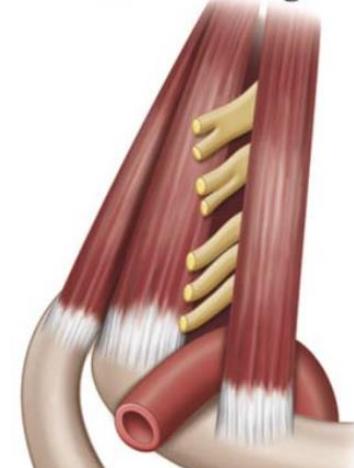


Fig. 6.
Anomalous cervical rib.

(Klaassen et al., 2014)

Scapular Position



- **Droopy Shoulder**
- **Traction – Mechanosensitivity**
- **Treatment Direction Test – Correction of the scapular position/movement**

(Watson, Pizzari, & Balster, 2010)

Differential Diagnoses

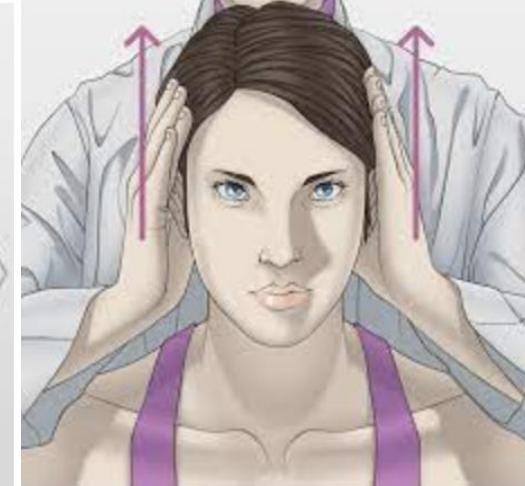
- Cervical Vascular Pathologies – 5Ds 3Ns
- Craniocervical instability
- Visceral Referral, Infection, and systemic inflammatory conditions
- Tumours – Pancoast Tumour
- Myelopathy
- Vascular TOS – Vascular symptoms
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Radiculopathy/Radicular Pain*
- Neurogenic TOS*



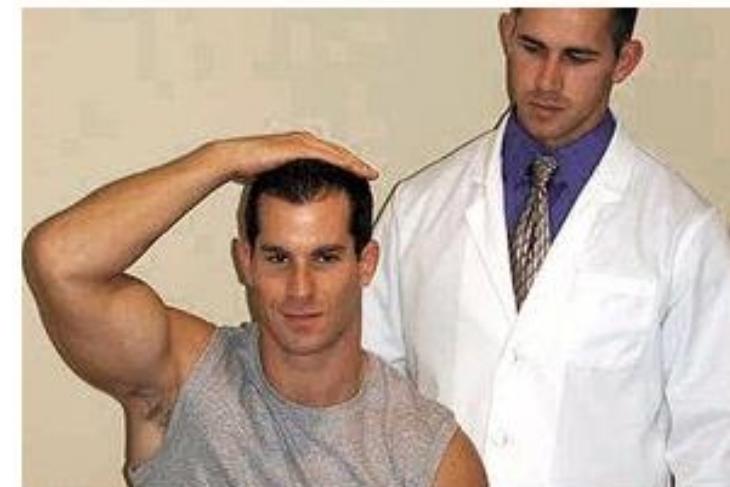
Cervical Radiculopathy/Radicular pain

- Cervical Impairments
- Spurling Test and distraction
- Overhead position
- ?Multiple Levels
- Imaging
- TOS specific tests

(Thoomes et al., 2018)



<https://samarpanphysioclinic.com/taping-technique-for-neck-pain/>

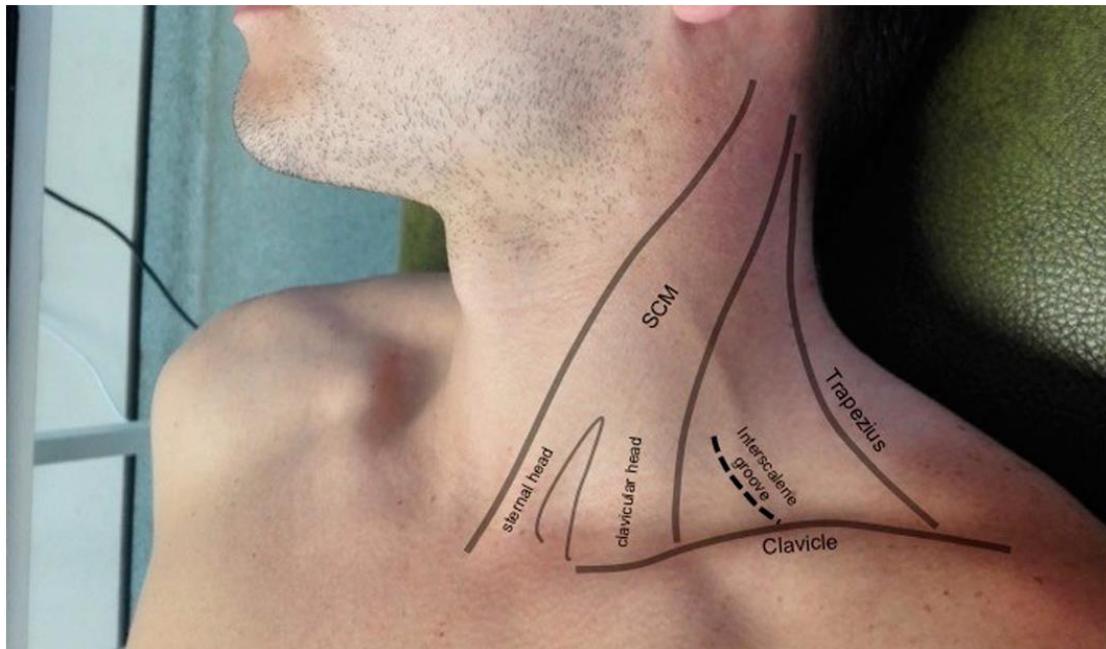


<https://dynamicchiropractic.com/article/56851-the-shoulder-abduction-test-for-cervical-radicular-pathology>

Clinical Examination

- Supraclavicular Palpation
- ROOS
- ULTT
- Adson
- Wright

Supraclavicular Palpation



Procedure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure or percussion applied over the supraclavicular fossa
Positive signs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproduction of symptoms Local tenderness
Rationale:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical stress over brachial plexus
Diagnostic Values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Tenderness – 96% sensitivity Reproduction of symptoms – 74% sensitivity (n=150)

(Balderman et al., 2017)

ROOS (Elevated Arm Stress Test)

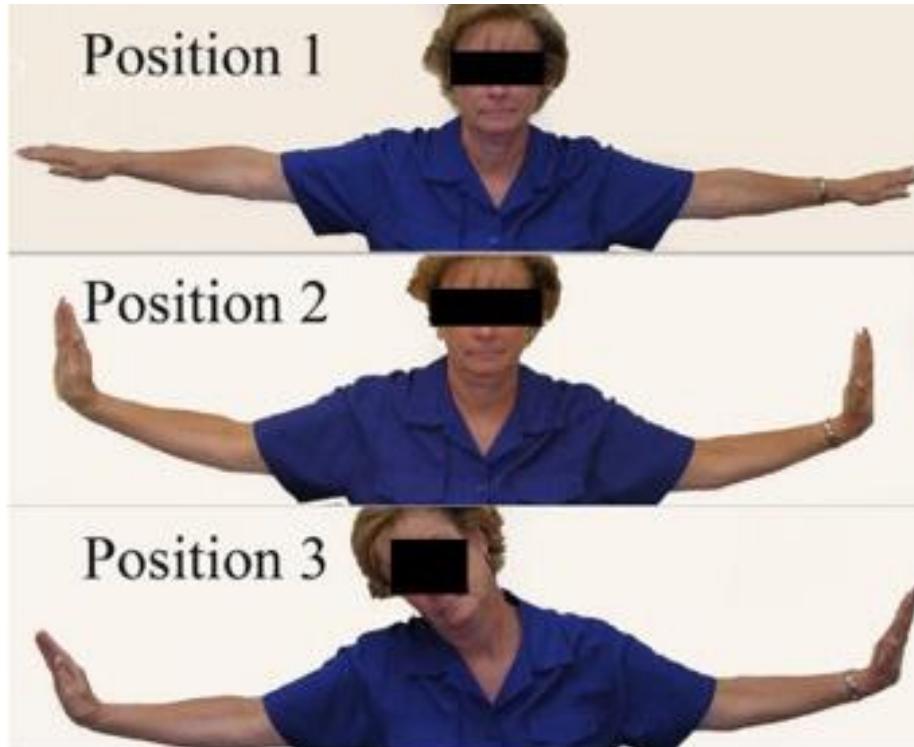


Procedure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SH ER and Abd 90deg• Elbows bent to 90 deg• Open and Close your hands for 3 mins
Positive signs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproduction of symptoms
Rationale:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blood flow to the hand
Diagnostic Values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensitivity – 94% (n=150)

(Betancourt, Benrashid, Gupta, & McGinigle, 2024)

(Balderman et al., 2017)

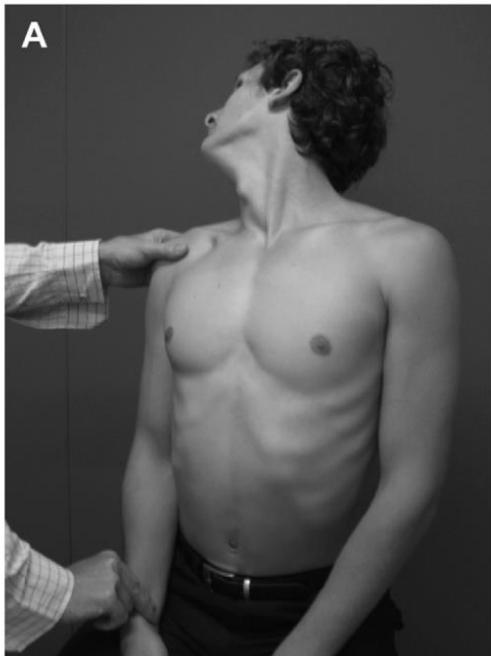
ULTT



Procedure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SH abd 90 deg elbows straight • Active wrist extension • Contralateral head tilting
Positive signs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction of symptoms
Rationale:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanosensitivity
Diagnostic Values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% sensitivity (n=150) • 98% sensitivity (n=50)

(Sanders, Hammond, & Rao, 2007)(Balderman et al., 2017)

ADSON



(Watson, Pizzari, & Balster, 2009)

Procedure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rotation + ER (affected side)• Take a deep breath in• Hold for 30 seconds
Positive signs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproduction of symptoms• Reduced Pulse
Rationale:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stretch of the anterior scalene
Diagnostic Values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensitivity and specificity ~ 75%

(Gillard et al., 2001)

Wright's (or Hyperabduction) Test



(Watson, Pizzari, & Balster, 2009)

Procedure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elbow at 90 deg flex • SH ER and ABD to 180 deg • Hold 1 min
Positive signs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction of symptoms • Reduced Pulse
Rationale:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcoracoid space • But it can be any other spaces
Diagnostic Values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% sensitivity (symptoms) • Combined with Adson (pulse) – 94% specificity (n=48)

(Sanders, Hammond, & Rao, 2007)(Gillard et al., 2001)

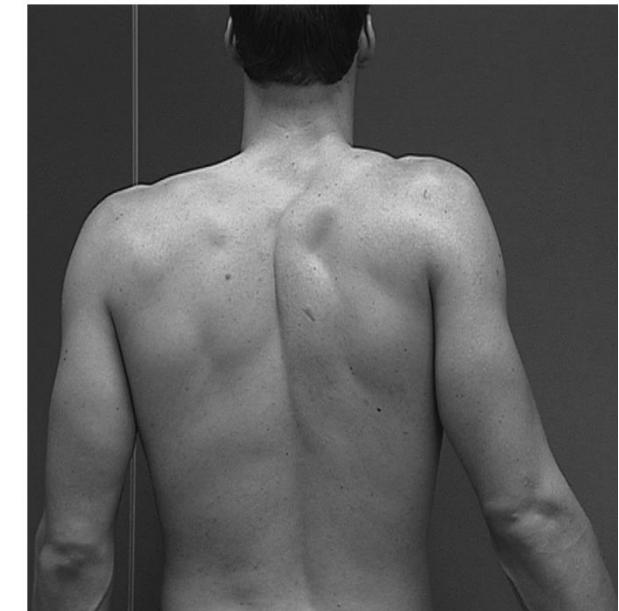
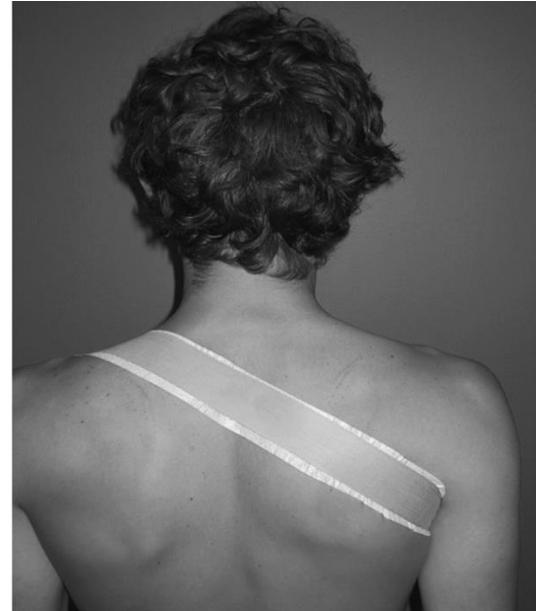
Summary

- **High sensitivity tests – rule out nTOS**
- **Cluster of clinical tests (including Adson) – raise specificity (Gillard et al., 2001)**
- **The best we have got and still suggested by vascular surgery society (Illig et al., 2016)**

Management

- Physiotherapy for nTOS
- Surgery and Injection

Scapular focused interventions



- **Scapular setting - Taping**
- **Add shoulder movements and load**
- **Target the weakness**

(Watson, Pizzari, & Balster, 2010)

Other Interventions

- Stretching – scalene and pec minor
- Manual therapy – cervical, 1st rib, thoracic spine, and muscles.
- Neurodynamics – mechanosensitivity



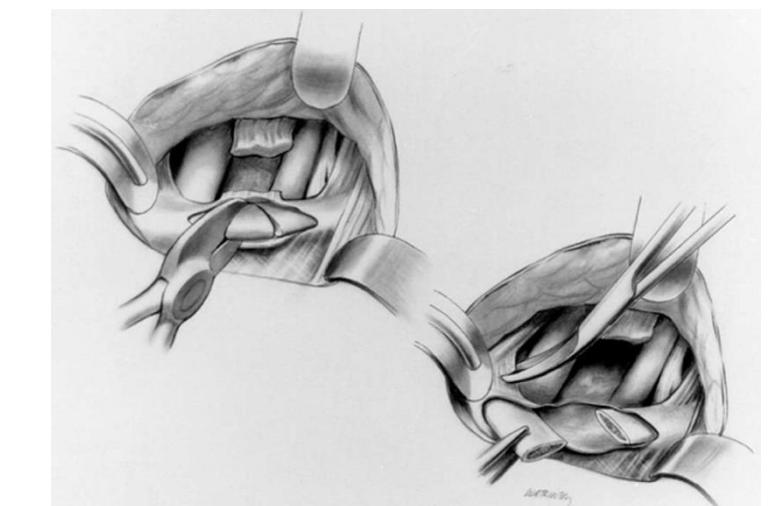
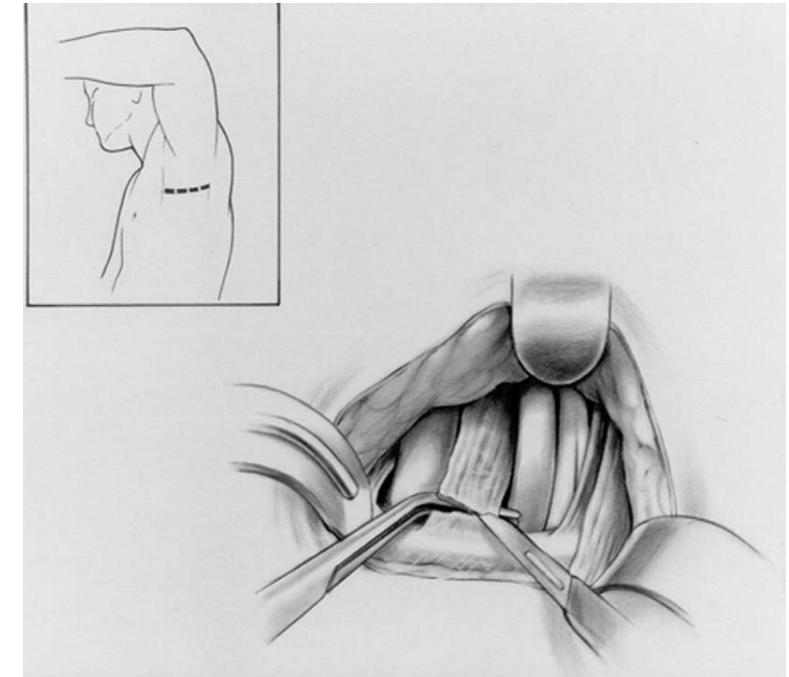
Justify your interventions based on the clinical findings



(Ahmed et al., 2022)

Medical Interventions

- **Botulinum Toxin Injection – Anterior/middle Scalene, Subclavius, and Pec minor.**
 - A SR including 8 studies (n=497) (Kök et al., 2023)
 - “BTX may provide short-lasting symptom relief in some neurogenic TOS patients”
- **Surgery – RCT (n=50)** (Goeteyn et al., 2022)
 - Transaxillary Approach vs physiotherapy program
 - 1st rib resection + scalenectomy + neurolysis + pec minor tenotomy
 - Surgery > Physiotherapy for refractory nTOS



(Urschel, 2005)

Take Home Messages

- **Exclude other conditions**
- **TOS – Cluster of the clinical tests**
- **Impairments – i.e., scapular control or orientation**
- **Consider the patient as a whole person**
- **Injection and surgery are the options**

Thank You

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