

**البحث الثامن: بحث منفرد مقبول للنشر**

**عنوان البحث: Reliability of specific clinical tests and MRI in the diagnosis of rotator cuff tears in comparison with arthroscopy**

**الملخص الانجليزي :**

Shoulder pain is a significant cause of morbidity. Imaging for rotator cuff injury may provide false-positive and false-negative results. Moreover, many studies have questioned both the accuracy and reliability of orthopedic special tests of the shoulder.

Depending on the fact, shoulder arthroscopy is still the gold standard in the diagnosis of a variety of shoulder conditions; this study evaluated the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of specific clinical tests and MRI of rotator cuff tear in relation to arthroscopic findings.

This study was conducted on 45 patients, who were diagnosed clinically to have rotator cuff tear. Mean patients' age at shoulder arthroscopy was 26.18 years old. All patients underwent clinical assessment including the special clinical tests for rotator cuff tear, radiographs, MRI and shoulder arthroscopy. Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of these clinical tests and MRI of rotator cuff tear in relation to arthroscopic findings were recorded.

It was concluded that Jobes test and MRI had good correlation with arthroscopic findings in the diagnosis of supraspinatus tear, Drop arm test had weak correlation while MRI had good correlation with arthroscopic findings in the diagnosis of infraspinatus tear, Lift off test slightly overestimated the diagnosis of subscapularis tear while MRI findings were close to those of arthroscopy. Speed test and MRI correlated fairly well with arthroscopic findings in the diagnosis of biceps tendon pathology.

We believe that traditional clinical examination of the shoulder should remain the cornerstone for making the most probable diagnosis for rotator cuff tear, and the addition of MRI, further increases the likelihood of an accurate diagnosis.