

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52041

Date: 31/05/2025

Title: *Functional Outcome in the Management of Recurrent Shoulder Dislocations by the Latarjet Procedure: A Prospective Observational Study of 30 Patients*

### Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is .....
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision .....
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 31/05/2025

### Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study demonstrates that the Latarjet procedure produces significant functional improvements, pain reduction, and shoulder stability in patients with recurrent anterior dislocations and significant glenoid bone loss. The low complication rate and high patient satisfaction support its use as a reliable surgical option. However, larger, multicenter randomized controlled trials with longer follow-up are necessary to validate these findings, optimize patient selection criteria, and assess long-term durability.

### Reviewer's Comment / Report

#### Strengths:

- Prospective Design:** The study was conducted prospectively, allowing for real-time data collection and minimizing recall bias.
- Clear Inclusion Criteria:** Patients were specifically selected based on well-defined criteria (age 18-45, glenoid bone loss >20%, recurrent dislocations), ensuring relevance to the target population.
- Comprehensive Outcome Measures:** Utilization of multiple validated scoring systems—ROWE, quickDASH, VAS, and ROM—provides a holistic assessment of shoulder function, pain, and stability.
- Robust Follow-up Period:** A 12-month follow-up allows for evaluation of medium-term outcomes and complication profiles.
- Low Complication Rate:** The study reports a very low complication rate (6.7%), supporting the safety profile of the procedure.
- Alignment with Existing Literature:** Findings are consistent with previous research, reinforcing the procedure's efficacy.

#### Weaknesses:

- Small Sample Size:** Involving only 30 patients, limiting the statistical power and generalizability of findings.
- Single-Center Study:** Results may be influenced by center-specific expertise and may not be directly applicable universally.
- Lack of Control Group:** Absence of a comparison group (e.g., alternative surgical techniques or conservative management) limits the strength of conclusions about relative efficacy.
- Short Follow-up Duration:** While a 12-month follow-up captures early to medium-term outcomes, it may not reveal long-term issues such as osteoarthritis or graft failure.
- Potential Selection Bias:** Strict inclusion criteria might exclude patients with other relevant conditions, limiting broader applicability.
- Limited Data on Patient-Specific Factors:** Factors such as activity level, comorbidities, or precise graft positioning are not detailed, which could influence outcomes.