

Fig. E-1

Boxplot demonstrating a change in forward elevation (FE) as compared with the preoperative diagnosis. The box gives the interquartile range, which is the 25th to 75th percentile of data. The line in the box is the median (50th percentile of data). The limits indicate the range other than the outliers (circles). RCT = rotator cuff tear, and OA = osteoarthritis.

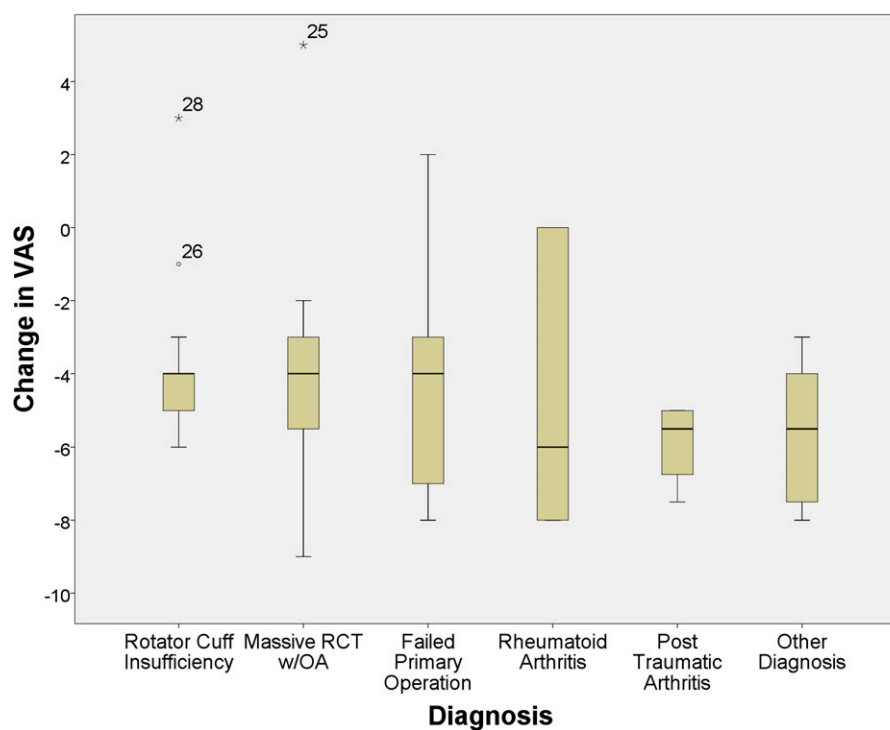


Fig. E-2

Boxplot demonstrating a change in visual analog scale (VAS) score for pain as compared with the preoperative diagnosis. The box gives the interquartile range, which is the 25th to 75th percentile of data. The line in the box is the median (50th percentile of data). The limits indicate the range other than the outliers (circle and stars). RCT = rotator cuff tear, and OA = osteoarthritis.

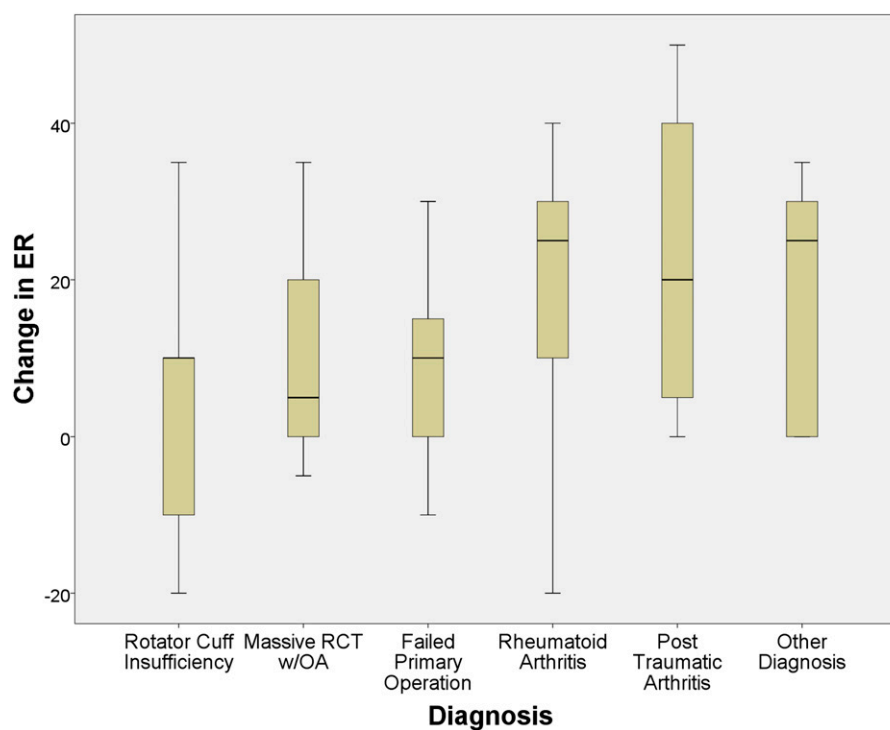


Fig. E-3

Boxplot demonstrating a change in external rotation (ER) as compared with the preoperative diagnosis. The box gives the interquartile range, which is the 25th to 75th percentile of data. The line in the box is the median (50th percentile of data). The limits indicate the range. RCT = rotator cuff tear, and OA = osteoarthritis.

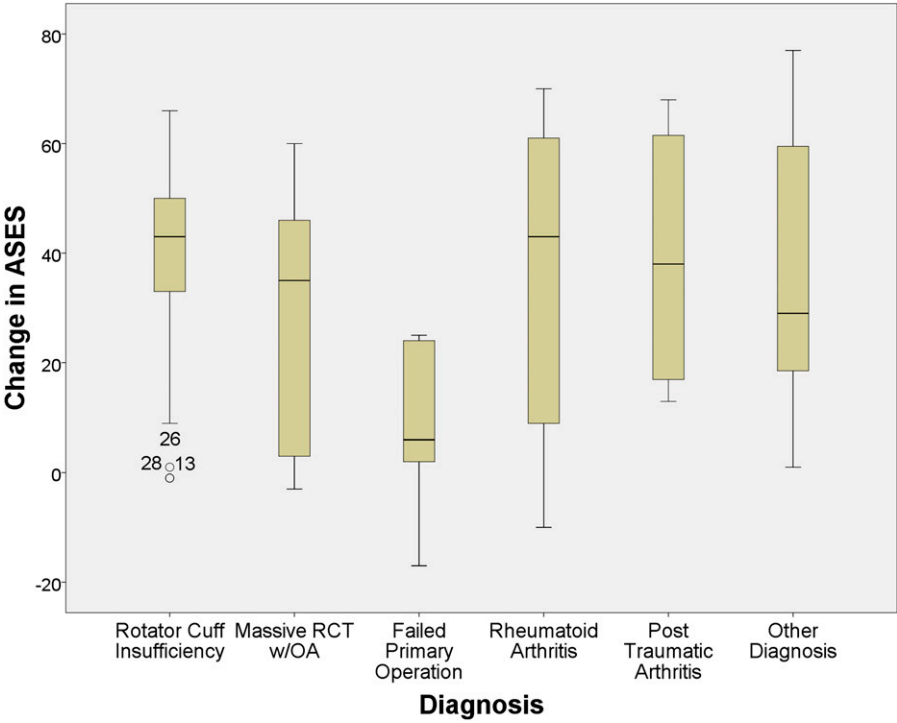


Fig. E-4
Boxplot demonstrating a change in American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons (ASES) score as compared with the preoperative diagnosis. The box gives the interquartile range, which is the 25th to 75th percentile of data. The line in the box is the median (50th percentile of data). The limits indicate the range other than outliers (circles). RCT = rotator cuff tear, and OA = osteoarthritis.

TABLE E-1 Incidence of Complete Tendon Tears Preoperatively	
Type	Incidence
No tears	6 (8.95%)
1-tendon tear	10 (14.93%)
2-tendon tear	29 (43.28%)
3-tendon tear	12 (17.91%)
4-tendon tear	8 (11.94%)
Unable to assess	2 (2.99%)