

TABLE E-1 Patient Demographics

Case	Fracture Type	Displaced	Indication*	Amount of Glenoid Offset†	Side	Age	Sex	BMI‡ (kg/m ²)
1§	I	Y	CTA	6 mm (36N)	R	67	F	33.1
2	I	N	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	R	83	F	23.6
3	II	Y	4-part fracture-dislocation	10 mm (32N)	L	83	M	25.3
4	II	Y	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	R	86	F	28.3
5	II	Y	CTA with glenoid bone loss	6 mm (36N)	R	80	F	46.6
6	II	Y	Failed TSA	6 mm (36N)	L	62	M	24.7
7	II	Y	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	L	74	F	38.3
8	II	Y	CTA from RA	2 mm (36-4)	R	57	F	22.3
9	II	Y	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	R	78	F	24.3
10	II	Y	Proximal humeral nonunion	6 mm (32-4)	R	83	F	24.6
11	III	Y	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	R	87	F	34.7
12	III	Y	CTA from RA with chronic anterior dislocation	4 mm (40N)	L	80	M	27.5
13	III	N	Failed hemiarthroplasty for CTA	6 mm (32-4)	R	85	F	21.9
14§	III	Y	CTA with failed RCR	6 mm (32-4)	L	67	F	33.1
15	III	Y	CTA with glenoid bone loss	6 mm (36N)	R	75	F	32.3
16	III	Y	CTA	6 mm (32-4)	L	79	F	18.5

*CTA = rotator cuff tear arthropathy, TSA = total shoulder arthroplasty, RA = rheumatoid arthritis, and RCR = rotator cuff repair. †Size of glenospheres (DJO Orthopaedics, Austin, Texas) listed include 32 neutral (32N), 32 minus 4 (32-4), 36 neutral (36N), 36 minus 4 (36-4), and 40 neutral (40N). ‡BMI = body mass index. §Cases 1 and 14 were in the same patient.

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Dominant Hand	Diagnosed with Osteoporosis	Endocrine Disease	Autoimmune Disease	Cigarette Smoking	Excessive Alcohol Use	Steroid Use
R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
R	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
R	N	N	N	N	N	N
R	N	Y	N	N	N	N
R	N	N	N	N	N	Y
R	N	N	N	N	N	N
R	N	N	N	N	N	Y
R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
R	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
R	N	N	N	N	N	N
R	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
R	Y	N	N	N	N	N
R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
R	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
R	Y	N	N	N	N	N