

A randomised controlled trial of long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in the management of rotator cuff related shoulder pain

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ABSTRACT

Study design Multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled randomised clinical trial.

Objectives To compare the effectiveness of long chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) as part of the management for people diagnosed with rotator cuff related shoulder pain (RCRSP).

Summary of background Although there is no robust evidence to support their use, omega-3 PUFAs have been recommended for those with tendinopathy due to their potential to moderate inflammation.

Methods Participants with RCRSP (n=73) were randomised to take either nine MaxEPA capsules providing 1.53 g eicosapentaenoic acid, 1.04 g docosahexaenoic acid or nine matching placebo capsules containing oleic acid per day for 8 weeks. In addition, participants attended an exercise/education programme for 8 weeks. Participants were assessed at prerandomisation, 8 weeks (primary outcome point), 3 months, 6 months and 12 months (secondary outcome point). Primary outcome was the Oxford Shoulder Score (OSS). Secondary outcomes included the Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI), Patient Specific Functional Score, Euro Qol 5D-3L, Short Form 36, global rating of change and impairment measurements. Analysis was by intention to treat.

Results Difference in the change in the OSS between the two groups at 2 months was -0.1 (95% CI -2.6 to 2.5, p=0.95). The change in SPADI scores was -8.3 (95% CI -15.6 to -0.94, p=0.03, analysed by analysis of covariance adjusted for baseline) at 3 months.

Conclusion Omega-3 PUFA supplementation may have a modest effect on disability and pain outcomes in RCRSP.

INTRODUCTION

Rotator cuff related shoulder pain (RCRSP) is characterised by pain and dysfunction arising from one or more of the rotator cuff tendons¹ and maybe associated with long-term morbidity and functional loss. The reported life time incidence of RCRSP may reach 67%^{2,3} and the annual incidence over 1%.^{4,5} Many continue experiencing pain and functional disability for up to 1 year,⁶⁻⁸ and over 50% of individuals experience continued pain after 3 years.⁹

What are the new findings?

- ▶ The effect of taking omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) supplements on disability and pain outcomes in people with rotator cuff related shoulder pain (RCRSP) is no greater than placebo.
- ▶ Change in self-reported pain and disability scores was similar between groups over all outcome points and is linked to the exercise intervention (or another mechanism such as natural improvement) rather than omega-3 PUFA supplements.
- ▶ Further research is warranted to determine whether higher doses, longer duration doses or earlier intervention of omega-3 PUFA regimes would influence disability and function in RCRSP.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the near future?

- ▶ Clinicians can be confident that class and home exercise prescription without the addition of omega-3 PUFA supplements provides improvement in function and reduction in pain over time in those presenting with RCRSP.

Much is still unknown about the pathophysiology and management of RCRSP. One hypothesis considers involvement of inflammation in the pathoetiology and symptomology.¹⁰ The accumulation of inflammatory cells in human tendons¹¹⁻¹³ and in animal models,^{14,15} coupled with increased levels of proinflammatory cytokines evident in tendinopathic rotator cuff tissue,¹⁶⁻¹⁸ may support this hypothesis. Advice, education and graduated exercise forms the main RCRSP management, and although demonstrate equivalent outcomes to surgery,^{19,20} incomplete symptom resolution is common. Subsequently, other interventions must be considered.

The rationale underpinning fish oil supplementation in RCRSP lies in the anti-inflammatory effects of omega-3

polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs).²¹ While omega-3 PUFAs have been found to have beneficial effects on a range of inflammatory conditions,²² the results cannot be directly translated to RCRSP.

Two previous trials have reported conflicting findings regarding efficacy of omega-3 PUFAs for tendinopathy treatment.^{23 24} While the potential for dietary supplementation of omega-3 PUFAs and antioxidants to reduce disability and morbidity associated with RCRSP is appealing, it has not yet been formally investigated.²¹

The primary aim of this RCT was to assess whether 2 months supplementation with omega-3 PUFAs combined with exercise, conferred any benefit (measured by pain reduction and improved disability and function) over a placebo and the same exercise programme in RCRSP management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design

Multicentre, two armed, double-blind, randomised placebo controlled clinical trial (ISRCTN17856844).

Seventy-three participants were recruited from three secondary care and one primary care National Health Service (NHS) physiotherapy departments in London, UK. Inclusion criteria include 18–80 years, a 3-month or greater history of unilateral shoulder pain, pain produced or increased during shoulder flexion and/or abduction and/or external rotation of the symptomatic shoulder and a minimum of four of the following: positive Neer's impingement sign, positive Hawkins and Kennedy test, pain and weakness reproduced on full and/or empty can test, pain and weakness on resisted shoulder external rotation and pain on palpation over greater tuberosity of the humerus. Exclusion criteria include allergy/ unwilling to take fish oils or currently taking over 1 g/day of fish oils, diabetes, pregnancy or breast feeding, reproduction of shoulder symptoms during active cervical spine movements, post-traumatic onset of symptoms, radiographic or clinical evidence of shoulder instability (sulcus, anterior/posterior draw, relocation test, apprehension test).

Patient involvement

Patients were involved in outcome measure selection and burden of the assessment. Patients were not involved at the study design stage or in the recruitment or conduct of the study. A one-page synopsis of the study results will be disseminated to the participants via mail or email.

Consent and randomisation

Participants provided written informed consent prior to study enrolment and were randomly assigned using predetermined computer-generated codes into allocated groups. Concealment to group allocation was via serially numbered opaque envelopes, produced by a third party who held the randomisation codes. The chief investigator and participants remained blind to group allocation for study duration until all data had been entered into the statistical database.

Intervention

MaxEPA (Seven Seas Ltd, Hull, UK, MHRA product licence 19488/0353) soft shell capsules containing 170 mg eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), 115 mg docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and 2 units/g tocopherols acetate (vitamin E) were provided. The placebo supplement was identical in appearance and contained a mixed inert oil (olive oil BP containing the same amount of vitamin E and antioxidants as the active treatment), EPA and DHA being replaced by oleic acid. Both group's participants were asked to take nine capsules daily for 2 months and recommended to take the capsules with meals to minimise any gastrointestinal irritation. Participants were requested to return any unused capsules at the end of the study.

All participants attended weekly, hour long RCRSP exercise and education groups, for 8 weeks.

The exercises aimed to improve strength and sensorimotor control of the shoulder and included lower limb exercises. Physiotherapists delivered manual therapy shoulder techniques, determined pragmatically based on what was considered most appropriate for approximately 1 min.

Participants were assessed by the chief investigator or research assistant at baseline, 8 weeks, 3 months, 6 months and 1 year.

Outcome measures completed included:

1. Disability: Oxford Shoulder Score (OSS) and Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI).
2. Pain: Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) and Short Form (SF) 36 bodily pain (BP) domain.
3. Quality of life: SF 36 and Euro Qol 5D-3 L.
4. Function: Patient Specific Functional Score (PSFS).
5. Global perception of change score.
6. Impairment measures; shoulder range of motion and strength.

Plasma fatty acids, capsules returned and self-report numbers of capsules taken were used as measures of adherence with the supplement intervention. Exercise class attendance and documentation of home exercises undertaken gave an indication regarding adherence with exercise intervention.

Sample size calculations were based on a change in OSS as the primary outcome. When designing the study, the minimal clinically important difference was not published for the OSS, but from previous work,²⁵ it was estimated to be five which is equivalent to a 21% change from the midpoint of the scale (0–48). A change of six has recently been shown to be the minimal important difference and smallest detectable change for the OSS.²⁶ The SD of the OSS is 5.87.²⁵ The sample size was calculated to be 29 subjects in each of the two groups (58 in total), to detect a five-point change at $p < 0.05$ with a 90% power. Allowing for a dropout rate of 10%,⁶ the study aimed to randomise 32 participants to each group.

Adverse events were defined as intervention side effects requiring medical intervention.

Table 1 Participant demographic data

Variable	Placebo (n=35)	Treatment (n=38)
Gender: male	20 (57.1%)	17 (44.7%)
Age (years)	52.0 (16.2)	52.2 (12.0)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	28.9 (8.4)	27.5 (5.2)
Waist circumference (cm)	98.8 (16.4)	94.8 (13.0)
Current smoker	5 (14.3%)	5 (14.3%)
Plasma eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid (wt%)	3.9 (1.5)	4.1 (1.8)
Analgesia medication	10 (28.6%)*	3 (7.9%)
Statin medication	7 (20%)	6 (15.8%)
Symptom duration (months)	10 (4–18)	9 (6–19.5)
Mechanism of injury		
Insidious	17 (48.6%)	21 (55%)
Accident/fall	5 (14.3%)	8 (21.1%)
Lifting/repetitive movement	6 (17.1%)	6 (15.8%)
Exercise	7 (20.0%)	3 (7.9%)
Able to sleep on symptomatic shoulder	17 (48.6%)	17 (44.7%)

Summary measures represent means/N (SD/%/range). Differences between groups test with Mann-Whitney test or χ^2 test.

*P=0.03

wt%, weight percentage.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis of the data was conducted using SPSS for windows V.22.0 (IBM Software, Hampshire, UK). Standard distributional checks were made, and where appropriate, analyses were attempted following log transformation.

The data was analysed on an intention-to-treat basis. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) tests were conducted for within-subject factor (assessment time point) and between-group factor (supplement type; placebo or treatment) with OSS as the dependent variable, the treatment allocation as the predictor factor, age, gender and body mass index as covariates and the baseline OSS as an offset variable. A mixed-model ANCOVA analysis was also used to look for change over the whole study period in each outcome measure adjusting for the baseline measurements. Similar analyses were conducted for secondary outcomes efficacy analysis: ANCOVA and mixed-model ANCOVA.

RESULTS

Seventy-three participants were consented between December 2008 and January 2013, when precalculated sample reached. More participants in the placebo group reported use of analgesic medication ($p=0.02$; χ^2 test). There were no other significant differences in baseline characteristics or outcome measures between groups (table 1).

At the primary outcome point at 2 months, 71 (96%) participants were reassessed, and at 12 months, 65 (89%) participants were reassessed. There was no statistically significant difference in the attrition rate between groups (figure 1).

Adherence to the interventions

No significant difference in intervention adherence was found between groups. There was a statistically significant difference in the blood plasma levels of omega-3 PUFAs (EPA and DHA) at the end of the intervention between the two groups (mean difference=2.4, 95% CI 1.6 to 3.1, $p<0.001$) (figure 2).

Both groups demonstrated a significant reduction in disability, as measured by the OSS. There was on average a 25% reduction in disability (95% CI 15.3 to 34.6; mean difference=8.2) in the placebo group and 25% reduction (95% CI 13.5 to 36.2; mean difference=6.7) in the intervention group at 2 months (table 2).

No statistically significant difference was found in the change in the primary outcome, OSS, between the two groups at 2 months (adjusted mean difference=-0.1, 95% CI -2.6 to 2.5, $p=0.95$) and up to 12 months (adjusted mean difference=-0.3, 95% CI -3.3 to 2.6, $p=0.82$) (table 2, figure 3).

A statistically significant reduction in level of perceived disability as measured by SPADI was observed in both groups (2 months: placebo mean difference=16.9, 95% CI 10.9 to 22.9, $p=0.00$ and omega-3 PUFA mean difference=15.9, 95% CI 9.5 to 22.2, $p=0.00$; 12 months: placebo mean difference=15.7 95% CI 8.2 to 23.3, $p=0.00$ and omega-3 PUFA mean difference=7.8, 95% CI 0.9 to 14.71, $p=0.03$).

The PUFA supplement group showed a statistically significant change when compared with the placebo group (adjusted mean difference=-8.6, 95% CI -15.6 to -0.9, $p=0.03$, analysed by ANCOVA adjusted for baseline) at 3 months (table 2, figure 4).

A statistically significant reduction in pain was reported by both groups at the primary outcome point (NRS ($p<0.01$) and the SF 36 BP ($p<0.01$) component). At 2 months, the placebo group demonstrated a 2.2 point reduction (95% CI 1.2 to 3.1), and the omega-3 PUFA group demonstrated a 2.1 point reduction (95% CI 0.04 to 2.3) in the NRS.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups for the secondary outcomes when compared at any follow-up point (table 2 and table 3).

There were significant differences found in shoulder abduction and flexion range of motion between the two groups ($p<0.01$) in favour of the treatment group (flexion mean difference=7.7°, 95% CI 2.4 to 12.9, abduction mean difference=10.4°, 95% CI 3.1 to 17.7). These differences may not be clinically important. Shoulder external rotation strength at 12 months was also found to be statistically significantly different between groups in favour of the treatment group ($p<0.01$).

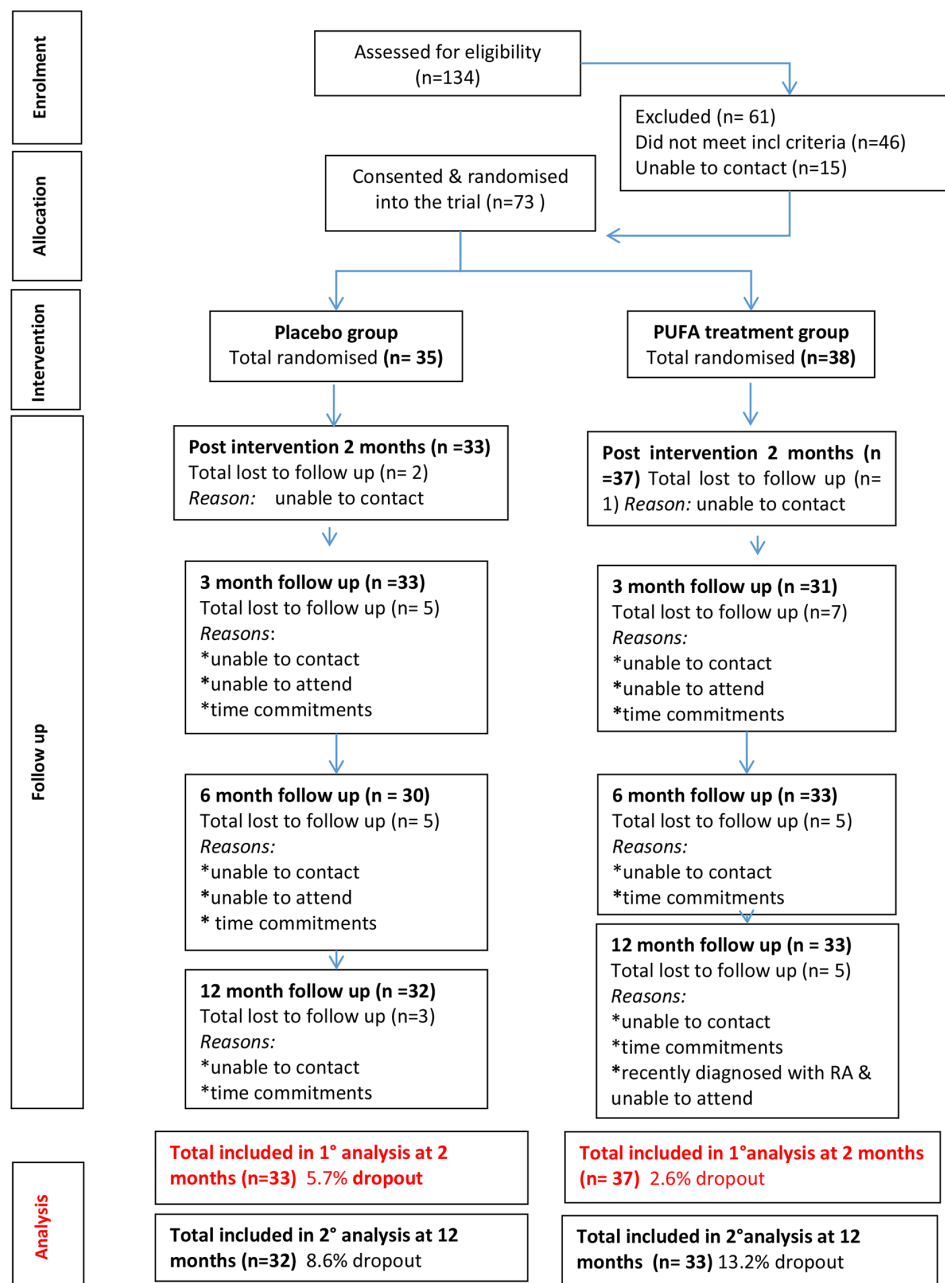


Figure 1 Consort diagram.

There were no statistically significant differences in pre-trial and post-trial fatty acid intakes for the participants (estimated from 4-day food diaries).

No serious adverse events were reported.

A post hoc analysis of the effect of increased EPA and DHA within the plasma and the improvement in disability and pain at the primary outcome point of 2 months using regression and partial correlations adjusted for treatment group was conducted. A relationship between increasing EPA and DHA plasma levels and decreasing reported pain as measured by the NRS was found (correlation -31% for EPA and 32% for DHA, $p=0.01$ for both EPA and DHA). For each unit increase of EPA and DHA, there was on average a 9% and 14% change observed in the NRS score, respectively.

DISCUSSION

This study investigated the efficacy of omega-3 PUFA supplements alongside an exercise intervention for RCRSP. Study results demonstrated statistically and clinically significant improvements in disability and pain in both group's participants at 2, 3, 6 and 12 months. The omega-3 PUFA group demonstrated a more rapid improvement in disability of 64% improvement from baseline at 3 months, compared with a 42% in the placebo group on secondary outcome measure (SPADI). However, no discernible difference was noted between the two groups in OSS and NRS scores and so may be an anomaly, further investigation would be indicated.

Two previous randomised controlled trials investigating the efficacy of omega-3 PUFA supplements and

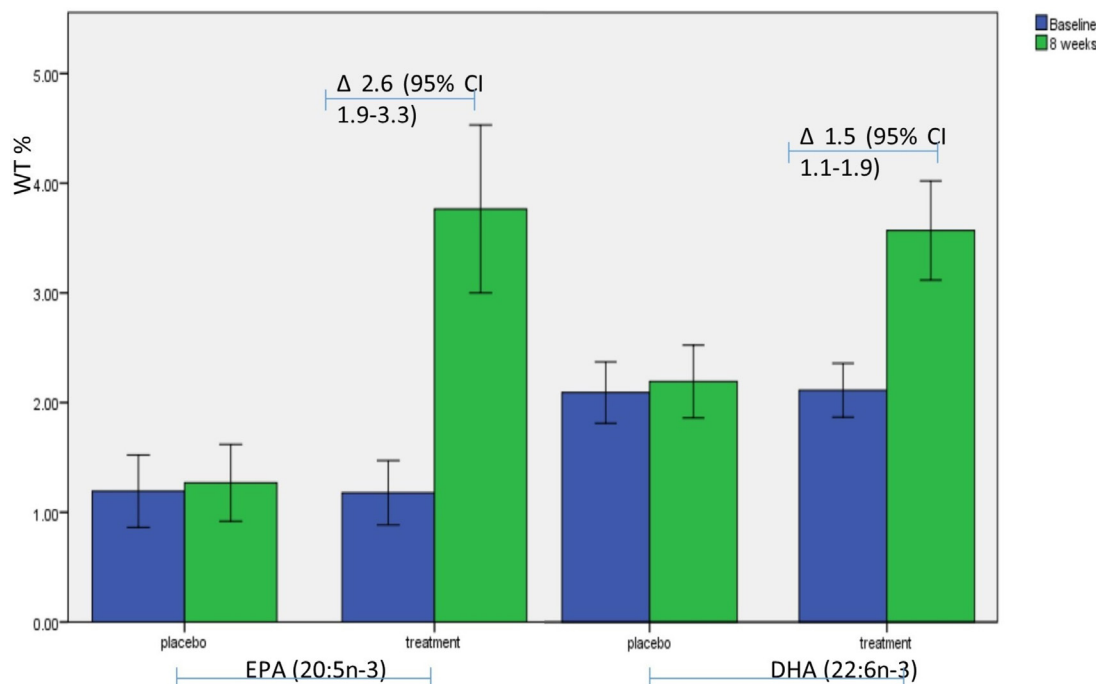


Figure 2 Graph showing the rise in EPA and DHA plasma levels within the treatment group, within group comparisons made using a paired samples t-test. DHA, docosahexaenoic acid; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; wt%, percentage weight; Δ , mean difference and 95% CI between baseline and follow-up.

tendinopathies were identified.^{23 24} Mavrogenis *et al*'s double-blinded study reported a significant improvement in pain after 32 days of supplementation with omega-3 PUFA and an antioxidant pill in recreational athletes with tendinopathies.²¹ However, methodological limitations included participant selection bias, an absence of intention to treat²⁷ and broad inclusion criteria. Poor clarity surrounding confounding factors, including the implications of using ultrasound in treatment packages further limited the potential impact of findings.

Roe *et al*, using an omega-3 PUFA supplement and antioxidant pill for 56 days on subjects with lateral elbow tendinopathy, found no statistically significant differences in pain at either week 8 or 24. Methodological differences between the three studies may explain the discrepancies in the outcomes and conclusions. Mavrogenis *et al*²³ did not use an intention-to-treat analysis, and 23% of subjects were excluded. Furthermore, the mean duration of symptoms reported by Mavrogenis *et al*²³ was 6 months compared with the current study (9 months) and that of Roe *et al* (18 months). Poorer outcomes are associated with longer duration of symptoms,²⁸ raising the possibility that supplementation at an earlier stage may be of greater benefit. This is purely speculative, and the hypothesis requires testing. Additionally, all studies involved different treatments in the experimental groups.

No study included a non-treatment control group. Therefore, the improvements in reported disability may be due to regression to the mean,²⁹ the immediate or longer term effects of exercise, other treatments or the immediate or longer term influence of the supplements.

The dosage of 2.6 g omega-3 PUFA per day was lower than the 5.1 g in the studies conducted both by Mavrogenis *et al*²³ and Roe *et al*. While positive effects were noted at that dose given in the Mavrogenis *et al*'s²³ experimental group, similar outcomes were not reported by Roe *et al*, indicating the positive outcome in the Mavrogenis *et al*'s²³ study cannot be explained by dosage alone. Omega-3 PUFA (2.6 g) was selected in the present study based on the lower predicted efficacy level of omega-3 PUFA in the previous trials.³⁰

The relationship observed in this study with EPA and DHA and pain (as measured by NRS) supports the argument of investigating the efficacy of higher doses of omega-3 PUFA.

Adherence to the intervention was good; capsules returned matched reported consumption and significant increases in the proportions of EPA and DHA in plasma lipids provide independent verification. There were, however, considerable variations in the extent of the increases in EPA and DHA within the participants allocated to the intervention group possibly reflecting different body sizes and other fatty acids, particularly omega-6 fatty acids, in their background diet. The increases in EPA and DHA are comparable with other studies that have used intakes of omega-3 PUFA in the range of 2–3 g/d.³¹ MaxEPA which was used in the present study contains in total approximately 35% long-chain omega-3 fatty acids (including 18:4 n-3, 20:4 n-3, 22:5 n-3), with EPA and DHA typically providing 18% and 12% of the fatty acids. Allowing for the non-fatty acid components, the calculated intake of total long-chain

Table 2 Outcome measures during the course of the trial

Outcome measure	Intervention group	
	Placebo	Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids
Disability (Oxford Shoulder Score, 0–48; 48 best)		
Baseline	31.7 (28.9 to 34.5)	32.0 (29.5 to 34.5)
2 months	39.9 (37.5 to 42.4)	38.7 (36.1 to 41.3)
3 months	39.5 (37.1 to 41.8)	40.5 (37.9 to 43.1)
6 months	42.1 (40.4 to 43.8)	41.6 (39.2 to 44.1)
12 months	43.1 (41.2 to 45.0)	43.0 (40.7 to 45.4)
Disability (Shoulder Pain and Disability Index, 0–100; 0=best)		
Baseline	43.1 (21.5)	38.7 (22.3)
2 months	25.1 (22.8)	23.4 (23.1)
3 months	25.3 (21.1)	13.9 (18.1)*
6 months	16.9 (18.3)	13.3 (19.0)
12 months	9.9 (2.4)	11.2 (19.2)
Function (Patient Specific Functional Score 0–100; 100 best)		
Baseline	38.4 (31.8 to 44.9)	36.8 (30.3 to 43.3)
2 months	58.4 (50.2 to 66.6)	64.6 (56.8 to 72.3)
3 months	68.9 (61.0 to 76.8)	72.0 (64.6 to 79.5)
6 months	72.9 (65.3 to 80.5)	76.6 (69.3 to 83.8)
12 months	78.8 (70.6 to 87.0)	80.4 (73.0 to 87.9)
Pain (Numerical Rating Scale, 0–10; 0=best)		
Baseline	6.3 (5.7 to 6.9)	6.0 (5.3 to 6.7)
2 months	4.0 (3.2 to 4.8)	3.8 (2.9 to 4.6)
3 months	3.5 (2.6 to 4.4)	2.6 (1.8 to 3.3)
6 months	3.3 (2.3 to 4.3)	2.9 (2.0 to 3.7)
12 months	2.1 (1.3 to 2.9)	2.1 (1.2 to 3.0)
Pain (Short Form 36 bodily pain, 0–100; 100=best)		
Baseline	47.9 (41.6 to 54.2)	51.6 (44.7 to 58.5)
2 months	64.7 (57.8 to 71.5)	67.3 (61.4 to 73.2)
3 months	62.2 (55.1 to 69.4)	71.1 (64.3 to 77.8)
6 months	73.4 (66.8 to 79.9)	74.5 (67.0 to 81.9)
12 months	69.6 (61.9 to 77.3)	80.2 (73.5 to 86.9)
Quality of Life (EQ-5D-3L, –0.5 to 1.0; 1=best)		
Baseline	0.7 (0.6 to 0.8)	0.7 (0.6 to 0.8)
2 months	0.7 (0.7 to 0.8)	0.8 (0.7 to 0.9)
3 months	0.8 (0.7 to 0.8)	0.8 (0.8 to 0.9)
6 months	0.8 (0.7 to 0.9)	0.8 (0.8 to 0.9)
12 months	0.8 (0.8 to 0.9)	0.9 (0.8 to 0.9)
Visual Analogue Scale for quality of life (EQ-5D-3L, 0–100; 100=best)		
Baseline	72.9 (68.3 to 77.5)	70.2 (64.1 to 76.4)
2 months	78.3 (73.5 to 82.0)	80.2 (76.3 to 84.1)
3 months	79.3 (75.2 to 83.5)	82.4 (77.4 to 87.4)

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Outcome measure	Intervention group	
	Placebo	Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids
6 months	82.8 (79.5 to 86.0)	82.2 (78.0 to 86.3)
12 months	78.7 (71.3 to 86.0)	79.1 (73.4 to 84.9)
Global perception of change (0–100; 100=best)		
2 months	54.1 (43.8 to 64.4)	55.3 (45.4 to 65.2)
3 months	66.1 (58.3 to 74.0)	70.8 (61.9 to 79.7)
6 months	75.6 (68.2 to 82.9)	74.2 (63.2 to 85.2)
12 months	80.0 (72.2 to 87.8)	78.0 (66.9 to 89.1)

Summary measures are means (95% CIs) analysed using independent samples t-test and between-group comparison by univariate analysis of covariance adjusted for baseline value, age, gender and body mass index.

*Represents a statistically significant difference

omega-3 fatty acids would be close to 3 g/day, the level where triglyceride lowering effects are noted as well as effects on blood pressure. With allowance for incomplete consumption (eight vs nine capsules/day), this still would provide a total intake of 2.7 g/day of omega-3 fatty acids. While higher intakes of omega-3 might have greater anti-inflammatory effects, the safety of higher intakes taken for long periods of time is less established.

LIMITATIONS

Two months supplementation was selected due to evidence suggesting that there is a maximal incorporation into the plasma phospholipids at 4 weeks.^{32 33} The positive results reported by Mavrogenis *et al*²³ were seen at 32 days, which was half the duration of the intervention and first outcome point of the current study. However,

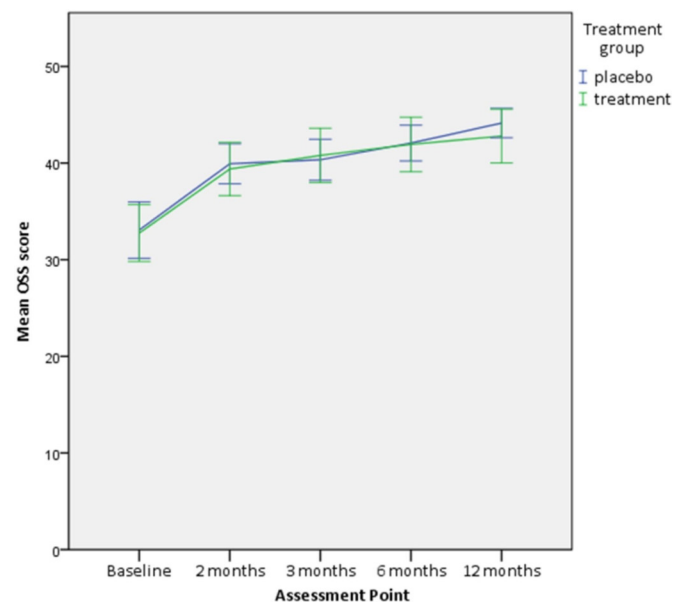


Figure 3 Oxford Shoulder Score (OSS) at each assessment point. Error bars=95% CI.

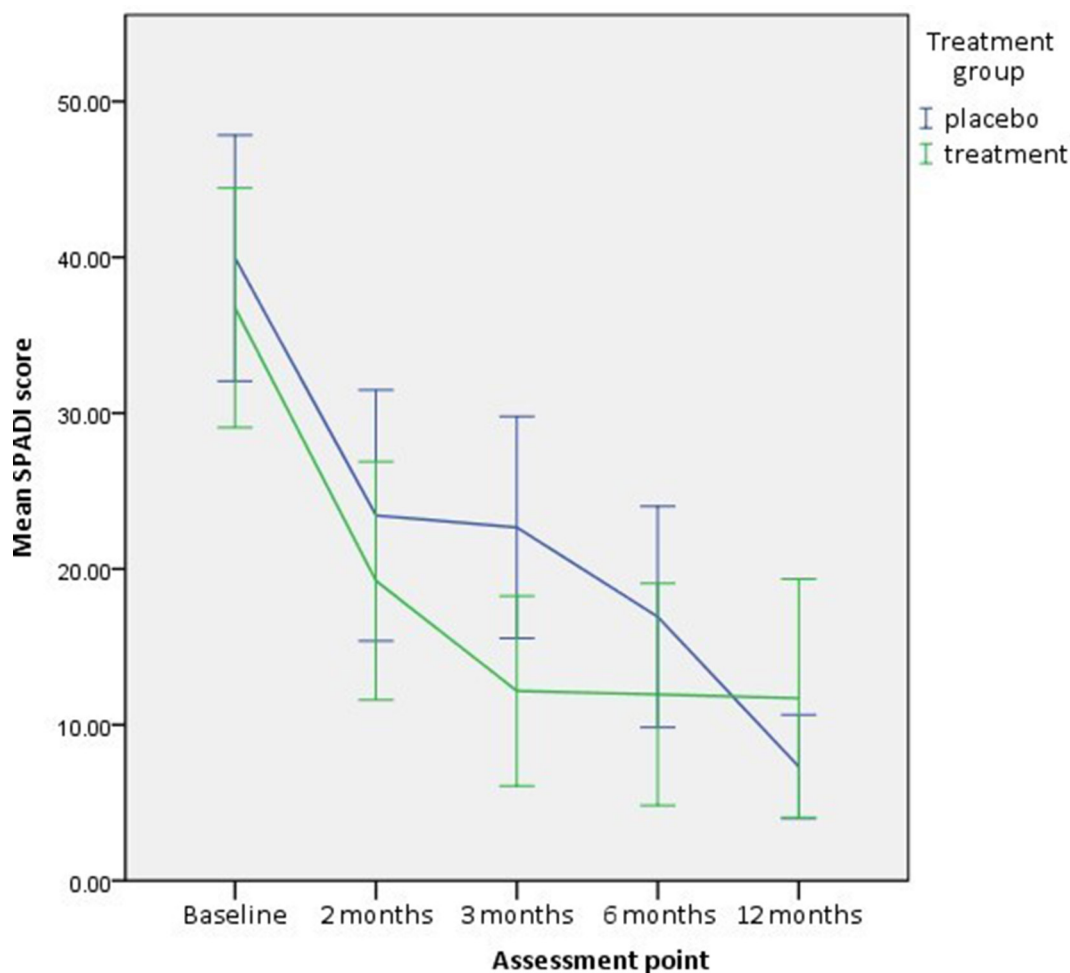


Figure 4 Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI) at each assessment point. Error bars = 95% CI.

in trials of omega-3 PUFAs for rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, supplementation duration can last up to 6 months. It is not possible to say whether ongoing supplementation or a higher dose would have afforded any additional benefit in this study.

Improvement in disability associated with attendance to the exercise group may have overshadowed any change in disability directly associated with omega-3 PUFA supplement use. However, a well-structured exercise programme is current best practice intervention for RCRSP¹ and subsequently potentially unethical to withdraw this intervention.

Possibly that the OSS was not sensitive enough to detect any change attributable to the omega-3 PUFA supplements. A statistically significant difference in reduction in disability (as measured by SPADI) was seen at 3 months but not mirrored in the OSS. This is despite reported good correlation between the OSS and SPADI (correlation coefficient=0.85) and good agreement between the scores (weighted kappa=0.79).³⁴ The recall period of the two questionnaires may explain the difference. The SPADI asks the respondent to recall symptoms during the past week, whereas the OSS asks the respondent to recall symptoms over the past 4 weeks. Between the primary

outcome point at 2 months and the subsequent follow-up at 3 months, there was only a 4-week break. It is possible that any additional benefit experienced between 2 and 3 months was not recorded by the OSS due to the duration of the recall period. Although questionable whether a difference of 8.25 observed between the groups in the SPADI at 3 months is clinically meaningful when the minimal clinically important difference (MCID) of the SPADI has been reported to range from 8 to 20.^{35–38} Similarly, this finding may have occurred by chance, especially as the difference was not sustained.

Assessments were carried out by more than one examiner which may have introduced measurement error. The intertester reliability of the impairment measures by the examiners was found to be adequate (table 3).³⁹ As for the SPADI, the primary outcome measure was the OSS, a self-administrated questionnaire, and as such, it is unlikely that the results would be influenced by a change in the examiner.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this randomised placebo controlled trial suggest that an exercise program combined with 9 g/day (2.6 g EPA and DHA) of omega-3 PUFA for 8 weeks

Table 3 Impairment measures during the course of the trial

Outcome measure	Intervention group	
	Placebo	Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid
Symptomatic GHJ flexion (measured in degrees)		
Baseline	141.1 (134.2 to 148.0)	140.4 (134.6 to 146.2)
2 months	144.5 (137.9 to 151.1)	145.2 (139.1 to 151.3)
3 months	146.6 (142.0 to 151.2)	152.8* (148.6 to 157.0)
6 months	150.6 (144.9 to 156.3)	151.1 (145.6 to 156.6)
12 months	149.7 (144.9 to 154.5)	151.7 (145.8 to 157.6)
Symptomatic GHJ abduction (measured in degrees)		
Baseline	134.6 (125.2 to 144.0)	131.5 (122.6 to 140.4)
2 months	144.3 (137.4 to 151.2)	138.1 (130.3 to 145.9)
3 months	140.4 (133.5 to 147.3)	148.4* (144.0 to 152.8)
6 months	149.2 (142.9 to 155.5)	148.1 (142.2 to 154.0)
12 months	146.1 (139.7 to 152.5)	150.8 (145.3 to 156.3)
Symptomatic GHJ external rotation (measured in cm)		
Baseline	41.1 (39.2 to 43.0)	39.3 (37.4 to 41.2)
2 months	41.4 (39.4 to 43.3)	40.5 (39.0 to 42.1)
3 months	42.0 (39.6 to 44.4)	41.9 (39.9 to 43.9)
6 months	42.4 (40.1 to 44.7)	40.6 (38.2 to 43.0)
12 months	44.0 (42.0 to 46.0)	42.4 (40.5 to 44.3)
Symptomatic GHJ hand behind back (measured in cm)		
Baseline	31.0 (27.6 to 34.4)	30.8 (26.9 to 34.7)
2 months	28.3 (24.8 to 31.8)	28.6 (22.9 to 28.7)
3 months	27.5 (24.0 to 31.0)	25.8 (22.6 to 29.0)
6 months	26.2 (23.3 to 29.0)	24.6 (22.4 to 26.8)
12 months	24.8 (21.2 to 28.4)	23.4 (20.8 to 26.0)
Symptomatic GHJ flexion strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	21.6 (19.6 to 23.6)	21.1 (17.7 to 24.5)
2 months	24.5 (22.1 to 26.9)	22.8 (19.4 to 26.2)
3 months	25.2 (22.6 to 27.8)	22.1 (18.5 to 25.7)
6 months	27.1 (24.4 to 29.6)	26.4 (22.6 to 30.2)
12 months	26.6 (23.6 to 29.6)	25.6 (27.2 to 29.0)
Symptomatic GHJ abduction strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	21.6 (18.6 to 24.6)	19.3 (16.6 to 22.0)
2 months	25.7 (22.7 to 28.7)	22.4 (19.2 to 25.6)
3 months	25.6 (22.3 to 28.9)	22.3 (18.9 to 25.7)
6 months	26.7 (24.1 to 29.3)	24.9 (21.7 to 28.1)
12 months	27.6 (25.0 to 30.2)	27.2 (23.7 to 30.7)
Symptomatic full can strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	9.4 (7.6 to 11.2)	8.3 (6.4 to 10.2)
2 months	11.4 (9.4 to 13.4)	10.2 (7.8 to 12.6)
3 months	12.2 (10.0 to 14.4)	10.8 (8.1 to 13.5)
6 months	12.4 (10.3 to 14.5)	11.7 (9.3 to 14.1)
12 months	13.0 (11.2 to 14.8)	12.6 (10.2 to 15.0)
Symptomatic empty can strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	9.1 (7.6 to 10.6)	7.5 (5.8 to 9.2)
2 months	11.8 (10.0 to 13.6)	10.3 (8.1 to 12.5)
3 months	12.6 (10.7 to 14.5)	9.9 (7.6 to 12.2)

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Outcome measure	Intervention group	
	Placebo	Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid
Symptomatic GHJ flexion (measured in degrees)		
6 months	13.1 (11.3 to 14.9)	11.5 (9.3 to 13.7)
12 months	14.3 (11.5 to 17.1)	12.8 (10.6 to 15.0)
Symptomatic external rotation strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	15.4 (13.3 to 17.5)	12.7 (10.8 to 14.6)
2 months	16.8 (14.8 to 18.8)	15.6 (13.2 to 18.0)
3 months	17.8 (15.5 to 20.1)	16.2 (13.5 to 18.9)
6 months	18.7 (16.6 to 20.8)	16.7 (14.3 to 19.1)
12 months	17.8 (15.9 to 19.7)	18.7* (16.3 to 21.1)
Symptomatic internal rotation strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	19.2 (16.5 to 21.9)	16.9 (14.3 to 19.5)
2 months	22.1 (20.1 to 26.1)	19.1 (15.9 to 22.3)
3 months	23.8 (20.4 to 27.2)	21.4 (17.5 to 25.3)
6 months	24.3 (20.8 to 27.8)	20.7 (17.1 to 24.3)
12 months	24.6 (21.5 to 27.7)	23.1 (19.4 to 26.8)
Symptomatic elbow flexion strength (measured in pounds)		
Baseline	26.7 (21.8 to 31.6)	25.2 (20.4 to 30.0)
2 months	31.3 (26.7 to 35.9)	29.4 (24.2 to 34.6)
3 months	32.9 (27.6 to 38.2)	30.3 (24.1 to 36.5)
6 months	32.6 (27.9 to 37.3)	33.0 (27.5 to 38.5)
12 months	33.3 (27.4 to 39.2)	31.7 (26.3 to 37.1)

Summary measures are means (95% CIs) analysed using independent samples t-test and between-group comparison by univariate analysis of covariance adjusted for baseline value, age, gender and body mass index.

*represents a statistically significant difference
GHJ, Gleno humeral joint.

provides no additional benefit when compared with the same exercise program when combined with a placebo supplement over the course of one year, for those diagnosed with RCRSP. The finding that at 3-months a significant reduction in disability (as measured by the SPADI) in the omega-3 group warrants further investigation, but this finding does not currently support the use of omega-3 PUFA supplementation in this condition. With acknowledged limitations, such as no control group, the findings of this investigation suggest participation in a graduated exercise program is associated with a substantial reduction in disability and improvement in function for people diagnosed with RCRSP.

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