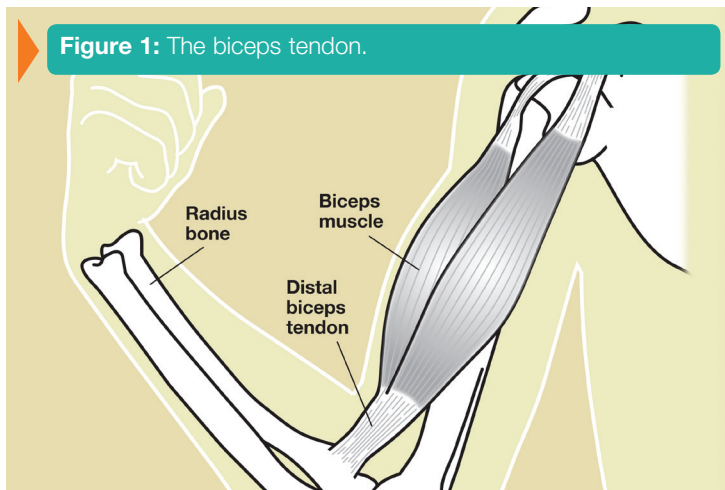


Distal Biceps Tendon Problems

The biceps muscle is in the front of your arm (see **Figure 1**). It bends your elbow and twists your forearm to turn your palm upward. The biceps tendon connects the biceps muscle to your radius bone, which is one of the forearm bones.

Figure 1: The biceps tendon.



Causes

Over time, the biceps tendon can weaken. This is called tendonosis. Tendonosis of the biceps tendon can be painless or it can cause dull or sharp pain in the area of the tendon just past the elbow in the forearm. Tendonosis can lead to tendon tears or tendon rupture. Not all pain in the area of the elbow is caused by biceps tendon problems. There can be other causes for pain in this area.

Biceps tendon tear or rupture can also cause weakness. This can happen without any warning. It often occurs when lifting heavy objects such as furniture. Weightlifters are more likely to experience this injury when doing “negatives,” which is done while holding a weight and extending the arm at the elbow.

Signs and Symptoms

A biceps tendon rupture usually occurs when the tendon tears away from the forearm bones (see **Figure 2**). This may be felt as a “pop” in the front of the elbow and can be painful. Often, but not always, people feel continued pain, swelling, bruising and warmth in the elbow. Sometimes, people feel a relief from pain that was present before. Muscle spasms in the biceps muscle are common when this happens. Symptoms usually get better over a few weeks. Also, sometimes the muscle can pull up in the arm toward the shoulder. This results in a muscle with a larger-than-normal appearance.

The elbow will usually continue to work after a biceps tendon rupture. This is because there are other muscles that can do part of the job of the biceps muscle. You may experience weakness when flexing the elbow. Most of the weakness after a biceps tendon rupture occurs when twisting your forearm to turn the palm upward, or in supination. You may experience fatigue with repetitive motions if your tendon is not repaired.

There are many medical problems that can make people more likely to have tendon ruptures. Chronic steroid use, whether for medical purposes or when used to gain muscle, is one of the most common reasons for this to happen.

Tendon rupture is most common in men over age 30, but can happen in women too.

Treatment

If the biceps tendon tears completely, it will not grow back to the bone. You must seek care immediately if this occurs since surgery is an option and surgery is best done soon after the injury. If too much time passes, the tendon may not be repairable.

Your surgeon may choose to use imaging, such as an MRI or ultrasound. This can help to diagnose your tear or to plan for surgery. X-rays are often used at the initial visit. X-rays do not show the tendon well, but can be helpful in looking for other causes of elbow pain.

Surgery is not absolutely required for a biceps tendon rupture, but your doctor may suggest it. If your arm is working well after the rupture, you may choose not to have surgery. If you choose to avoid surgery then you should expect permanent weakness and an arm that becomes more easily fatigued.

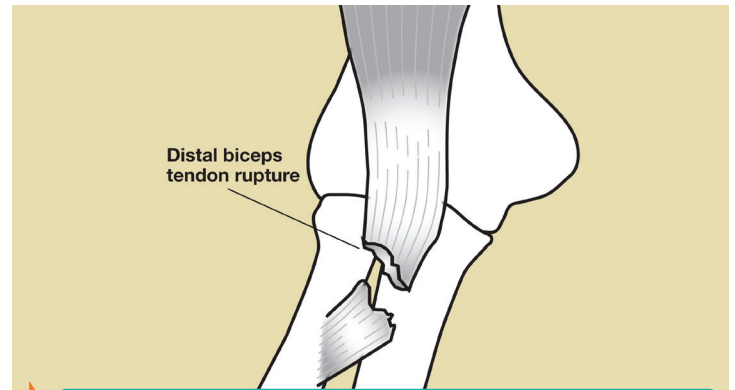


Figure 2a and 2b: An acute rupture of the biceps tendon.

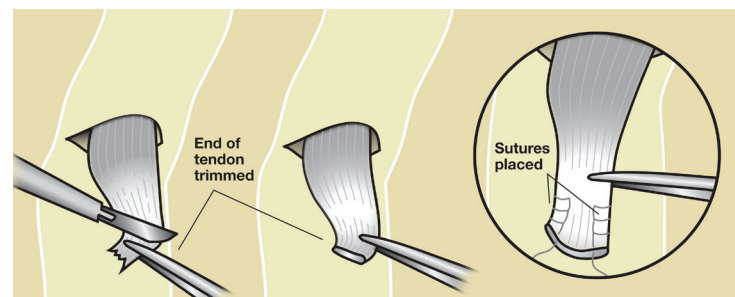
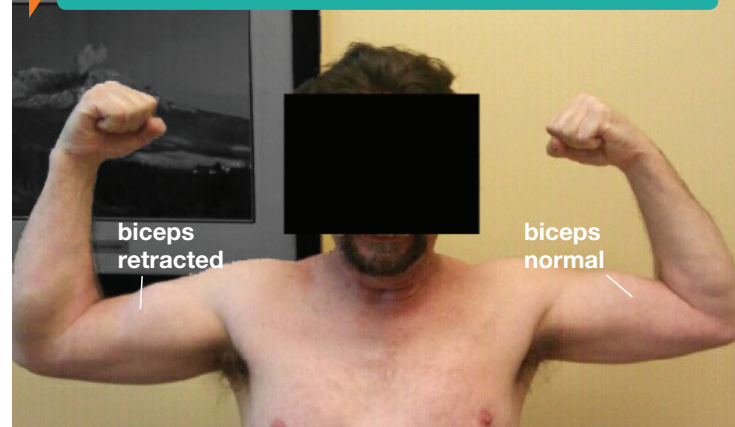
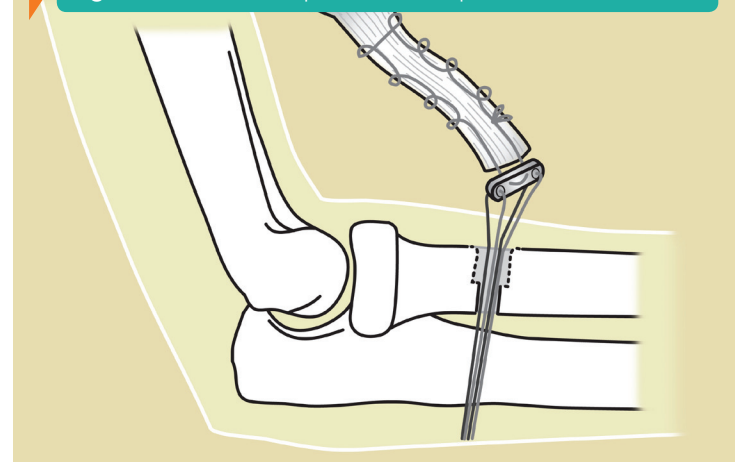


Figure 3a and 3b: Repair of the biceps tendon.



Surgery is done to reattach the tendon to the bone or to a nearby muscle. There are many different ways surgeons can reattach tendons to bone. **Figure 3** shows a repair of the biceps tendon. After surgery, you will require rehabilitation and time to heal. Often, people are able to resume even heavy activities after surgery and rehabilitation.