The patient was a 23-year-old male professional American football player who played wide receiver. He injured his right shoulder 3 days earlier during practice, diving to catch a pass and landing on his right arm while it was outstretched overhead. When he landed on the ground, the patient reported that he felt his right shoulder dislocate. The patient was immediately examined following his injury by an athletic trainer, who, on reaching beneath the patient’s shoulder pads to palpate the region, felt the humeral head reduce in the glenoid fossa.

The patient was examined by an orthopaedic surgeon and a physical therapist 3 days following his injury. Physical examination revealed that the patient was unable to raise his right arm due to pain and weakness, and his right shoulder passive range of motion was limited in all planes due to pain. Based on the patient’s mechanism of injury and physical examination findings, radiographs and magnetic resonance imaging were ordered. Though the radiographs were interpreted as normal, magnetic resonance imaging revealed full-thickness infraspinatus and teres minor tendon tears at their insertion sites on the humerus (FIGURES 1 and 2).

Arthroscopic examination confirmed the full-thickness tears of the infraspinatus and teres minor tendons seen on magnetic resonance imaging. No labral pathology was present. The most posterior aspect of the tears required an open surgical approach, and 7 anchors were required to complete the repairs. Following a comprehensive rehabilitation program, the patient returned to playing professional football at 9 months following surgery. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther* 2013;43(8):583. doi:10.2519/jospt.2013.0414

**FIGURE 1.** Sagittal T2-weighted, fat-suppressed magnetic resonance image demonstrating a full-thickness infraspinatus tendon tear at its insertion site on the humerus (arrow). Increased signal in the adjacent soft tissues indicates edema.

**FIGURE 2.** Axial proton density–weighted magnetic resonance image demonstrating a full-thickness teres minor tendon tear at its insertion site on the humerus. Retraction of the tendon (arrow) may clearly be seen, with edema in the adjacent soft tissue.