Primary arthroscopic Bankart repair is a popular choice of treatment for shoulder dislocation in athletes... but it has a relatively high rate of failure.

The main reasons for failure:
- Recurrent trauma
- Surgical errors
- Bone loss
- Errors in diagnosis
- Inadequate rehabilitation

Evidence-based management strategies of failed primary arthroscopic Bankart repair:

Clinical evaluation
- History
- Physical and radiographic examination

Non-surgical management
- Activity modifications
- Rotator cuff strengthening
- Periscapular control

Surgical management
- Without bone loss: Arthroscopic or open repair
- With bone loss: Bone reconstruction

Rehabilitation
- For 4 weeks:
  - Maintenance in a sling
  - Limitation of motion
- After 4 weeks:
  - Improving range of motion
  - Gradual increase in strengthening exercises
  - Clinical and functional assessment
  - Confirmation of recovery

Physicians should design management protocols for failed primary arthroscopic Bankart repair based on the assessment of patient-specific risk factors.