



가¹

2

150:4, 23.3

0 230 20.9

4가 (A:4 - 6 , B:

2 - 4 , C: 1 2 - 2 , D:

94% 90%

91% 157

62 (39.5%) 62 A+B, A+B+C, A+B+C+D

32 (52%), 9 (15%), 13 (21%) A+B+D, B+C, B+D

1 (2%), 2 (3%), 1 (2%) A C 2 (3%)

10 7 (1/3) (2 A ,

3 B , 2 C) 3 A+B ,

. 4

(2 A, 2 C).

가

(glenohumeral joint) (gle - (capsular mechanism)

noid fossa) 가 가 , CT

(1, 2). 가 (, ,

(2, 3). (glenoid labrum) (7 - 12), (13, 14).

(4 - 6). 가 가 (13, 14).

¹

²

1996 9 2000 2 281

154 , 157 (3

)

0 230 (20.9)

150:4, 14 81 (

23.3) .

21 -

gauge

(Iopamiro, Ilsung, Seoul, Korea)

500 mL

0.1mmol/kg Gadolinium - DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Germany) 2 mL 2 mmol/LmM

20 mL . 1.5 Tesla

(Magnetom vision, Simens, Erlangen, Germany)

spin echo T1

T2 , ,

0.6 mm, 3 mm , matrix

number 166×256, 160 - 170 mm (T2

157

가

가

T1 가 가 가 ,

T2 ,

(14, 15).

47가 (A:4 - 6 , , B:

2 - 4 , , C: 12 - 2 , , D:

),

157 , 89

157 , 68 가

95 62 (39.5%)

68

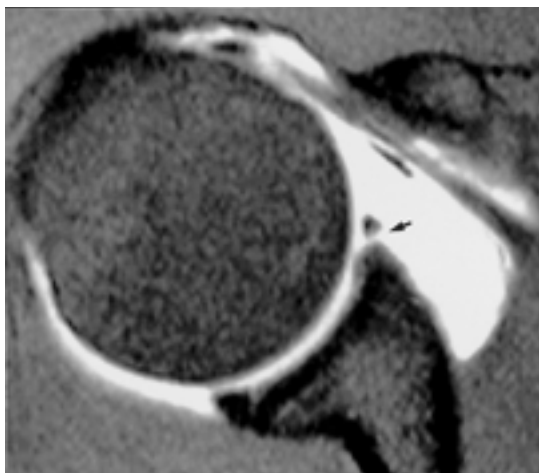
(gold standard) , 58 , 10

85 , 4

94%(62 58)

90%(95 85)

91%(157 143) (Table



A



B

Fig. 1 22-year-old man, true positive case for anterior labral tear

A. MR arthrogram, fat suppressed T1-weighted axial image shows intercalation of contrast material within the substance of anterior labrum, which suggests separation of anterior labrum, resulting tear.

B. At arthroscopy, definite labral tear was confirmed, which was extended from superior portion of anterior labrum associated with SLAP lesion.

1). 2) 3 A+B (Fig. 2) .

63

2 (3%) A 32 (52%) A+B, 9 (15%) 4 (A; 2 , C; 2)

A+B+C, 13 (21%) A+B+C+D (Fig. 1) , 1 (Fig. 3, 4)

(2%) A+B+D, 2 (3%) B+C , 1 (2%) B+D,

2 (3%) C A+B

가 (Table 2).

10

7 (A; 2 , B; 3 , C;

Table 1. Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy in Diagnosis of Anterior Labral Tear on MR Arthrography

		Arthroscopy or Surgery		
		ALT (+)	ALT (-)	Total
MR	ALT (+)	58	10	68
Arthrography	ALT (-)	4	85	89
	Total	62	95	157

ALT: Anterior Labral Tear

Sensitivity = 58/62 94%

Specificity = 85/95 90%

Accuracy = 58+85/157 91%

Table 2. Locations of the Anterior Labral Tear on Arthroscopic Findings (n=63)

Location	Focal			Diffuse					
	A	B	C	A+B	A+B+C	B+C	A+B+C+D	Combined with SLAP A+B+D	B+D
Cases (%)	2	0	2	32 (51)	10 (16)	2	13 (21)	1	1
	4 (6%)			59 (94%)					

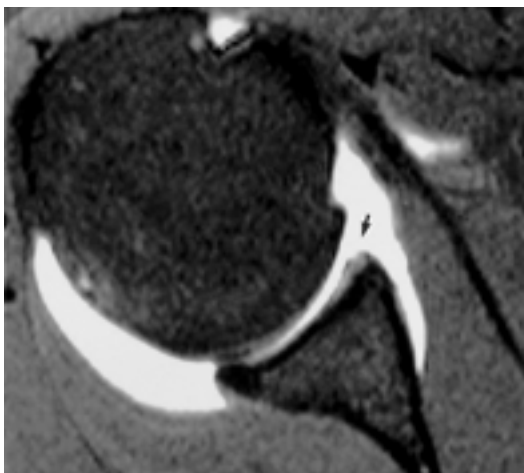
A: inferior one third portion of the anterior labrum(4 - 6 o'clock)

B: middle one third portion of the anterior labrum(2 - 4 o'clock)

C: superior one third portion of the anterior labrum(12 - 2 o'clock)

D: superior labrum(11 - 1 o'clock)

SLAP: Superior Labrum Anterior Posterior



A



B

Fig. 2. 26-year-old man, false positive case for anterior labral tear.

A. MR arthrogram, fat suppressed T1-weighted axial image reveals very thin or nearly absent anterior glenoidal labrum.

B. Arthroscopy shows normal labrum

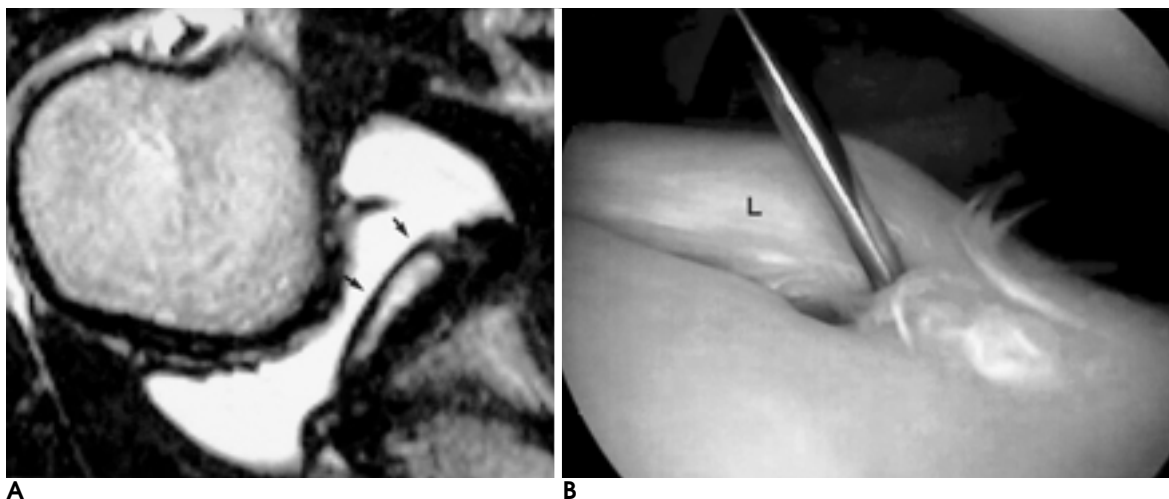


Fig. 3. 21-year-old man, false negative case for anterior labral tear

A. MR arthrogram, T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity confined to anterior and inferior portion of labrum, suggesting sublabral cyst.

B. Arthroscopic finding confirms definite labral tear at the same portion with MR arthrogram

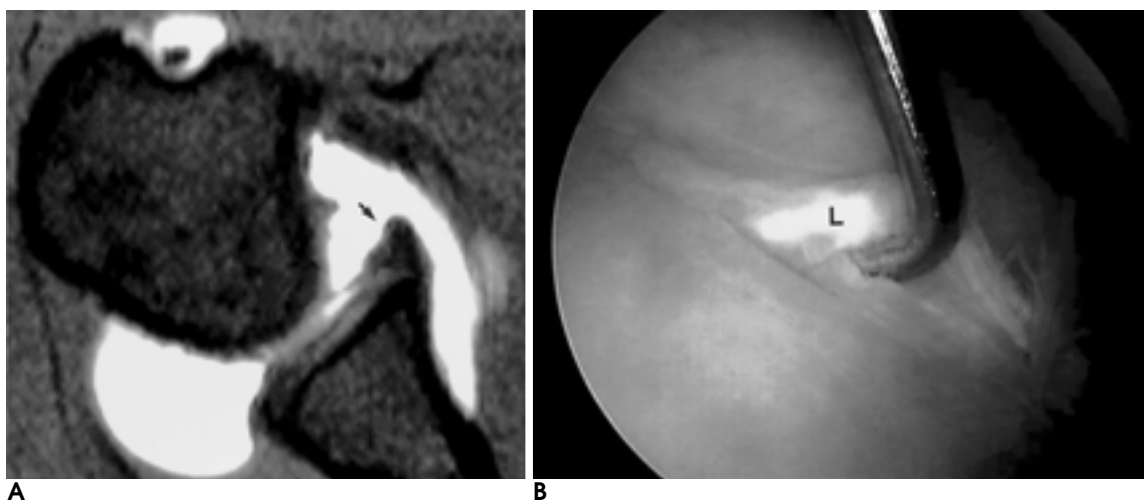


Fig. 4. 24-year-old man, false negative case for anterior labral tear

A. MR arthrogram, fat suppressed T1-weighted axial image shows thickened anterior labrum with focal increased signal intensity

B. At arthroscopic finding, anterior labral tear was observed at inferior portion.

가
가 (17).

(18).

, CT

(2, 19, 20).

Flannigan (13)

23

9

9

3

가

가

(loose body),

가

Chandnani (14)

30
CT 가 , , , 57 7 가
가
28 , CT 93%, 96%, 73% 3 , 4 .
46%, 96%, 2
52%, 11%, 56%, 24% 가 . ,
가
가
가 10 , 7 A,
Palmer (10) B, C
3 A B
121 . 4 가 가
, 48 가
91% ,
, 93% , 92% ,
, 29 (cleaved) (blunt)
27
가 1 ,
Neumann (21)
(triangular),
(B), 4 6 (A), 2 4 (round), (cleaved), V (notched),
12 2 (C) (flat),
(D) . 63
59 94%가 2
4 가 ,
(A+B)가 32 “cartilage undercutting” 2 mm
51% 가
가 (20).
Bankart(capsular avulsion) 3
(inferior glenohumeral ligament
labral complex)
Palmer (10) 가 ,
27 가
가 9 (33%)
A+B+C 가 10 (16%)
D 4
, D (sublabral cyst)
23 , 37% 3
가
(A+B+C A+B+C+D) 가
Palmer (18) 121
가가 , 1
92%
(; 94%, ; 90%)

가

가

가

가

가

(22, 23).

가

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Anterior Labral Tear: Diagnostic Value of MR Arthrography of the Shoulder¹

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Purpose: To assess the accuracy of magnetic resonance(MR) arthrography in the diagnosis of anterior labral tear of the shoulder

Materials and Methods: Between September 1996 and February 2000, MR arthrography of the shoulder was performed in 281 patients with a history of shoulder pain or instability. Among this total, only 157 shoulders in 154 patients who underwent arthroscopy or open surgery 0 to 230 (average, 20.9) days after MR arthrography were included in this study; the subjects comprised of 150 males and 4 females with an average age of 23.3 years. MR arthrographs of these 154 patients were analyzed for the presence of anterior labral tears, and the findings were correlated with the arthroscopic and surgical findings. Anterior labral tear was classified as A to D according to its location, as determined by arthroscopy and surgery. (A = 4 to 6 o'clock direction, anteroinferior; B = 2 to 4 o'clock direction, central; C = 12 to 2 o'clock direction, anterosuperior; D = SLAP lesions). The retrospective analysis of MR arthrographs showing false-positive and negative findings was also undertaken..

Results: In the diagnosis of anterior labral tear, MR arthrography showed a sensitivity of 94%, a specificity of 90% and an accuracy of 91%. Anterior labral tears were confirmed by arthroscopy or surgery in 62 of the 157 shoulders (39%). Among 62 lesions, two (3%) were observed in area A, 32(52%) in area A+B, nine (15%) in area A+B+C, one(2%) in area A+B+D, 13(21%) in area A+B+C+D, two (3%) in area B+C, one(2%) in area B+D, and two(3%) in area C. Among ten false-positive cases, seven were focal lesions (two, three and two lesions in area A, B and C, respectively), and in the remaining three cases, located in area A+B, MR arthrography revealed thickening and deformation. All four false negatives were focal lesions (two in area A and two in area C).

Conclusion: Other than in focal lesions, in which accuracy was relatively low, MR arthrography showed high sensitivity, specificity and accuracy in the diagnosis of anterior labral tear of the shoulder.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), arthrography
Shoulder, MR
Shoulder, abnormalities

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