

:
 : 54
 20 , low lying acromion,
 downward slope of acromion,
 (os acromiale)
 : 가 36 (67%)/9
 (45%) , 20 (37%)/9 (45%), downward slope of acromion
 16 (33%)/9 (45%), low lying acromion 3 (6%)/3 (15%)
 18 (33%), 11 (20%), 6 (11%), 1
 (2%)
 5가 가 1 (2%), 4가 2 (4%), 3가 12 (22%), 2가 22
 (41%), 1가 17 (31%)

가

가

(coracoacromial

arch)

(1,2).

(3).

(1,2,4,5).

1993 11 1996 7

54

(MRI)

60 120

가

¹

²

1999 5 20

1999 9 8

impingement sign 1.0% lidocain 10cc

(subacromial bursa) impingement sign
 impingement test (2).
 19 77 48
 가 31 가 23 2
 3 12.8 54
 36 MRI
 18 MRI
 20 45 24 64

MR 1.5-tesla MR (General
 Electrics., Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.) 1.0-tesla MR
 (Shimadzu, SMT-100X, Japan) MR
 T1 (TR/TE = 500/20)
 Gradient echo T2 (oblique sagit-
 tal) (proton density) (TR/TE =
 2000/20) T2 (TR/TE = 2000/90)
 (oblique coronal) T1
 T2 . Field of view 25cm, data ma-
 trix size 256 × 256, 5mm 1mm

1/3 (flat type, type 1),
 (curved type, type 2), 1/3
 (hooked type, type 3)

(4,5) (Fig. 1).
 low lying acromion, downward slope of acromion,
 (os Acromiale) MR

(6) (Fig. 2).
 downward slope of
 acromion 가 low lying acromion
 (7).

T1
 (8).
 가
 2mm
 가 2mm
 (9).

3 (ossification center)
 MR
 (10).

MR 3가 가
 T2 가
 (tendinitis), T2 가
 가 (partial tear),
 (complete tear) (11).
 가 MR 2
 가 MR
 SAS for windows
 t-test
 chi-square test . p-value가 0.05
 가
 - t-test p=0.634
 가 54 17

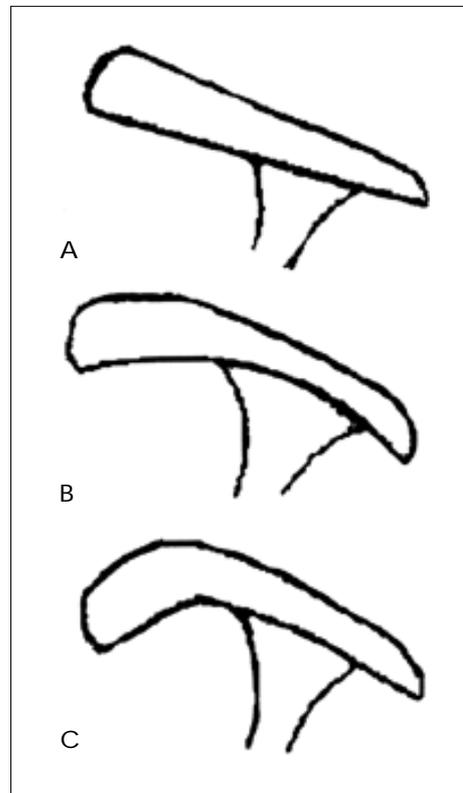


Fig. 1. Acromion shapes were classified as flat(A, type 1), curved(B, type 2), hooked(C, type 3)

12	3	11 (20%)	6
		(11%), low lying acromion 3 (6%),	1 (2%)
17			9 (45%)
16		40	9
	13 9	(45%), downward slope of acromion 9 (45%),	low
	3 1	lying acromion 3 (15%)	
		(p=0.03)	(p=0.003)
	7		p-value
	5		0.09
가 36 (67%)	가 40	1가 17 (31%), 2가 22	
9 (25%), 40	27 (75%)	(41%), 3가 12 (22%), 4가 2 (4%), 5가	
	20 (37%),	1 (2%) (Fig. 3).	1
downward slope of acromion 16 (33%),	18 (33%),	가 8 (40%), 2가 5 (25%), 3가 4 (20%)	
		3 15%	

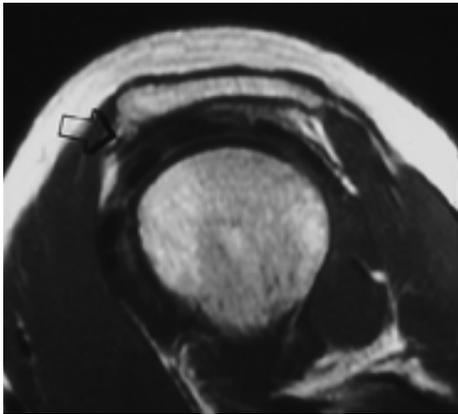


Fig. 2. Oblique sagittal MR image in a 51-year-old woman demonstrated curved shape of acromion with subacromial spur(arrow). This slice is obtained just lateral to the acromioclavicular joint.

가	가
Neer (1)	100
11 (excrecences)	(ridge)
Neer (2)	3
25	
가	

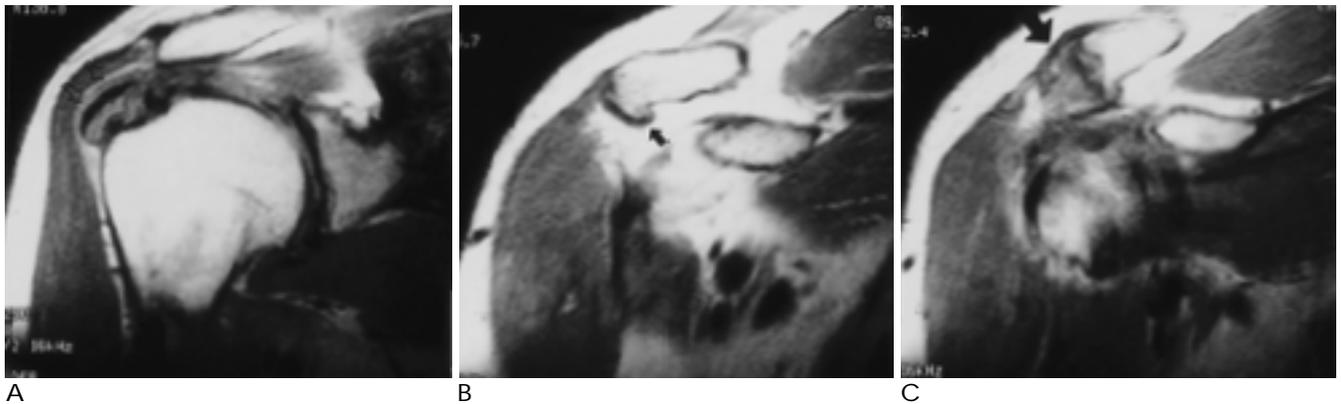


Fig. 3. A 65-year-old man with impingement syndrome.
 A. Oblique coronal MR image shows tear of the supraspinatus tendon with retraction, and accompanied bursa formation with calcification(arrow)
 B. Oblique coronal MR image demonstrates subacromial spur(arrow).
 C. The hypertrophy of acromioclavicular joint(arrow) is noted at oblique coronal image.

40 (14)

Bigliani (4) 71 140 (2). 40 75% 40

1 () 가 17.1%, 2 () 42.9%, 3 () 39.3% 14.2%

가 33(24%) , 69.9% (14,16). 33%

24.1% , 3%

Morrison Bigliani (5) 200 가 (p=0.003). (8,9,14). downward slope, low lying

42% 1986 Bigliani 17%, 41%, acromion (p>0.05). 31%

71% 29% 30 (Thirty (Supraspinatus outlet view) 가 69% 가 45% 가 Farley (9)

MR (glenohumeral) ball socket ball()

(12).) 3-4 가

Epstein (6) MR 47% 가 가 가 가

13% 가 가 가

(62%) 가 가

69% 가 45% 가

, Farley (9) MR 가 18%

가

Williamson (13)

17%

20% 가 p=0.03

39.3% (4), 42% (5) 13% (6,13),

가

(p=0.09) 67%(36) 가

Gurbuz (14) 78%

, Farley (9) 40%

Seeger (8) 11%, Shibuta (15) 10%

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Shoulder Impingement Syndrome : Evaluation of the Causes with MRI¹

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Purpose: Various mechanical causes which induce shoulder impingement syndrome have been identified with the help of MRI. The aim of this study is to evaluate the incidence of such causes.

Materials and Methods: A total of 54 patients with clinically confirmed shoulder impingement syndrome and a normal control group (n= 20) without symptoms were included. We evaluated the incidence of hook shaped acromion, low lying acromion, downward slope of the acromion, subacromial spur, acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, coracoacromial ligament hypertrophy, high cuff muscle bulk, and os acromiale.

Results: Among the 54 patients, the following conditions were present: acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy (n= 36), coracoacromial ligament hypertrophy (n= 20), subacromial spur (n= 18), downward sloping of the acromion (n= 16), hook shaped acromion (n= 11), relatively high cuff muscle bulk (n= 6), low lying acromion relative to the clavicle (n= 3), and os acromiale (n= 1). In the normal control group there were nine cases of acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, nine of coracoacromial ligament hypertrophy, nine of downward sloping acromion, and three of low lying acromion, but hook shaped acromion, high cuff muscle bulk, and os acromiale were not found. Among 54 patients, the syndrome was due to five simultaneous causes in one patient, four causes in two, three causes in 12, two causes in 22, and one cause in 17.

Conclusion: Hook shaped acromion and subacromial spur are the statistically significant causes of shoulder impingement syndrome. In 69 % of patients, the condition was due to more than one cause.

Index words : Shoulder, anatomy
Shoulder, injuries
Shoulder, MR

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