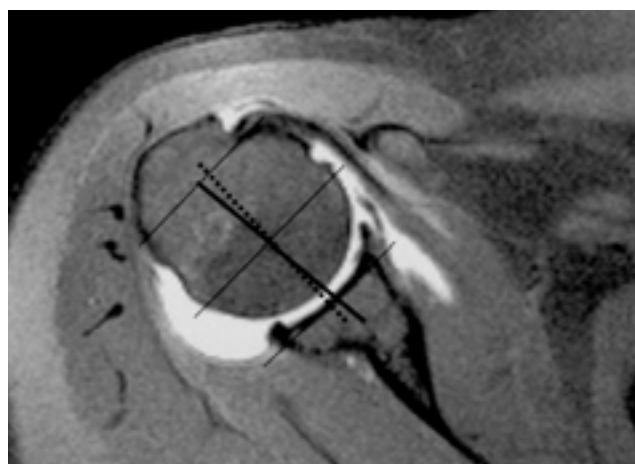


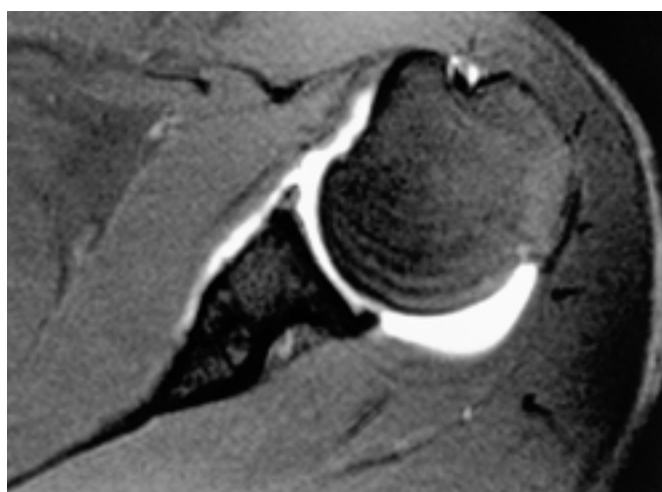
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2000 11 2 2001 3 20 . , 15 , 4

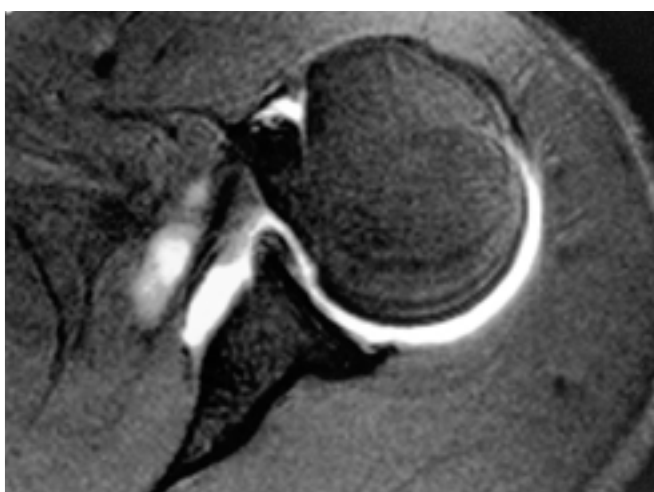
14  
 14 7 SLAP, 2 Bankart  
 , 1 . 8 SLAP  
 Snyder (9) type 2, 1  
 2  
 1.5T (Magnetom Vision,  
 Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
 400 (Meglumine gadoterate, Dotarem;  
 Guerbet, Aulnay - sous - Bois, France)  
 10 - 20cc T1  
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 T1



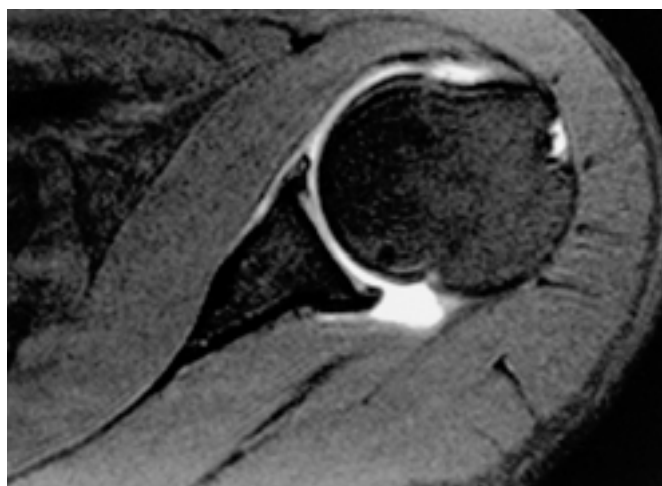
**Fig. 1.** The measurement of rotation angle between the perpendicular line (dot line) on the glenoid fossa and the long axis of the humeral head (thick line). The long axis of the humeral head is drawn as follows; the first line is connected the both margin of the articular surface of the humeral head. The second line is drawn at the bicipital groove parallel to the first line. The line of axis of the humeral head is bisecting line of the first and second lines.



**A**



**B**



**C**

**Fig. 2.** A 37-year-old male with arthroscopically confirmed SLAP lesion (not shown).

**A.** In neutral position, the anterior labroligamentous complex has triangular shape and the posterior labroligamentous complex has round shape on axial T1-weighted MR arthrogram.

**B.** In internal rotation, the anterior labroligamentous complex is compressed and the posterior labroligamentous complex is stretched.

**C.** In external rotation, anterior labroligamentous complex is stretched.

TR/TE=615/12 msec,  
160 - 180 mm, 192 x 256,  
2 mm  
가

160 - 180 x  
4 mm,

(Fig. 2).

36

14

, Fisher's exact test

(Fig.

1).

(bicipital groove)

15 - 84.5

44.1

3 - 94.9

45.3

Cooper DE

3 - 4

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24

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25

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14

16

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1

2

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51.5 (11.5 - 94.9

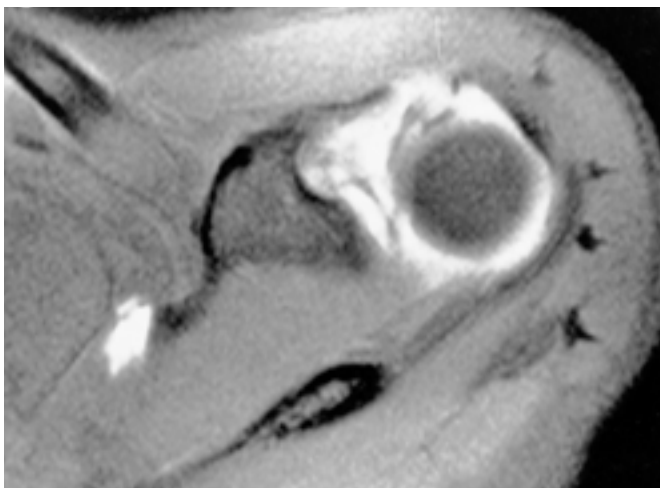
가

32.9 (3 - 79.5

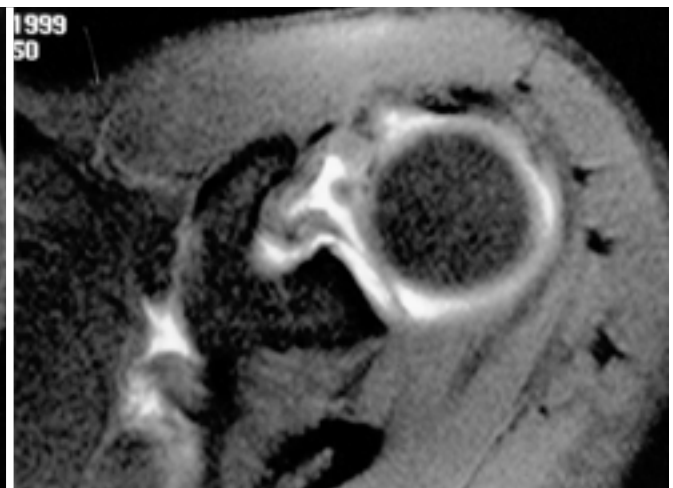
Student's t-test

)

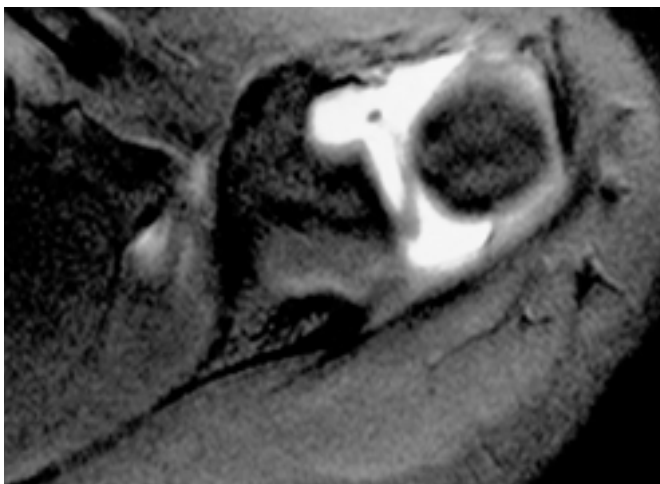
)



A



B



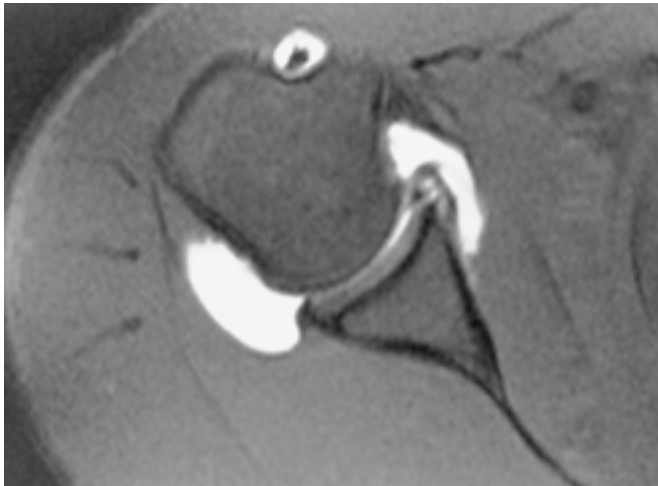
C

**Fig. 3.** A 48-year-old male with arthroscopically confirmed SLAP lesion.

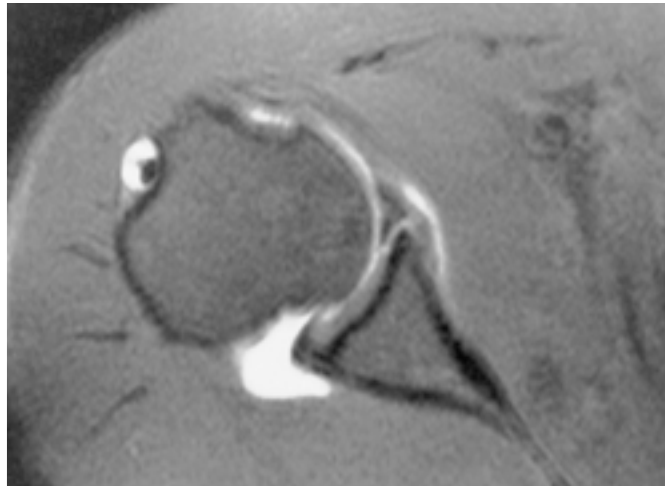
**A.** On axial T1-weighted MR arthrogram, contrast material is present in the gap between superior labrum and glenoid fossa in neutral position, which is interpreted as SLAP lesion.

**B.** In internal rotation, contrast material is present in the gap between superior labrum and glenoid fossa, similar findings to neutral position.

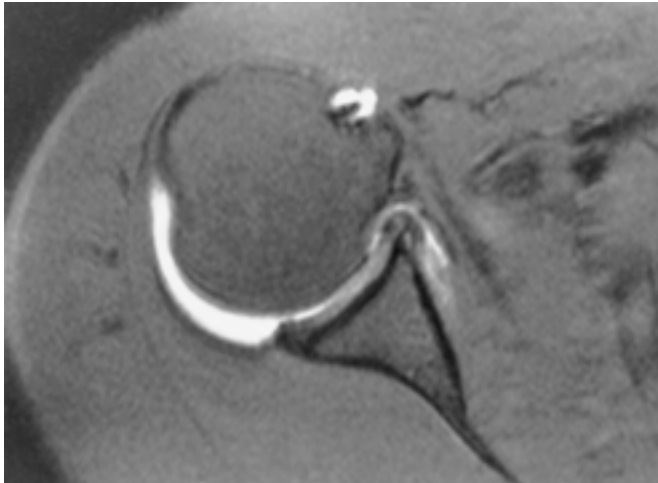
**C.** In external rotation of the shoulder, the gap between superior labrum and the glenoid fossa is wider than that of the neutral position.



A



B



C

**Fig. 4.** A 44-year-old-female with arthroscopically confirmed Bankart lesion.

**A.** On axial T1-weighted MR arthrogram, contrast material is undermined the anteroinferior labrum in neutral position.

**B.** In external rotation, the labral tear is definitely visualized.

**C.** In internal rotation, increased signal intensity within the labrum is noted, but contrast spillage is not detected.

가 , 가  
 가 ( $p < 0.05$ ).  
 13 16 가  
 가  
 (Table 1).  
 SLAP 8 ,  
 T1  
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 1 , 가 5 , 2 ,  
 , 가 1 , 7  
 가  
 ( $p = 0.07$ ).  
 1 , , SLAP  
 가  
 (Fig. 3). SLAP  
 6 ,  
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 1 가 .  
 Bankart 3 2  
 , 1

**Table 1.** The Comparison of the Internal and External Rotation Angle with Presence of Change of Shape of the Labroligamentous Complex

Shape Change	Internal Rotation		External Rotation	
	AL (degree)	PL (degree)	AL* (degree)	PL (degree)
Presence	44.9 ± 19.9	47.1 ± 20.4	51.5 ± 20.2	48.7 ± 23.0
Absence	42.1 ± 21.0	42.4 ± 20.0	32.9 ± 20.2	42.6 ± 21.0

AL : anterior labrum, PL : posterior labrum

\*  $p < 0.05$  by t-test

(Fig. 4).  
 가

(labroligamentous complex)

[illegible]

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## Comparison of Shoulder Positions at MR Arthrography: Change of Labroligamentous Complex Shape and Diagnosis of Labral Tears<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To compare the neutral, internal, and external rotation positions of the glenohumeral joint during magnetic resonance (MR) arthrography performed to assess changes in the shape of the labroligamentous complex (LLC) and in the labral tear.

**Materials and Methods:** MR arthrography of the shoulder was retrospectively evaluated in 36 patients aged 14 - 66 (mean, 40) years. Fourteen cases were confirmed by arthroscopic surgery (7 SLAP lesions, 2 Bankart lesions, 1 both SLAP and Bankart lesions). Axial fat-suppressed T1-weighted spin-echo images were acquired with each shoulder in the neutral position, and with internal and external rotations. In each position, we measured the angle of rotation between the perpendicular line on the glenoid fossa and the long axis of the humeral head, analyzing the relationship between the rotational angle and changes in the shape of the LLC at each internal and external rotation, relative to the neutral position. In addition, labral tears in 14 arthroscopically confirmed joints were evaluated in each position.

**Results:** Mean angles of rotation relative to the neutral position were 44.1 and 45.3 degrees in internal and external rotation, respectively. Changes in the anterior LLC occurred in 25 and 24 cases of internal and external rotation, respectively. There was a significantly meaningful relationship between rotational angle and change in the shape of the anterior LLC during external rotation, and when this change was noticed, the rotational angle was wider ( $p < 0.05$ ). The posterior LLC changed in shape in 13 and 16 cases of internal and external rotation, respectively, but changes according to the angle of rotation were not statistically significant. In arthroscopically confirmed joints, diagnosis of the eight SLAP lesions at external rotation tended to become more accurate, but no statistically significant differences were noted ( $p = 0.07$ ). Two Bankart lesions were interpreted as a tear in all three positions, and one other such lesion was interpreted as a tear in the neutral position and at external rotation, and a possible tear at internal rotation.

**Conclusion:** In shoulder MR arthrography, changes in the shape of the anterior LLC were statistically prominent according to the angle of external rotation, and accuracy of diagnosis in SLAP lesions tended to be significantly higher at external rotation. If a SLAP lesion causes clinical concern, additional axial MR arthrography with the shoulder externally rotated is suggested.

**Index words :** Shoulder, MR  
Shoulder, arthrography  
Shoulder, dislocation

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