

2

:

1

2.

: 2 (Superior labrum anterior to posterior, SLAP)

: 2 SLAP 92

, (acromioclavicular arthritis), (adhesive capsulitis), (glenohumeral osteoarthritis), SLAP (paralabral cyst) 67

40 40 41 2

SLAP

: 92 2 SLAP 7 (8%) SLAP . 85 (92%) (tendinosis) 30 (33%), 36 (39%), 2 (2%), 46 (50%), 7 (8%), 15 (16%), SLAP 26 (28%), 7 (8%) . 41 (60/92, 65%) ($p < 0.001$), ($p = 0.001$), ($p < 0.001$), 40 (32/92, 35%) ($p < 0.001$) .

: 2 SLAP

SLAP

(Superior labrum anterior to posterior, SLAP)

가

SLAP

(1, 2).

SLAP

가

가 (3, 4).

, CT

2003 8

2005 7

537

2 SLAP

92

. SLAP

Snyder

(1, 3-5)

, 1

, 3

4 SLAP

가

¹가
²가

2006 가
 2006 4 12

2006 9 11

2 SLAP
 2 SLAP
 (biceps anchor)
 가
 가 69 , 가 23 , 43
 (18 - 76) , 41 60 , 40
 32
 1.5T (Magnetom Avanto,
 Siemens medical solutions, Erlangen, Germany)
 22G (spinal needle)
 1:200

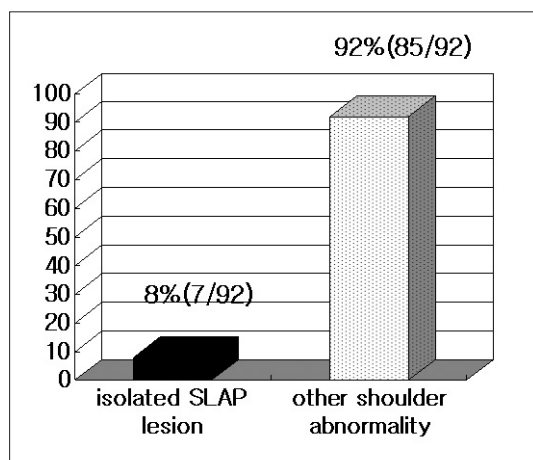


Fig. 1. The prevalence of isolated SLAP lesion and SLAP lesions with associated other shoulder abnormalities in total type 2 SLAP lesion.

: 2
 (Magnevist , Shering, Berlin, Germany)
 8 - 20 cc , T1 (TR/TE, 450 -
 800/11 - 16)
 , T2 (TR/TE, 3000 - 4500/63 - 112)
 가 (abduction and
 external rotation, ABER) 가 가
 T1
 SLAP
 , SLAP
 (paralabral cyst) 6가
 (tendinosis),
 가
 (sequence)
 T2
 가 가
 가
 가 (subacromial) - (subdeltoid)
 (capsular
 bulging)
 (osteophyte)
 10 mL
 (axillary pouch) 3 mm
 가

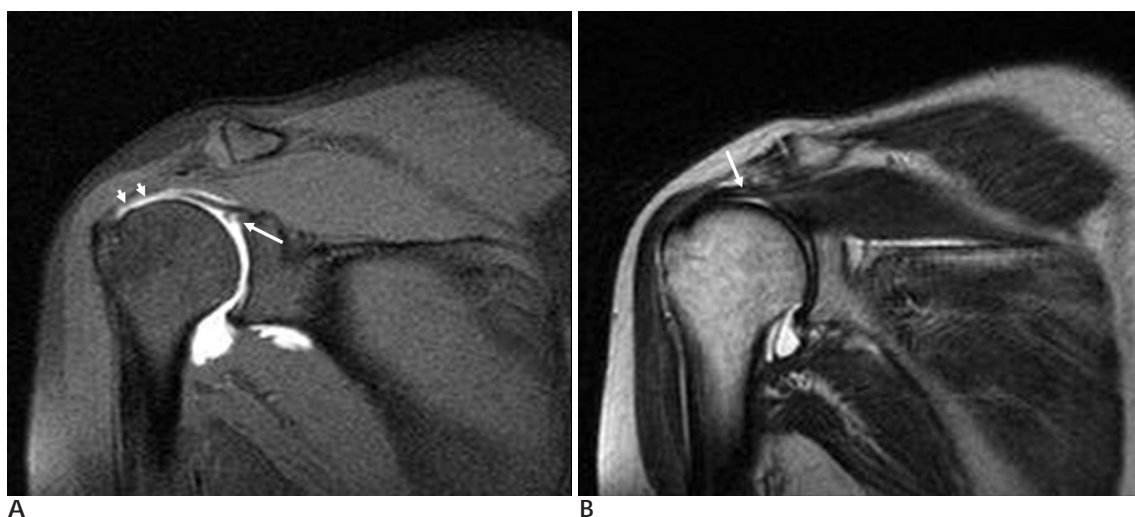


Fig. 2. MR arthrographic image of 40-year-old woman with supraspinatus tendinosis.
 A. Oblique coronal fat-saturated T1-weighted image shows a SLAP lesion type 2 (arrow) with irregularities along the undersurface of supraspinatus tendon (short arrows).
 B. Oblique coronal T2-weighted image shows abnormal irregular high signal intensity (arrow) in the supraspinatus tendon, indicating supraspinatus (tendonitis) tendinosis.

(6).

가
2

가

40

2

가

Fisher's exact test

, p value가 0.05

가

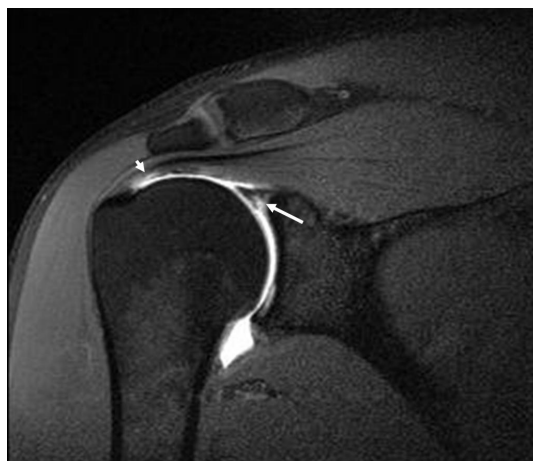
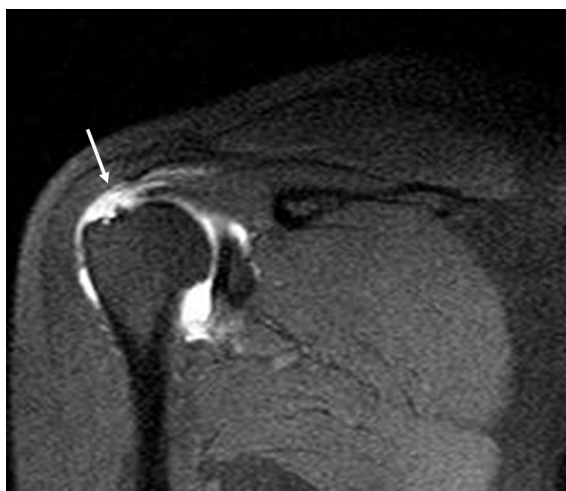


Fig. 3. MR arthrographic image of 29-year-old man with partial thickness tear of supraspinatus tendon. Oblique coronal fat-saturated T1-weighted image shows abnormal contrast filling (short arrow) at the articular aspect of the supraspinatus tendon with SLAP lesion type 2 (long arrow). But there is no evidence of contrast leakage to the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa.

537
92
2 SLAP
2 SLAP 7 (8%)
(17%) . 92
SLAP , 85 (92%)
(Fig. 1).
, 30 (32%) (Fig.
2A, 2B), 36 (39%) (Fig. 3),



Fig. 5. MR arthrographic image of 76-year-old woman with glenohumeral arthritis. Oblique coronal fat-saturated T1-weighted image shows marginal irregularity with cartilage thinning (black arrows) at the glenohumeral joint with abnormal contrast leakage to the subdeltoid bursa (asterisk), and acromioclavicular arthritis (white arrow).



A



B

Fig. 4. MR arthrographic images of 51-year-old woman with full thickness tear of supraspinatus tendon.
A. There is focal discontinuity at the distal portion of supraspinatus tendon (arrow) filled with contrast media.
B. SLAP lesion type 2 (arrow) is noted with abnormal contrast leakage (small arrows) to the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa.

2 (2%) (Fig. 4A, 4B)
74%
46 (50%) (Fig. 5A, 5B), 7 (8%),
15 (16%), 26 (28%) (Fig.
6A, 6B), 7 (8%) (Fig. 7).
40 2
, 41 가 60 (65%), 40
가
($p < 0.001$), ($p=0.001$),
($p < 0.001$) . 40 32
(35%), 41
($p < 0.0001$) 가
(Fig. 8).

(7).
, , ,
,
(7).
SLAP
(2, 8), Snyder (1)
SLAP
4가
1
, 2 1
, 3
가
, 4

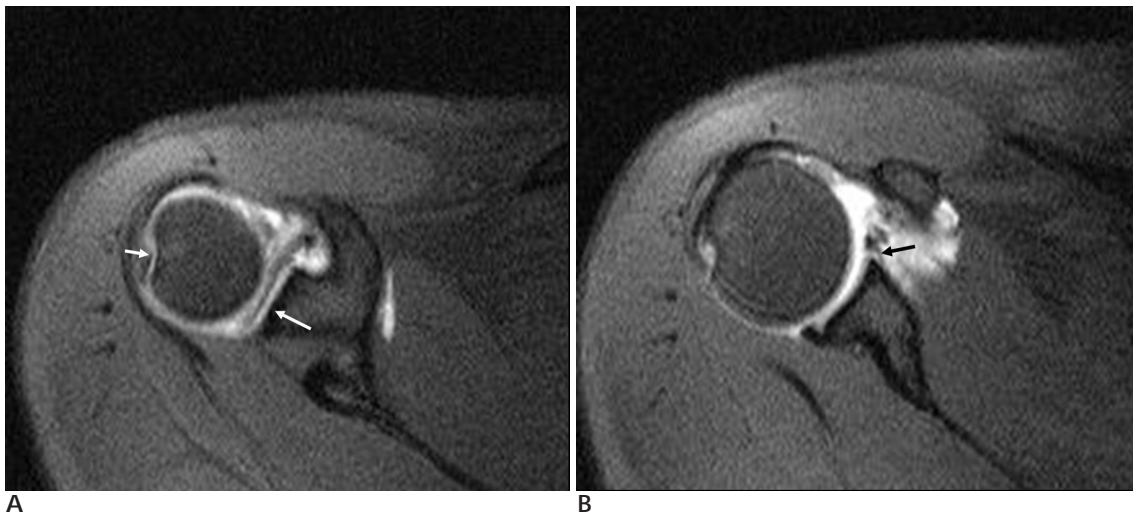


Fig. 6. MR arthrographic image of 19-year-old man with previous trauma history
A. Axial fat suppressed T1-weighted image shows SLAP lesion type II (long arrows) with Hill-Sachs lesion (short arrow).
B. Consecutive lower axial image shows Bankart lesion (black arrow).

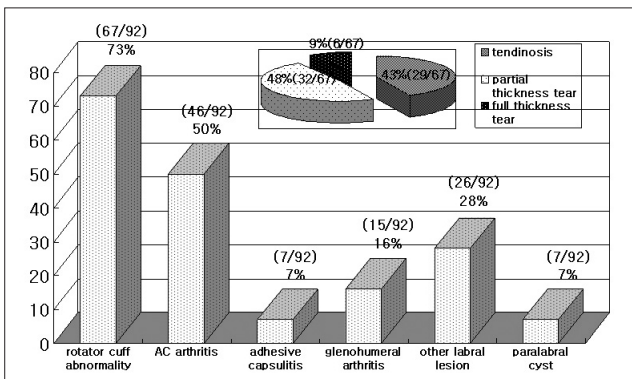


Fig. 7. The incidence of various shoulder abnormalities with associated SLAP lesions.

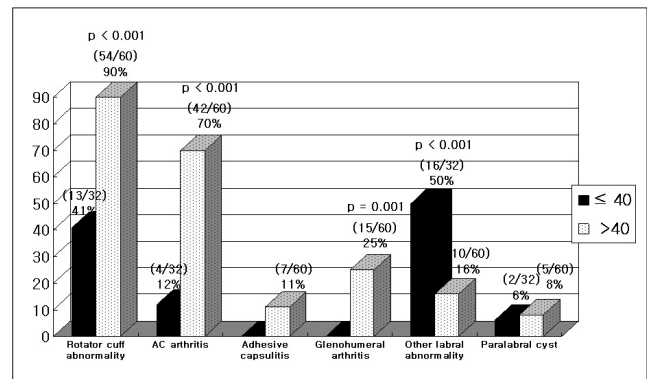


Fig. 8 The statistical analysis of age influence for the various shoulder abnormalities with associated SLAP lesions.

(1, 3-5, 8). 1 SLAP
가 (8), 3 4
가 SLAP 2
. , Rodosky (9) -
가
, 2 SLAP
.
Synder 4가 가
가 , 10가 SLAP 가 ,
2 SLAP A, B, C 3가
(10). Mohana - Borges, Maffet (10, 11) Bankart
5
,
6 ,
가
7 . Kim, Mohana -
Gorges, Morgan (3, 10, 12) 2 SLAP 3
, 가
2A, 2B,
2C . Mohana - Borges
(10) 2B
가 가 8
9
, , Beltran J(10) 가 rotator
interval 10 .
2 SLAP
Snyder (1) 가
SLAP
Kim (3) SLAP
.
SLAP
가 ,
3 4 가
. 2 SLAP
,
가
가
2 SLAP 가
,
50% 28% .
, 41
가 , Kim (3)
가

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Superior Labrum Anterior to Posterior Lesion Type II with Accompanied Findings: Assessment of Shoulder MR Arthrographic Findings¹

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Purpose: To describe the pattern of various shoulder abnormalities with an associated superior labrum anterior to posterior (SLAP) lesion type II using magnetic resonance (MR) arthrography, and to assess the clinical significance of the associated abnormalities.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective review of the MR arthrographic findings of 92 cases of a shoulder with an arthroscopically confirmed SLAP lesion type II was performed. The MR arthrography images were reviewed and analyzed. MR arthrographic analysis noted the presence of a rotator cuff abnormality, acromioclavicular arthritis, adhesive capsulitis, glenohumeral arthritis, a labral abnormality besides the SLAP lesion, and a paralabral cyst. The patients with SLAP lesions were divided into two age groups: those over 40 years of age and those forty years old or younger. Statistical analysis was performed to evaluate the influence of age on the various shoulder abnormalities with associated SLAP lesion.

Results: Of the 92 SLAP lesions type II, there were 7 cases (8%) of isolated SLAP lesions without any associated any shoulder abnormality. Eighty-five (92%) SLAP lesions were associated with various shoulder abnormalities including rotator cuff tendinosis (30/92, 33%), partial-thickness tear (36/92, 39%), full-thickness tear (2/92, 2%), acromioclavicular arthritis (46/92, 50%), adhesive capsulitis (7/92, 8%), glenohumeral arthritis (15/92, 16%), labral abnormality (26/92, 28 %) and paralabral cyst (7/92, 8%). The SLAP lesions (60/92, 65%) in patients over forty years of age were accompanied by a significantly high number of rotator cuff abnormalities ($p < 0.001$), glenohumeral osteoarthritis ($p = 0.001$), and acromioclavicular osteoarthritis ($p < 0.001$). In contrast, the SLAP lesions (32/92, 35%) in patients forty years old or younger had a significantly high number of anterior or posterior labral lesions ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Isolated SLAP lesions type II without other associated shoulder abnormalities are uncommon, and the age of the patient influences the prevalence of other shoulder abnormalities associated with SLAP lesions. In addition, MR arthrography can help detect shoulder abnormalities accompanying the SLAP lesions.

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

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