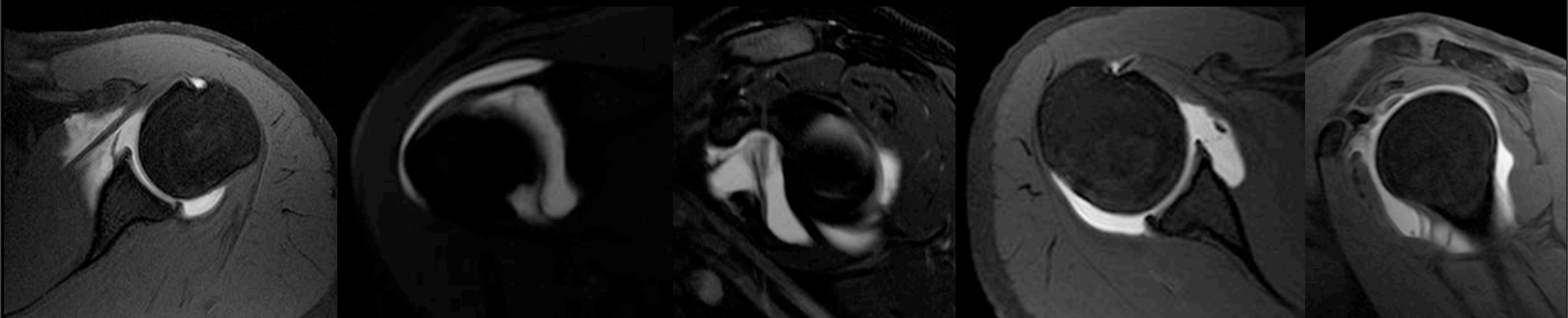




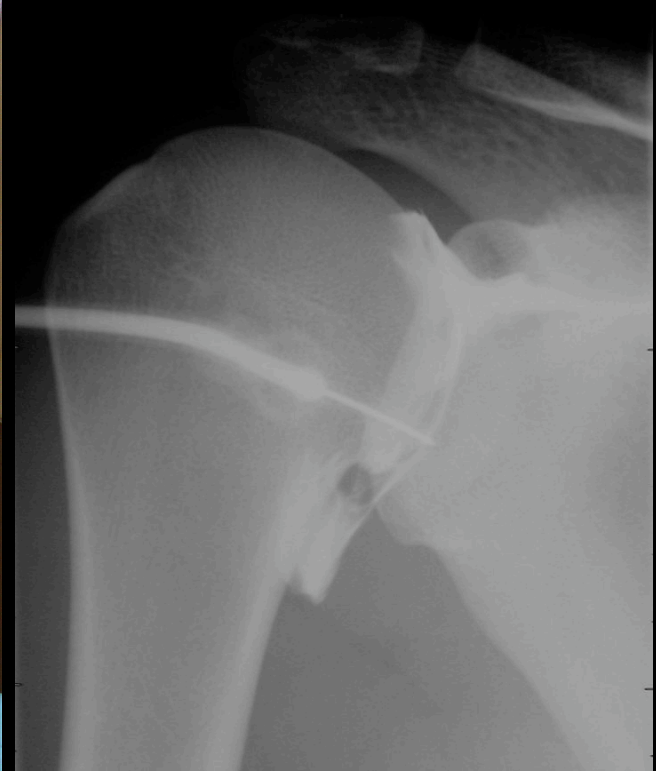
L'ARTHRO IRM d'EPAULE

Philippe MEYER

Octobre 2004



Premier Temps Arthrographique



Deuxième Temps IRM

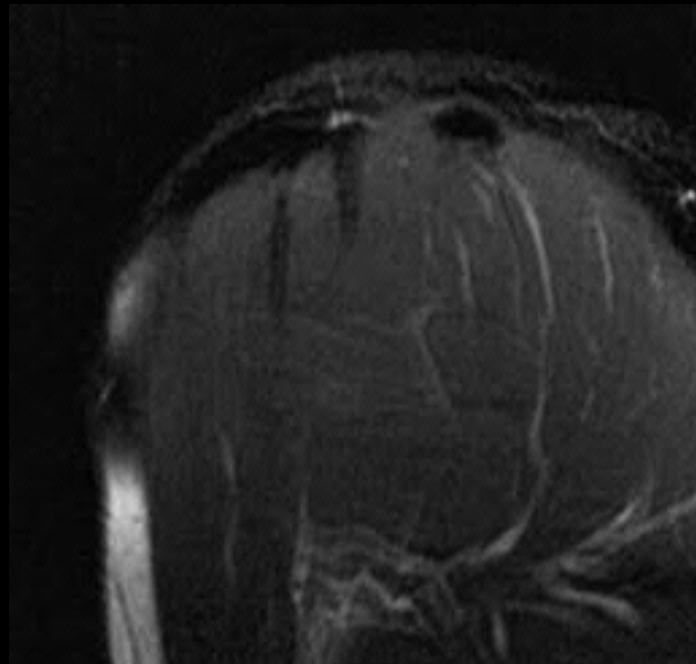
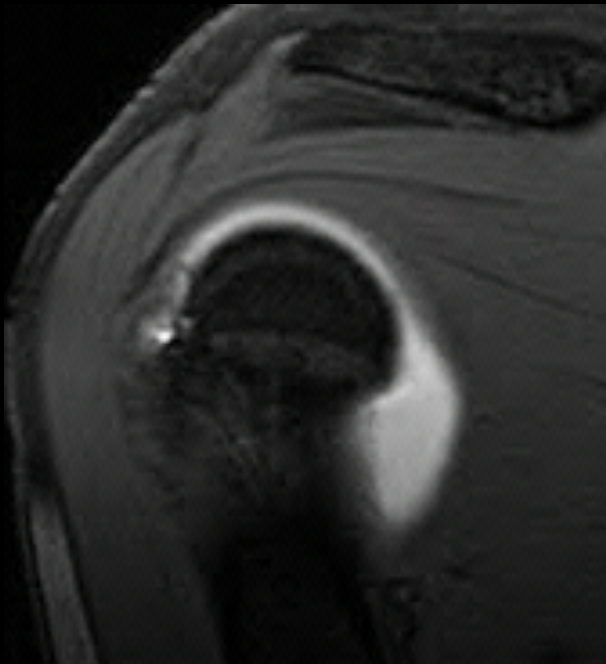
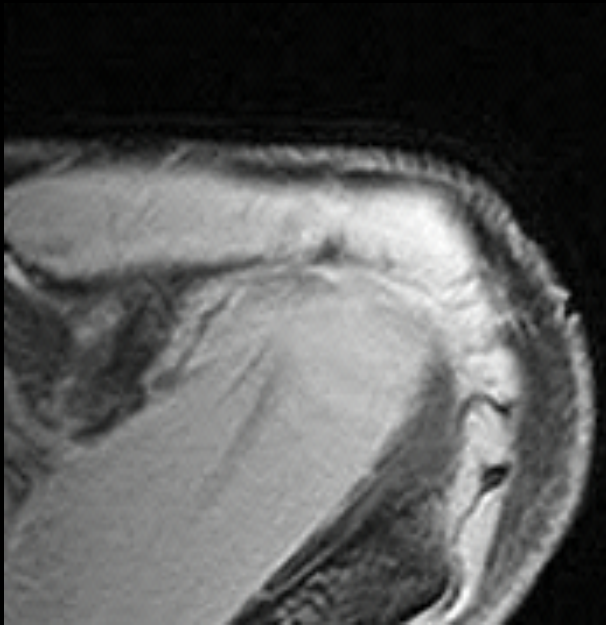


IRM : Résultats

- 3D T1 FS / T1 FS Axial et Coronal
- T2 FS Coronal et Sagittal

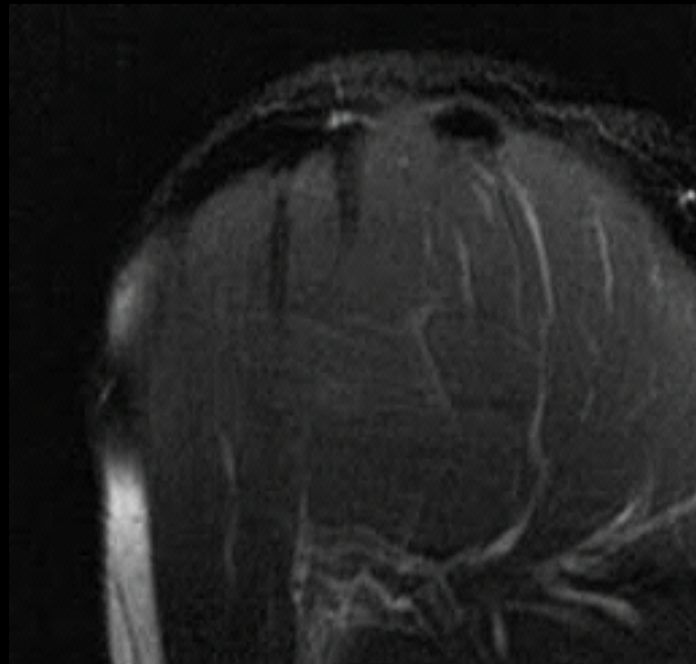
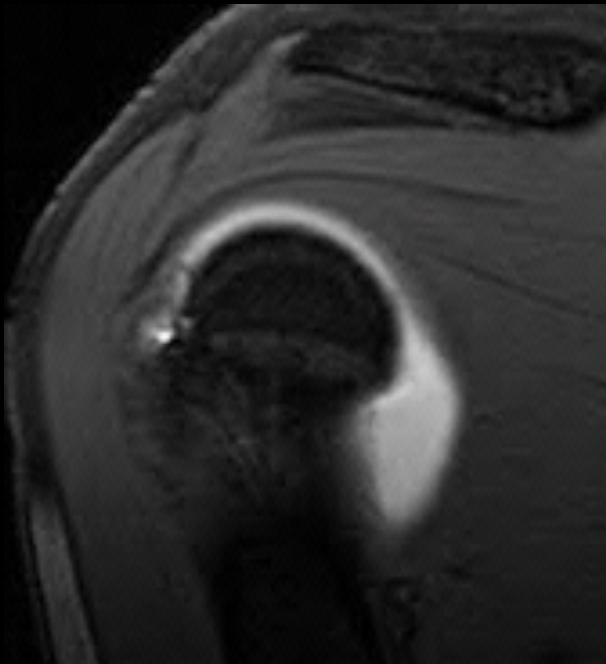
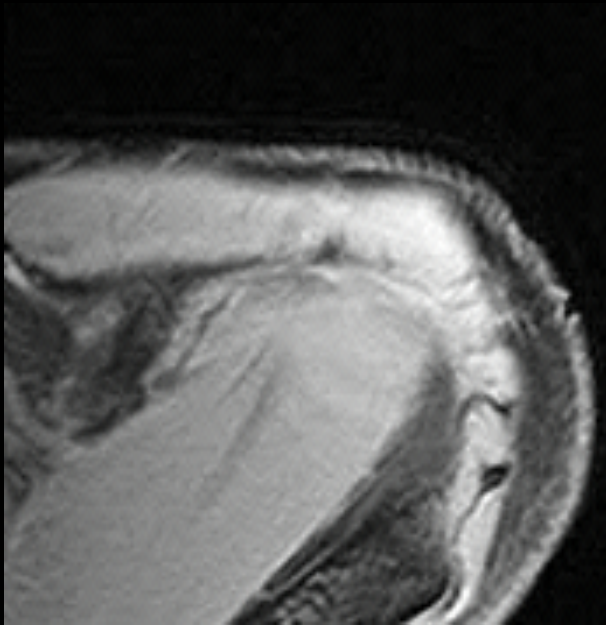
IRM : Résultats

- 3D T1 FS / T1 FS Axial et Coronal
- T2 FS Coronal et Sagittal



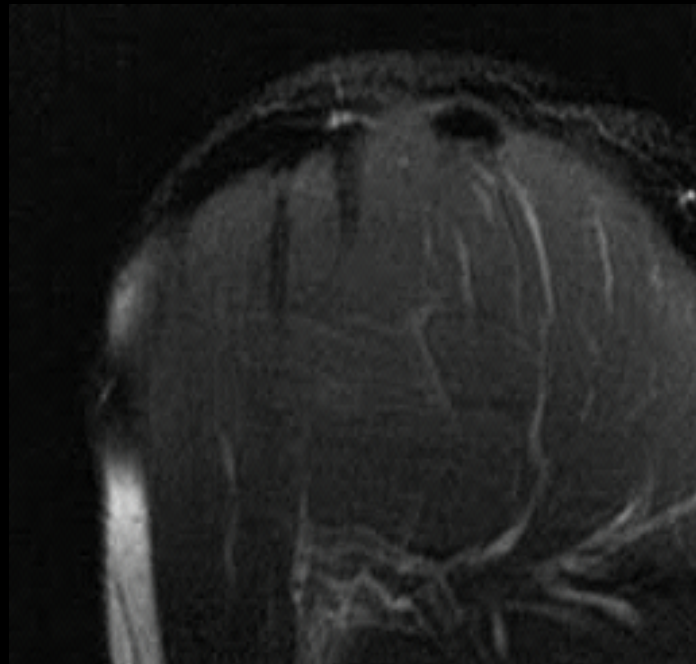
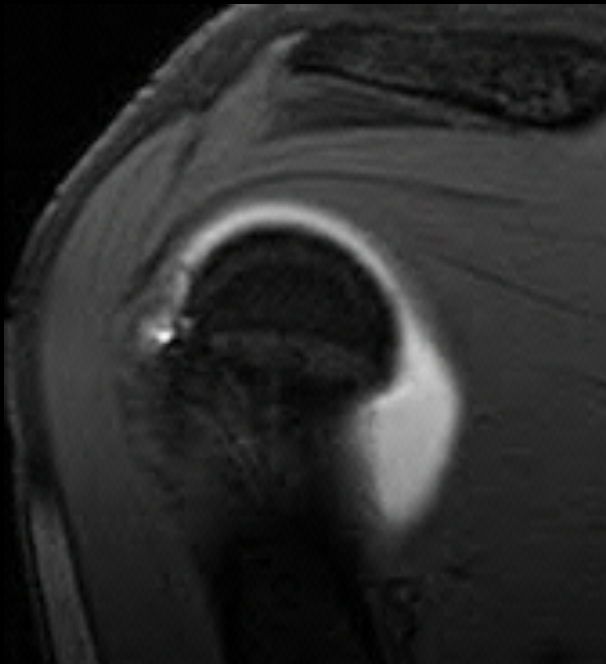
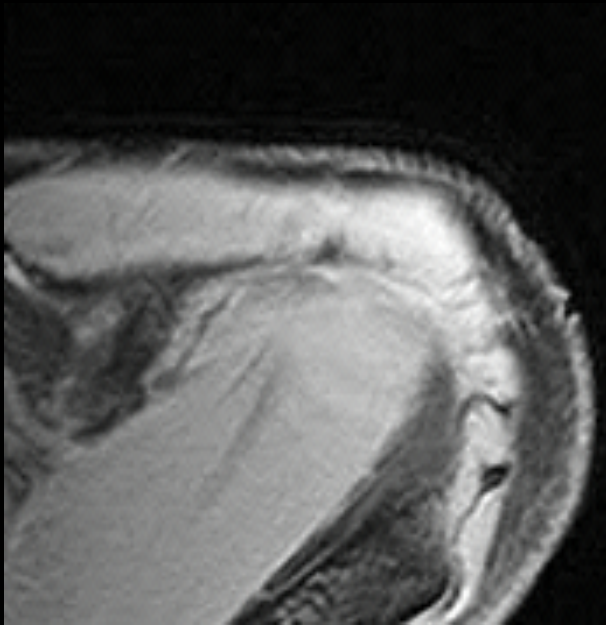
IRM : Résultats

- 3D T1 FS / T1 FS Axial et Coronal
- T2 FS Coronal et Sagittal



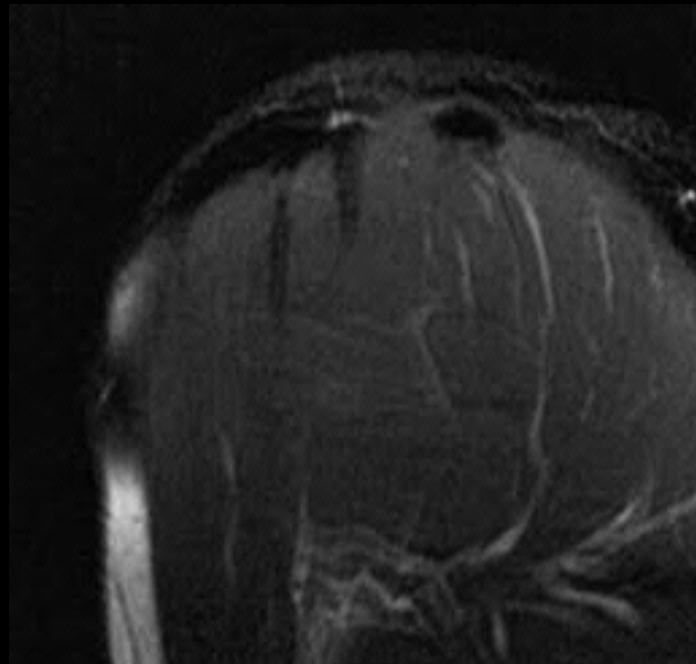
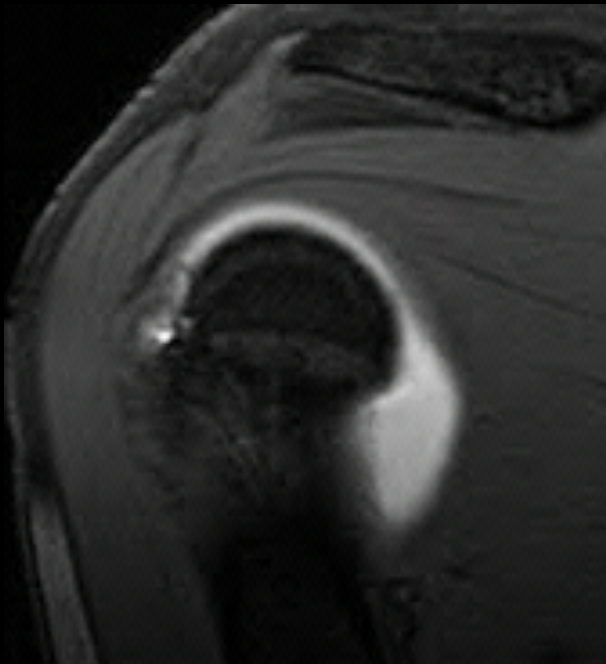
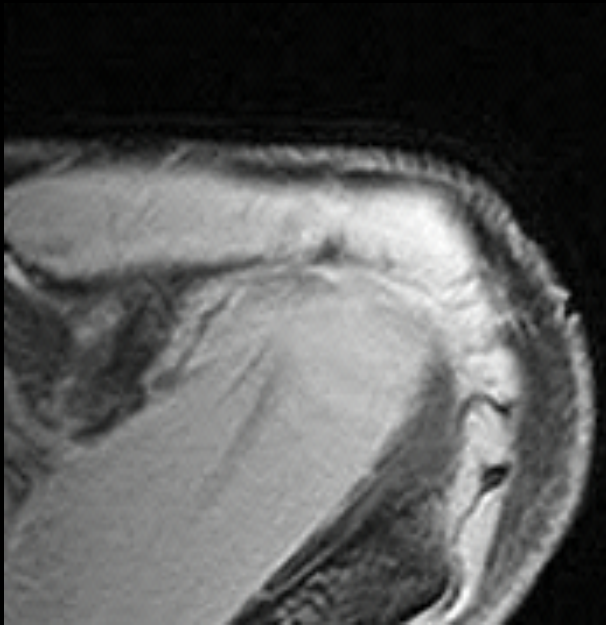
IRM : Résultats

- 3D T1 FS / T1 FS Axial et Coronal
- T2 FS Coronal et Sagittal



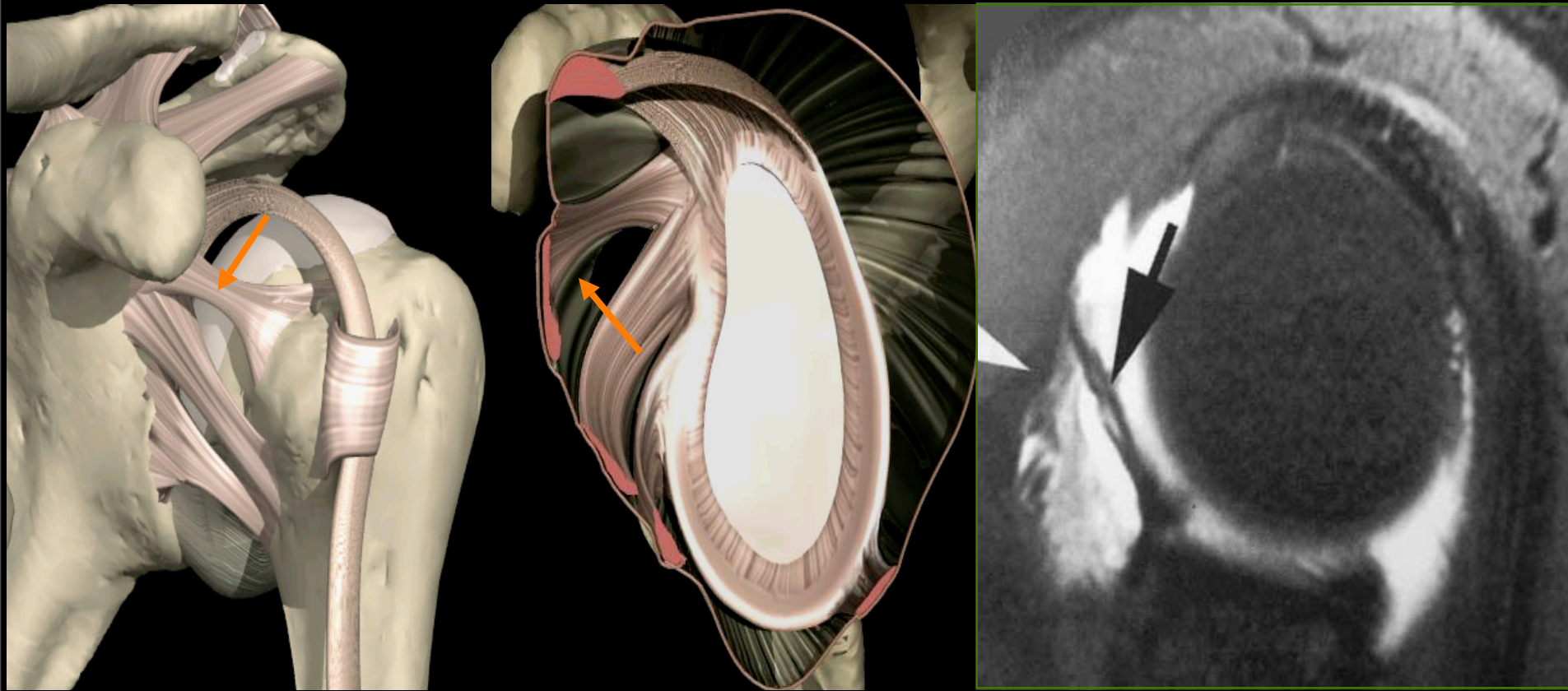
IRM : Résultats

- 3D T1 FS / T1 FS Axial et Coronal
- T2 FS Coronal et Sagittal



ANATOMIE

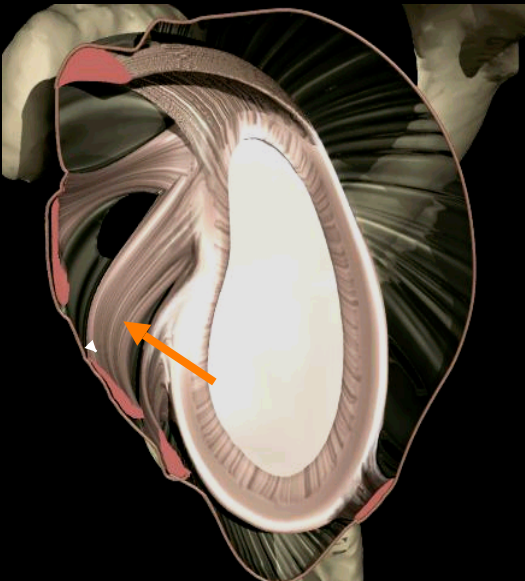
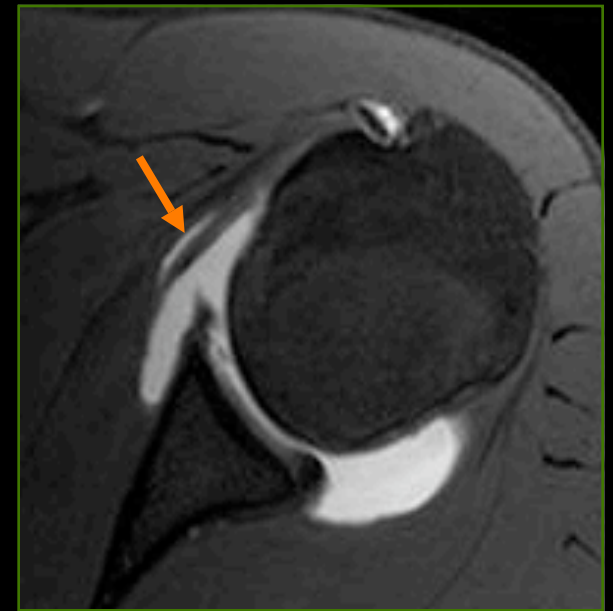
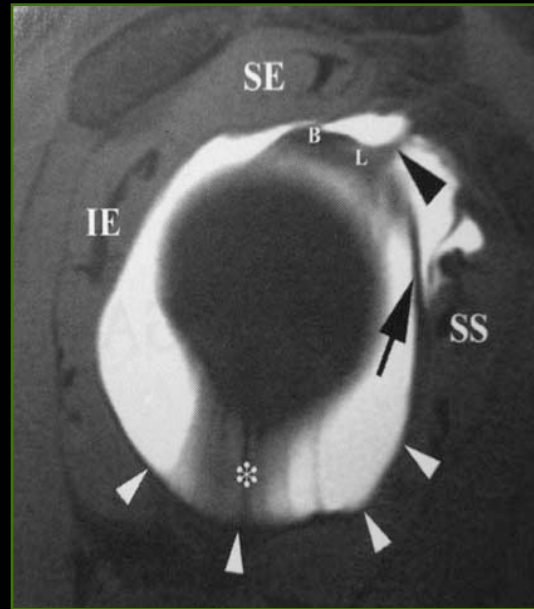
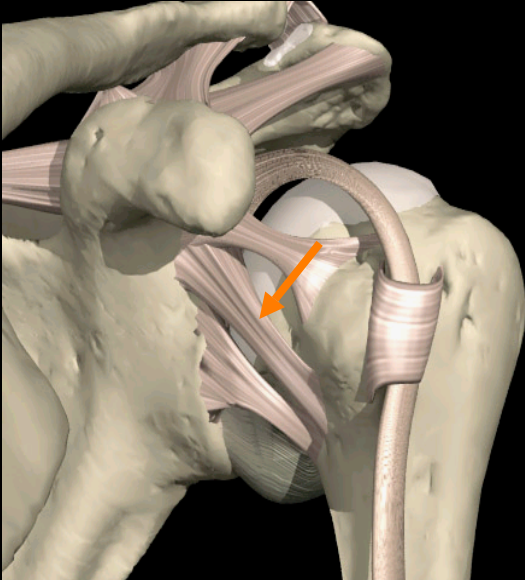
Les Ligaments gléno-huméraux



Ligament gléno-huméral supérieur

ANATOMIE

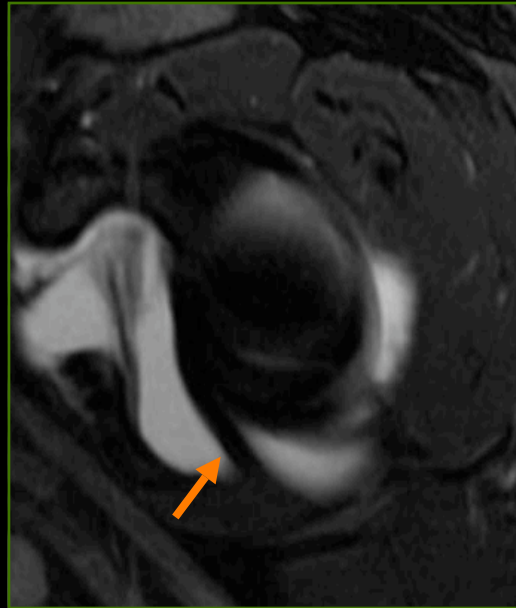
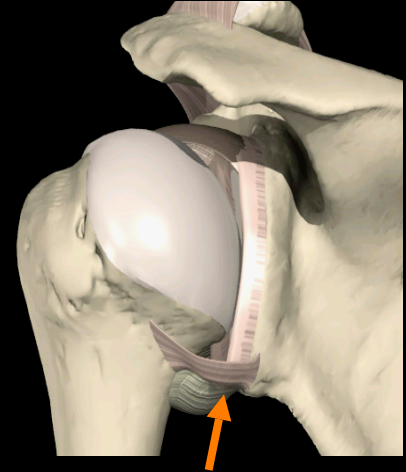
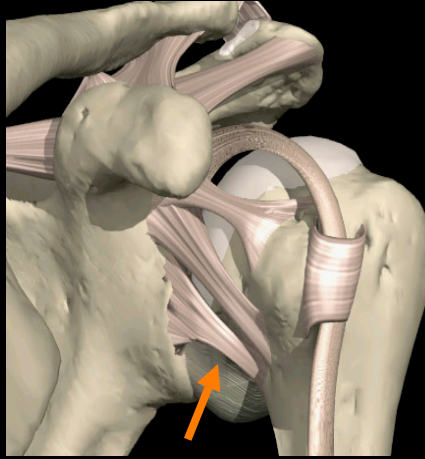
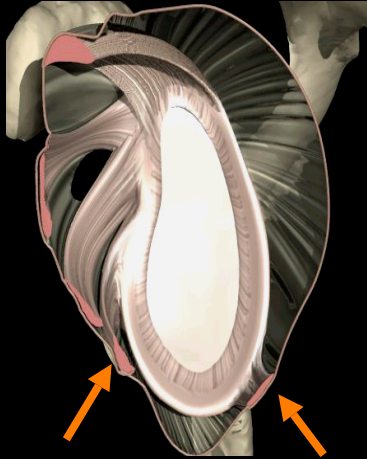
Les Ligaments gléno-huméraux



Ligament gléno-huméral moyen

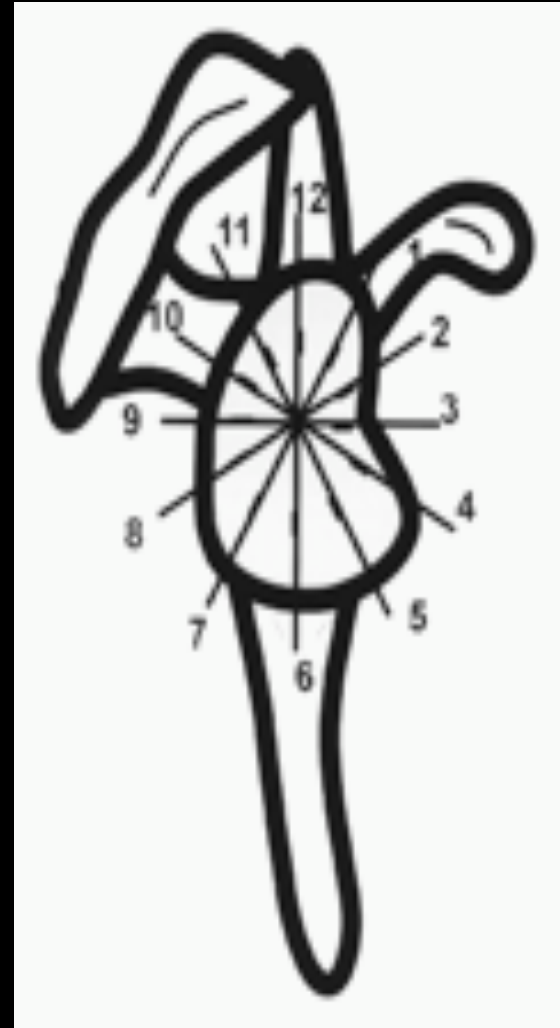
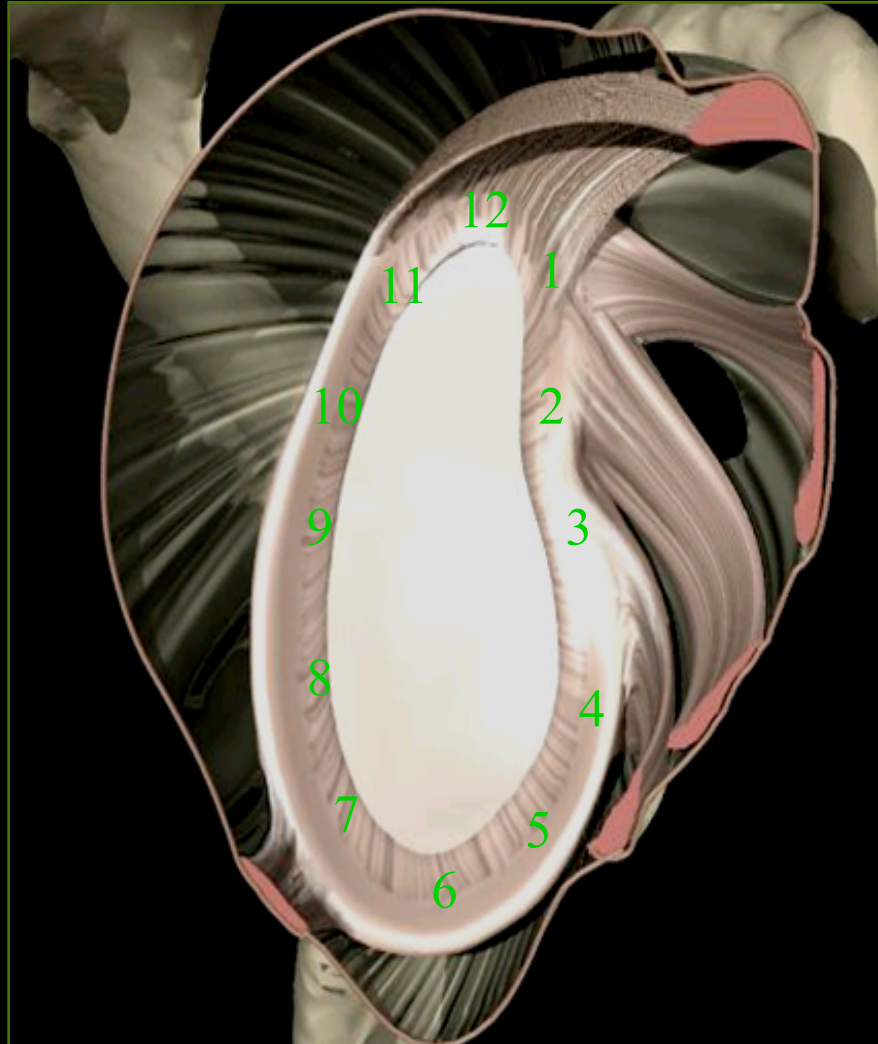
ANATOMIE

Les Ligaments gléno-huméraux

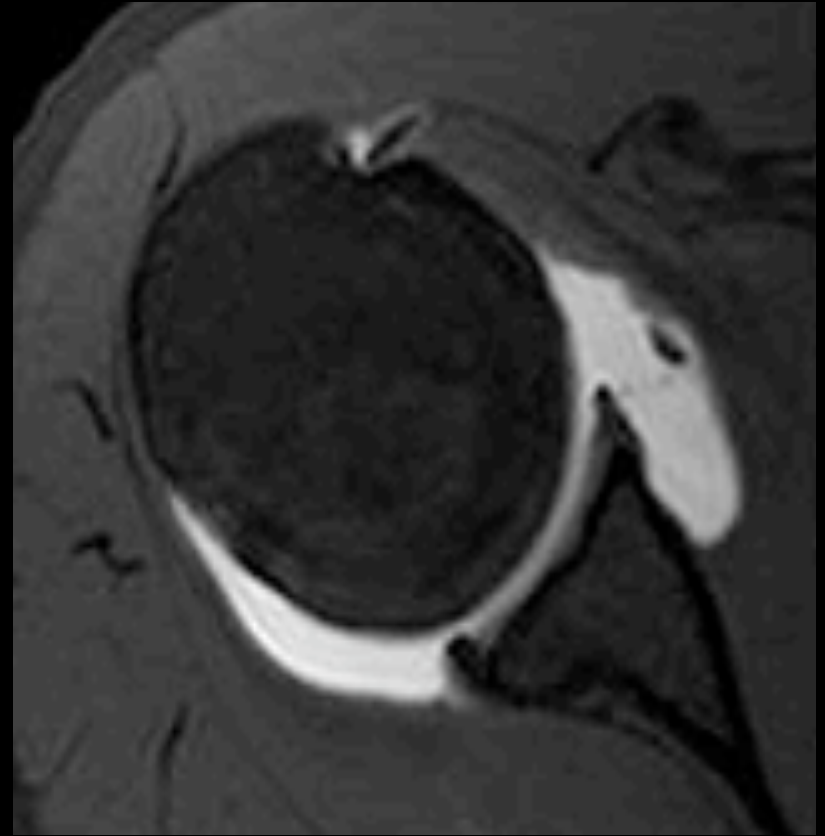
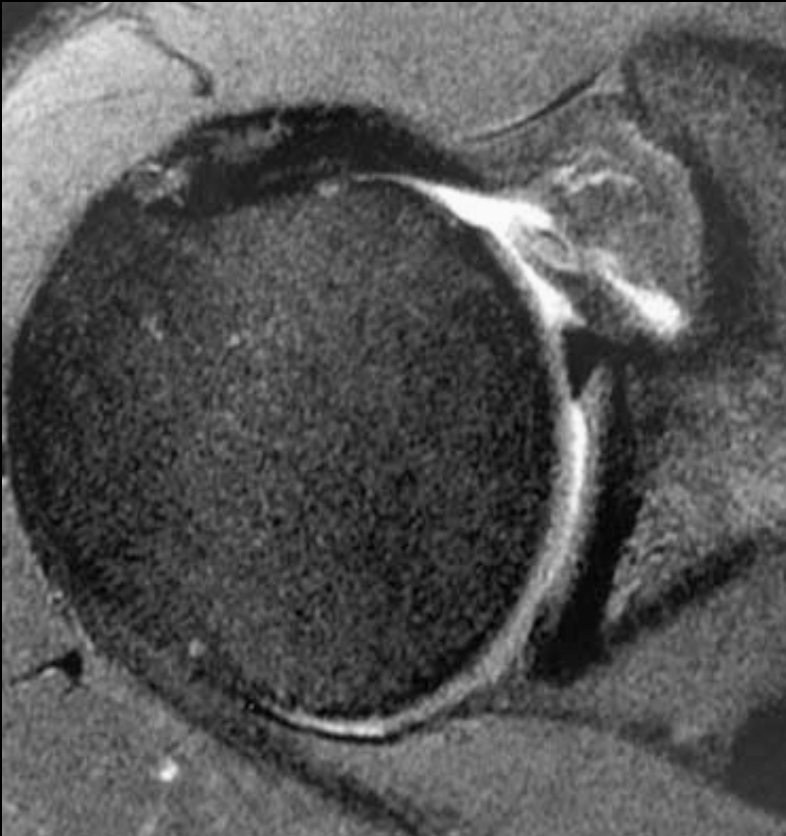


Ligament gléno-huméral inférieur

Anatomie : Bourrelet normal

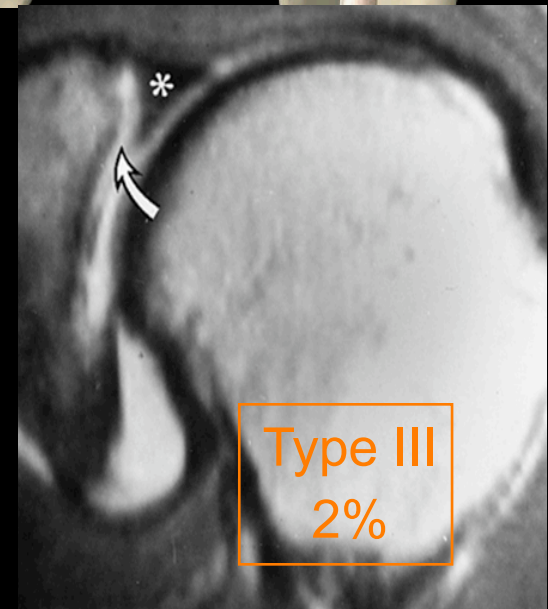
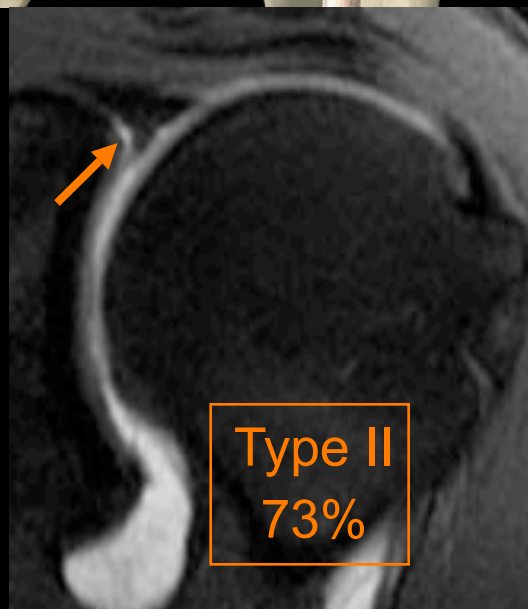
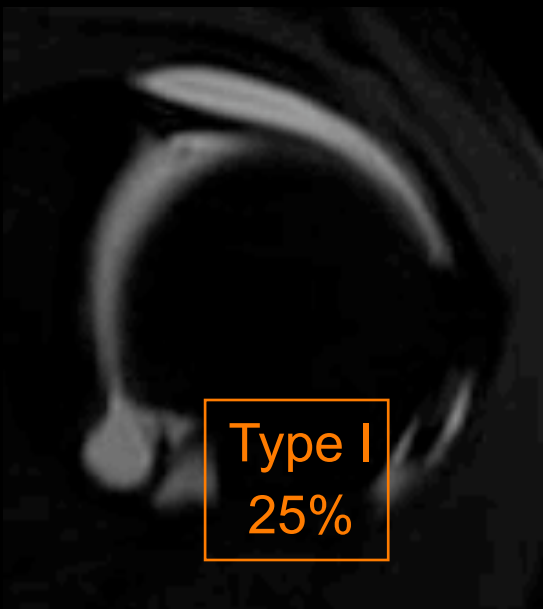
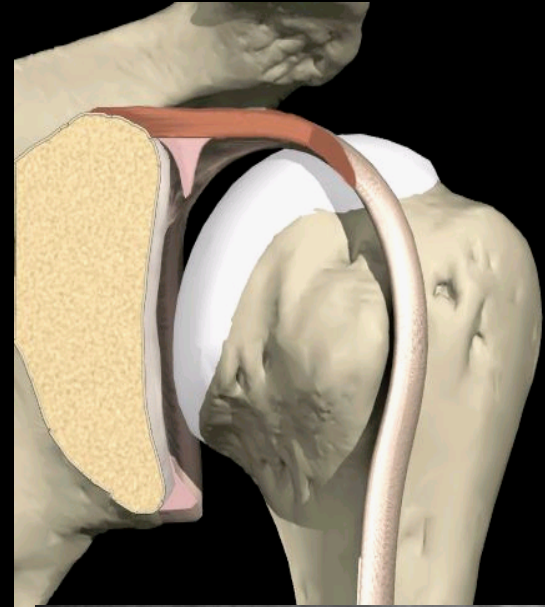
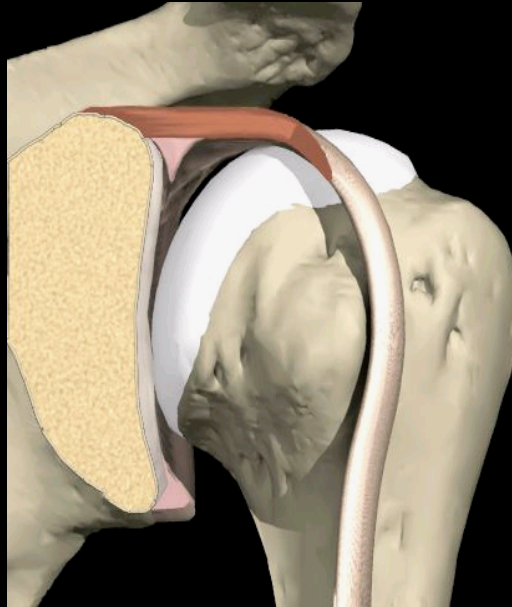
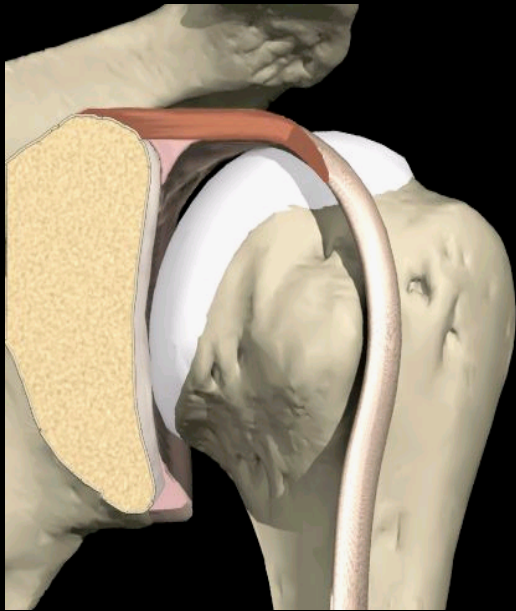


Anatomie : Bourrelet normal

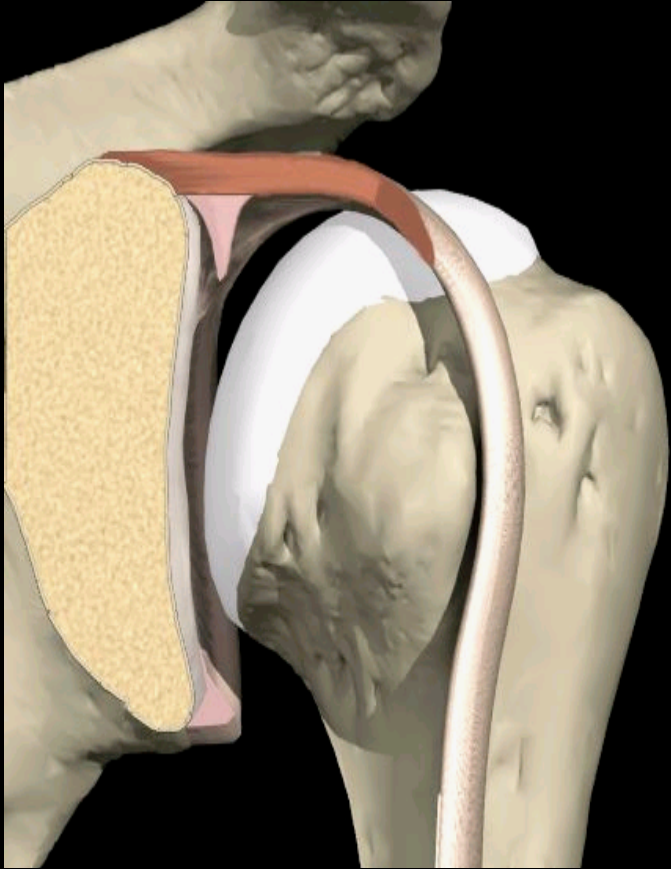


Aspect normal

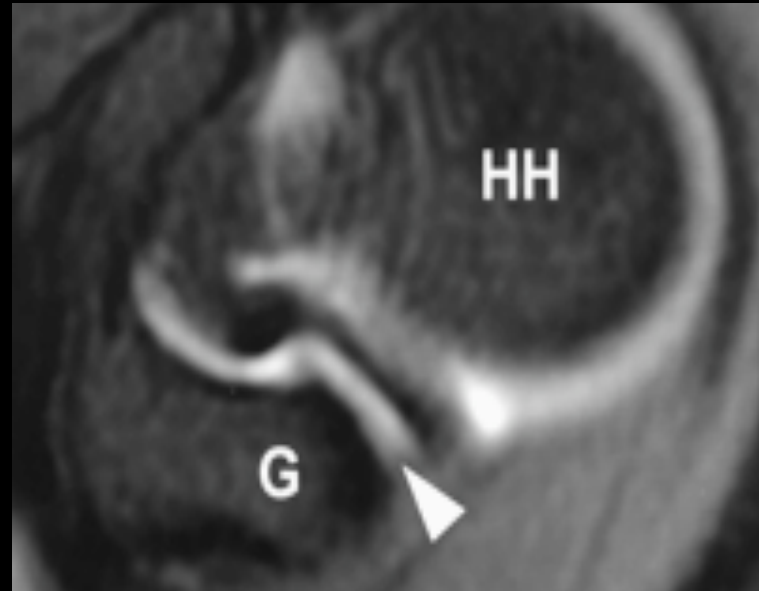
Anatomie : Complexe bicipito-labral



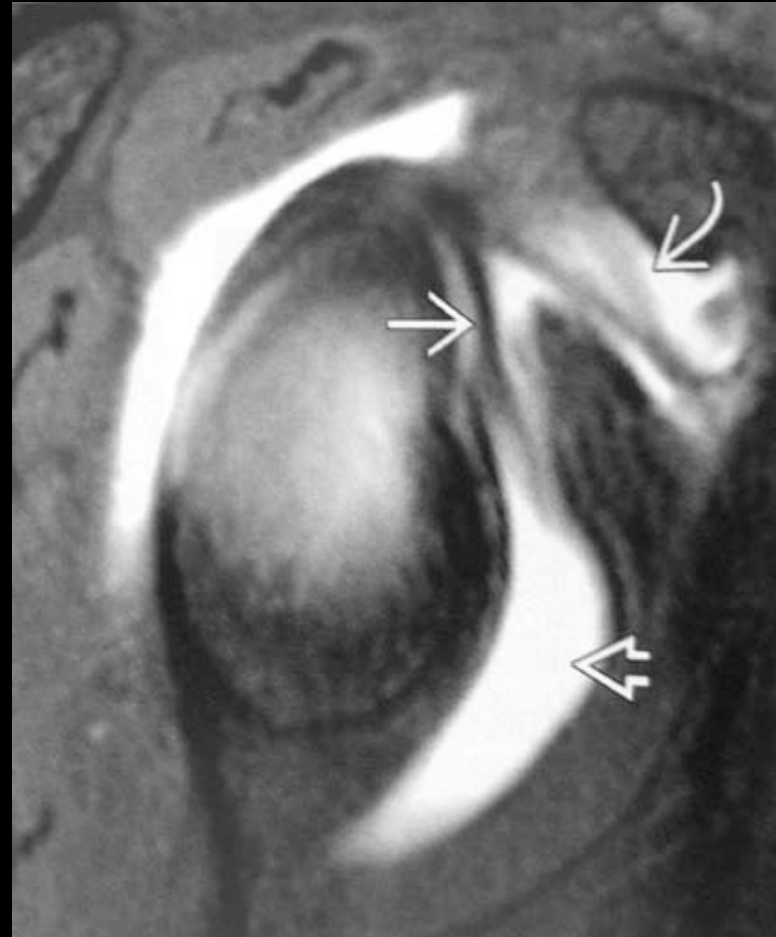
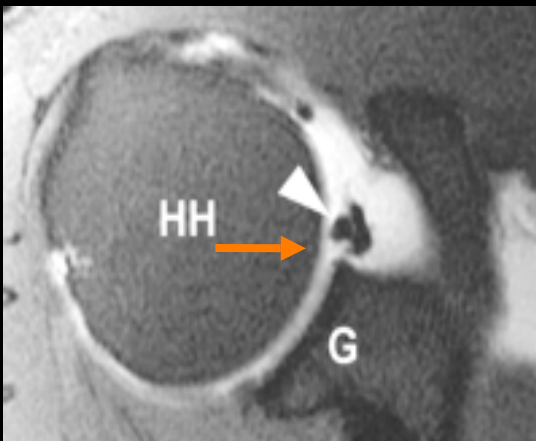
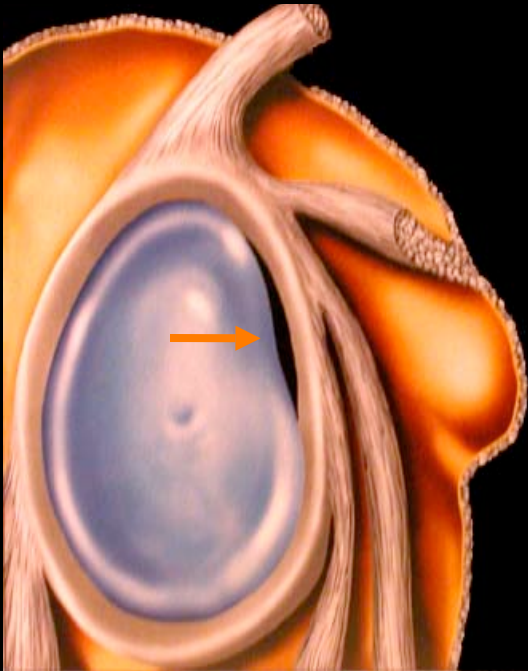
Variations anatomiques antéro-supérieures



Récessus sous labral

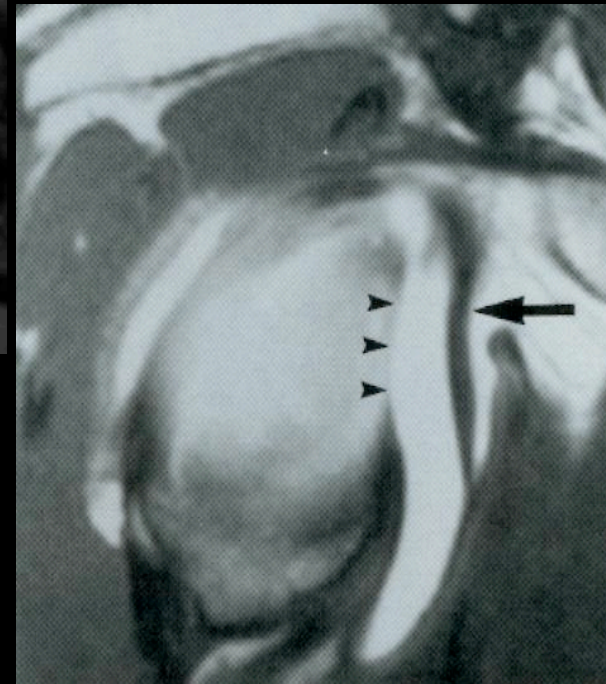
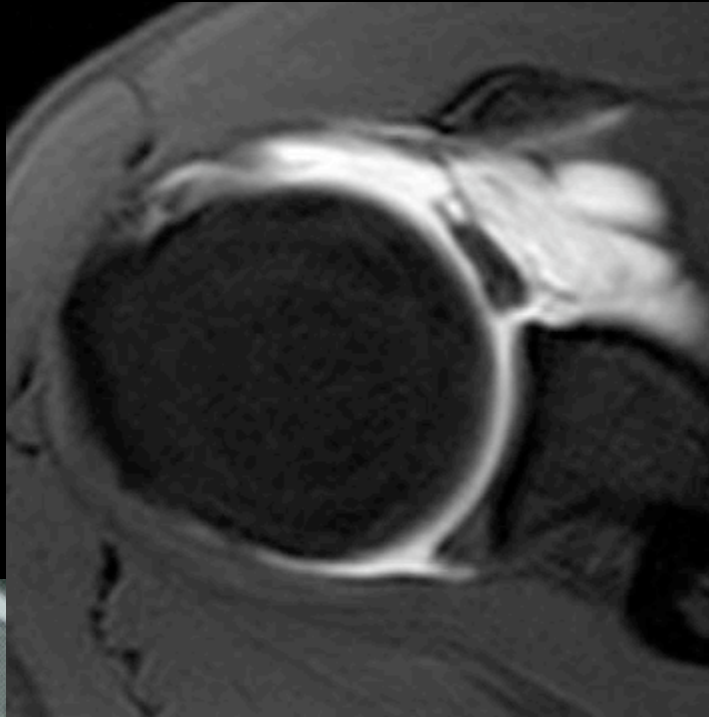


Variations anatomiques antéro-supérieures

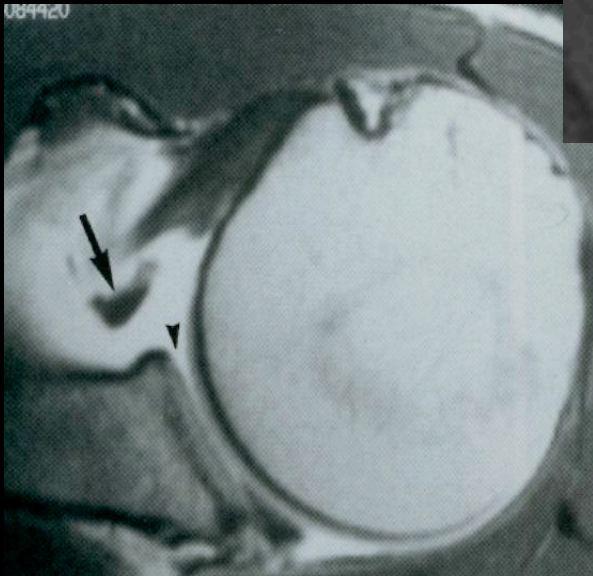


Foramen sous labral

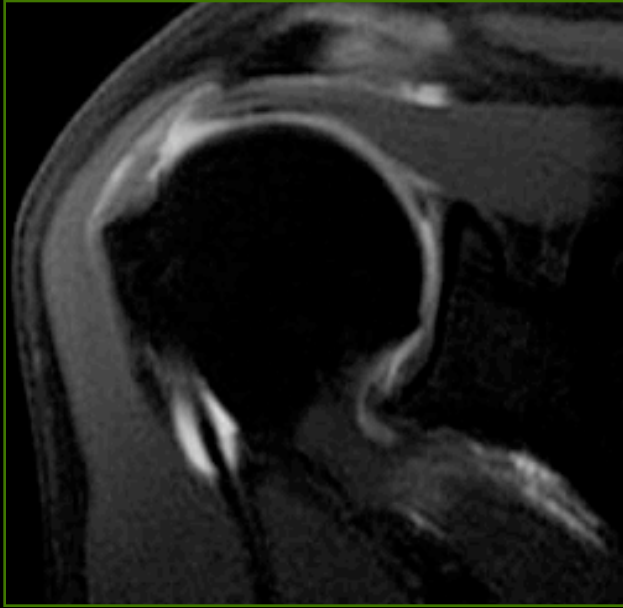
Variations anatomiques antéro-supérieures



Buford Complex



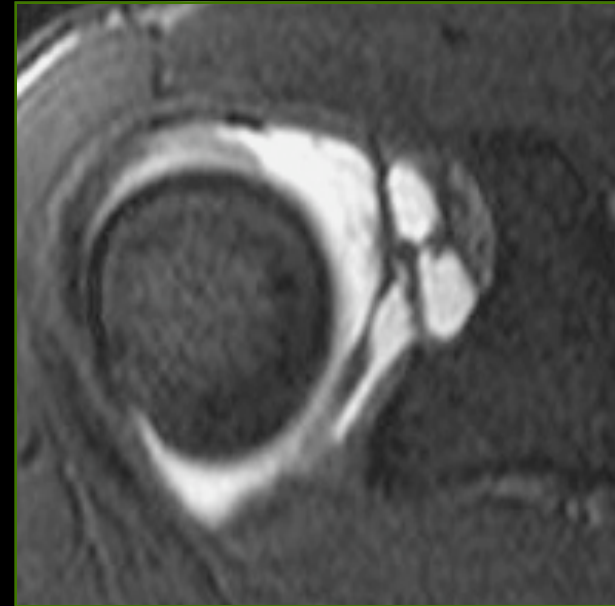
Arthro-IRM de l'épaule : Indications



« Petites Coiffes »

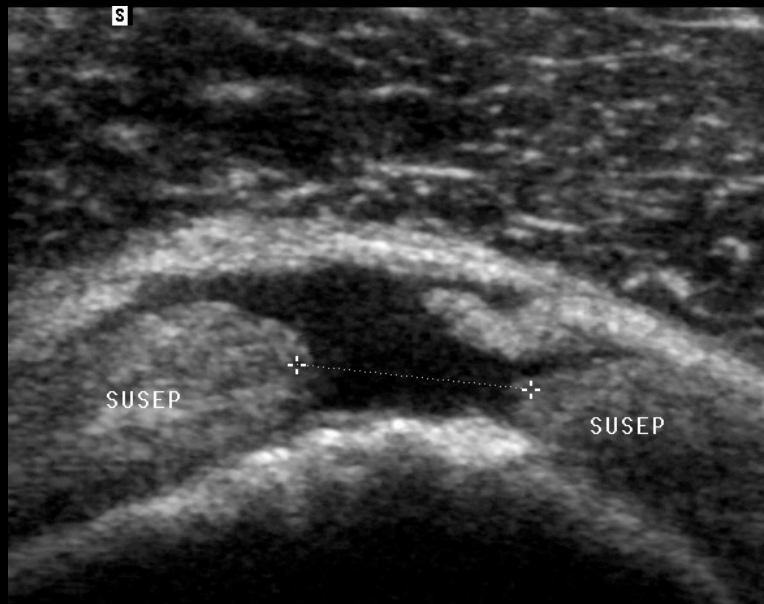
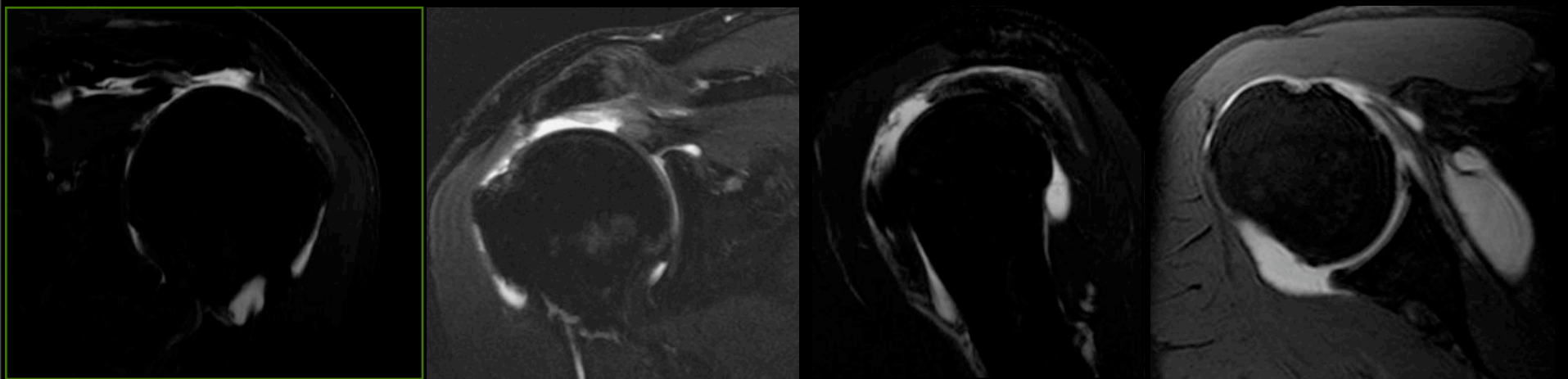


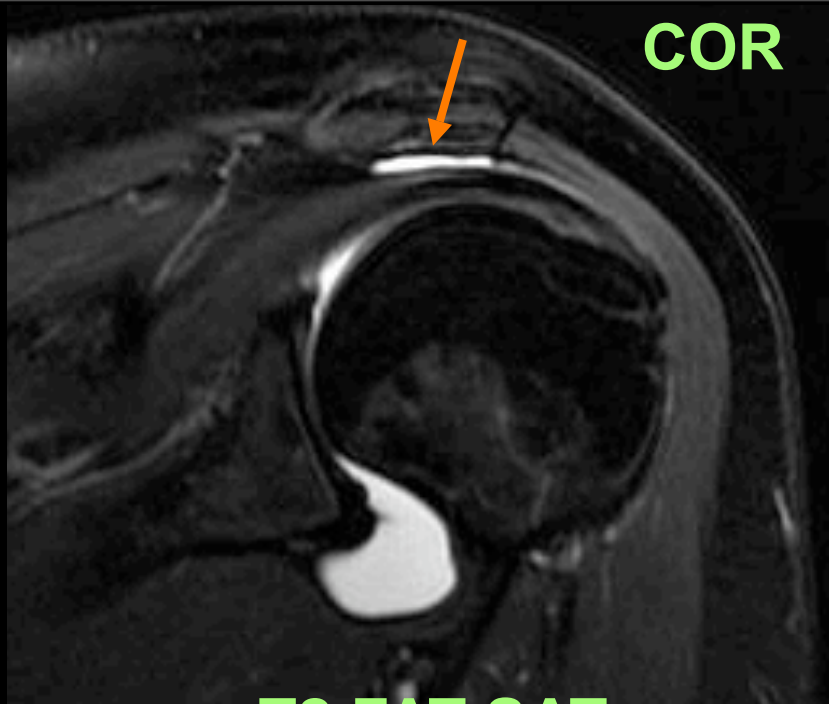
Instabilités



Epaule du Sportif

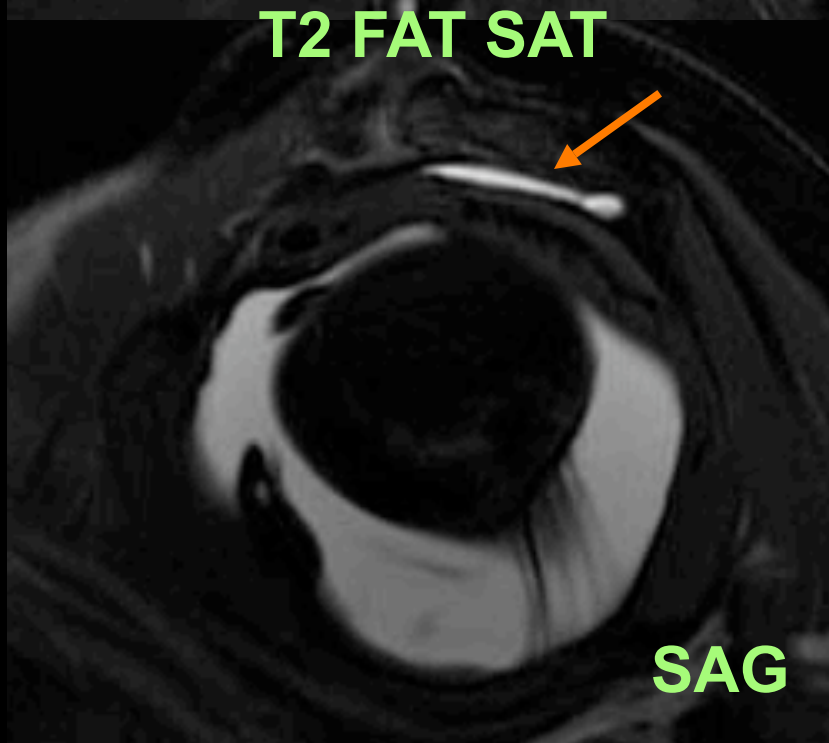
① Pathologie de la Coiffe





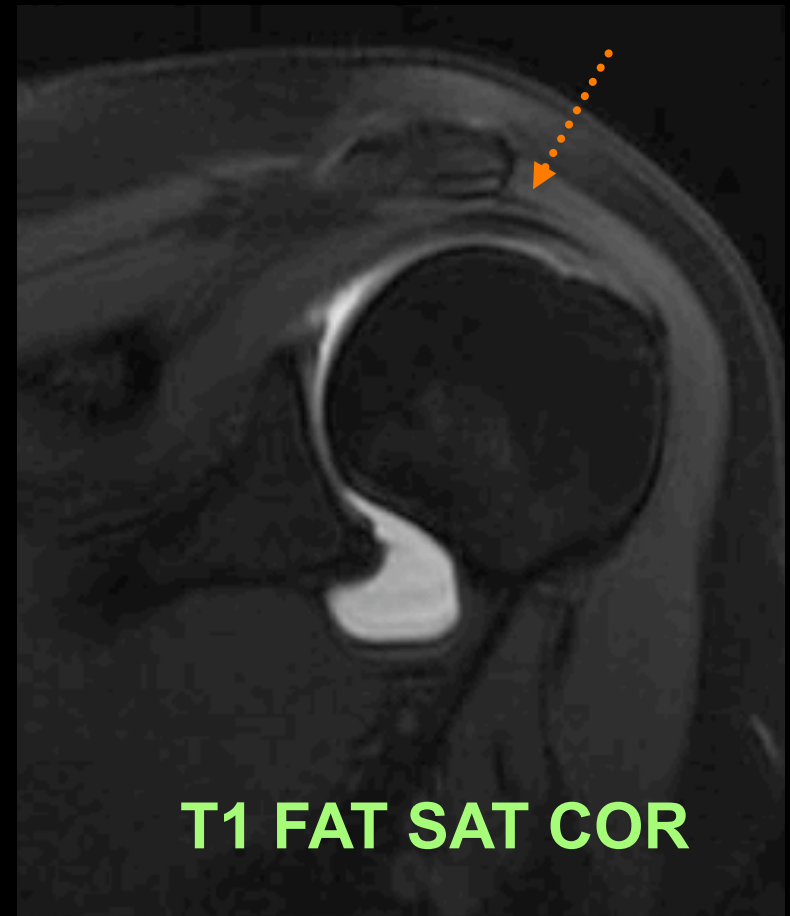
COR

«Petite»
Coiffe



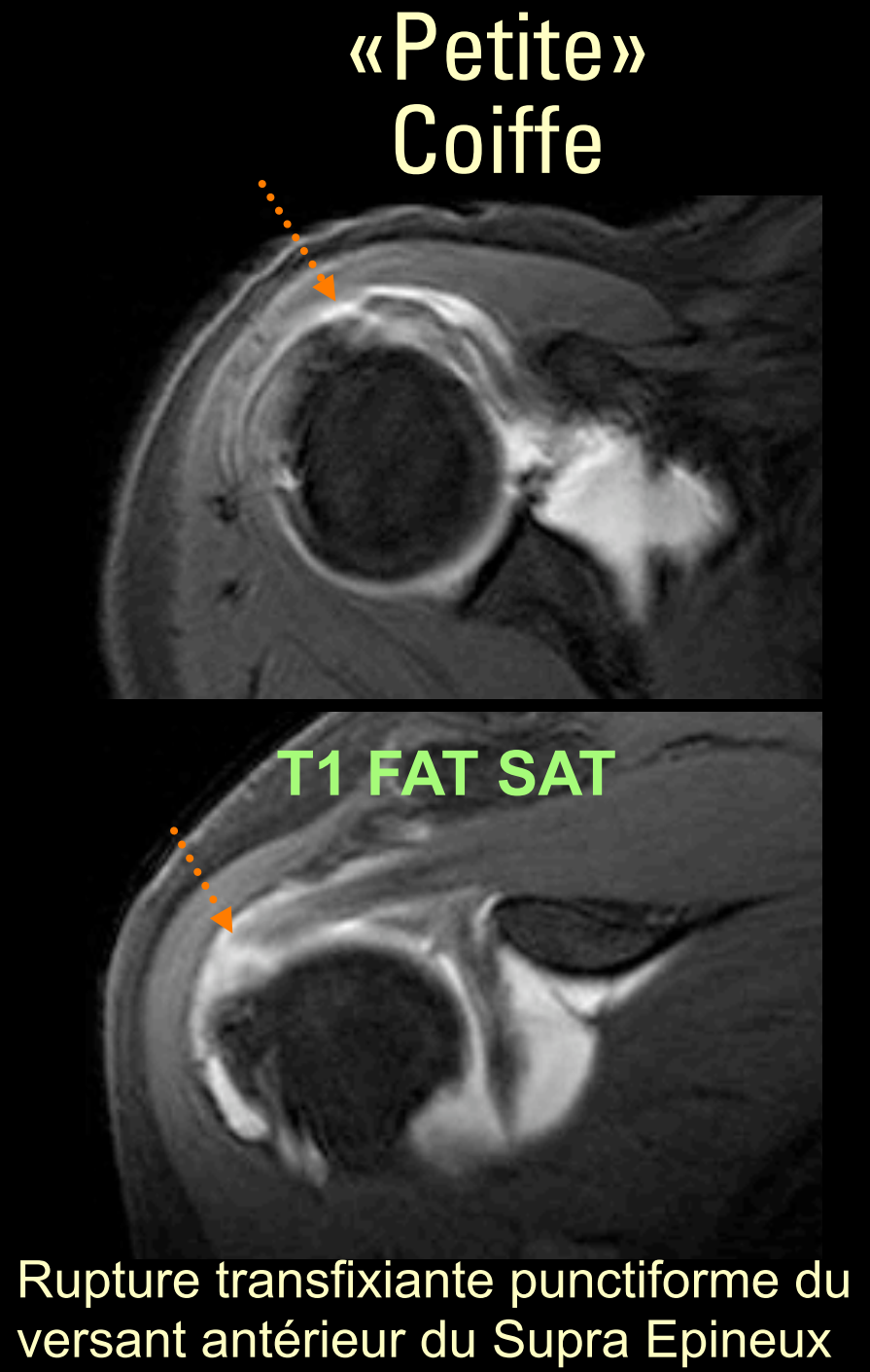
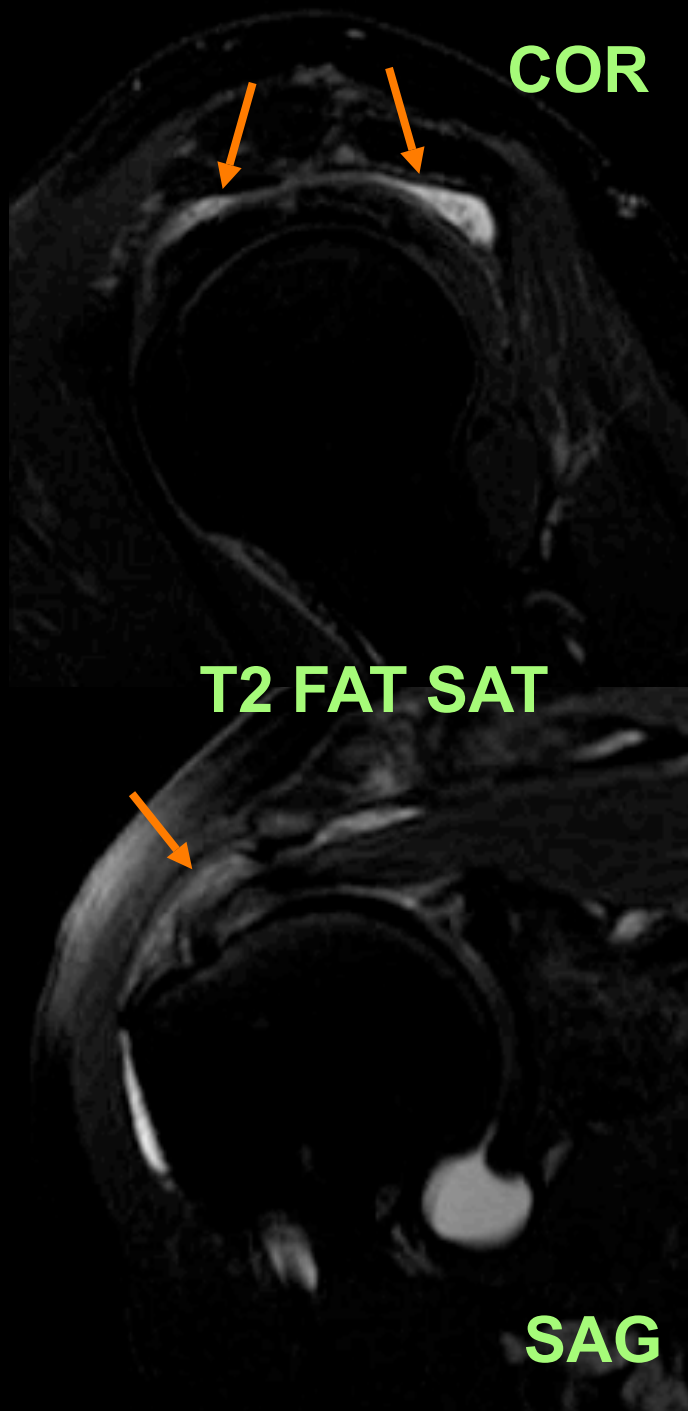
T2 FAT SAT

SAG

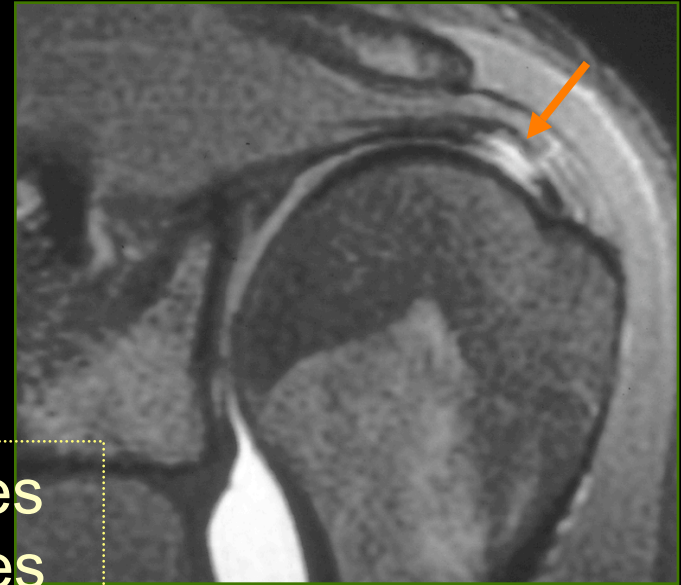
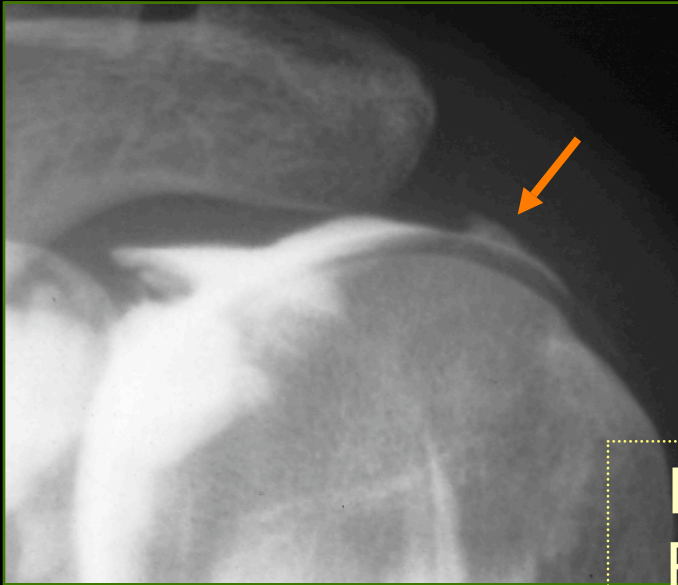


T1 FAT SAT COR

Conflit antérosupérieur



Pathologie de la Coiffe



Ruptures
Partielles
Profondes

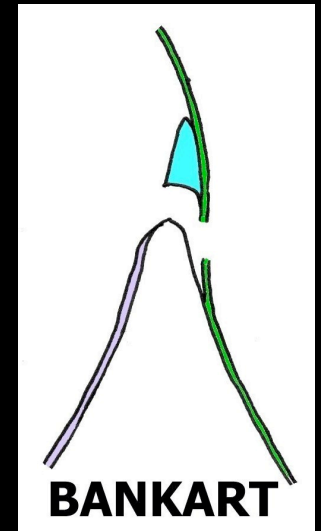
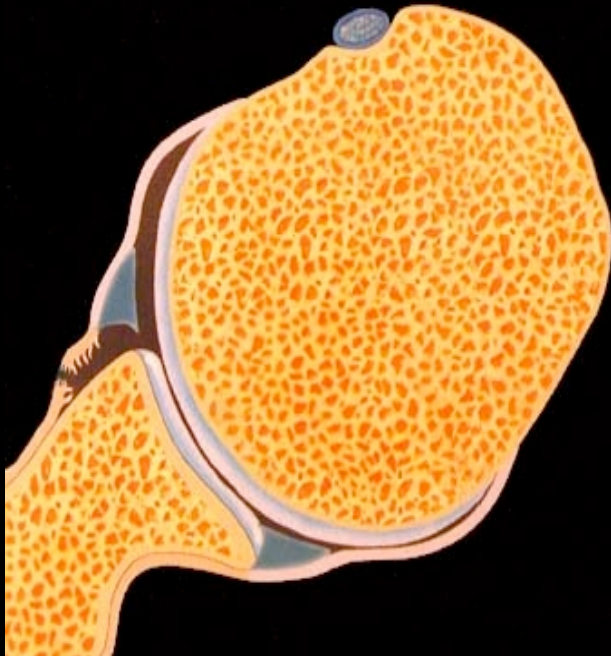


② LES LESIONS CAPSULO-LIGAMENTAIRES

- Aspect variable du bourrelet antérieur.
- Nombreuses variantes anatomiques (Buford Complex).

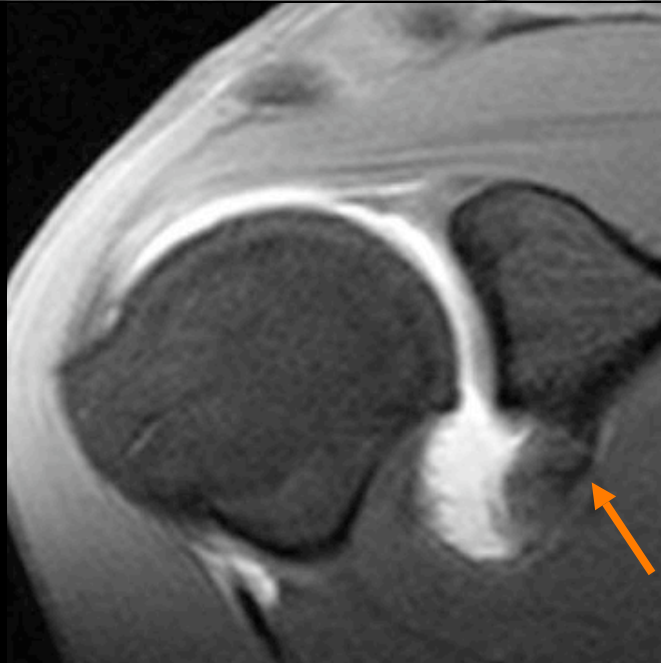
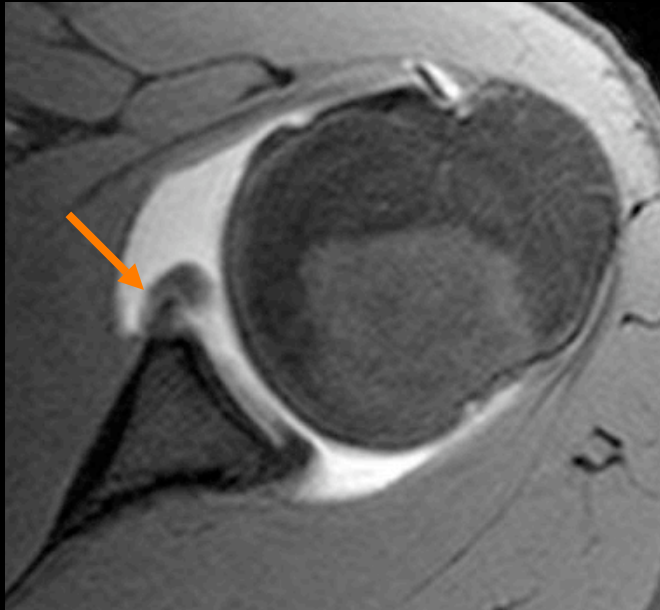


Lésions labrales inférieures: Bankart



- = désinsertion de labrum et du ligament glénohuméral inférieur (LGHI) avec arrachement périosté +/- lésion osseuse de la glène (Bankart osseux)

Lésions labrales inférieures: Bankart



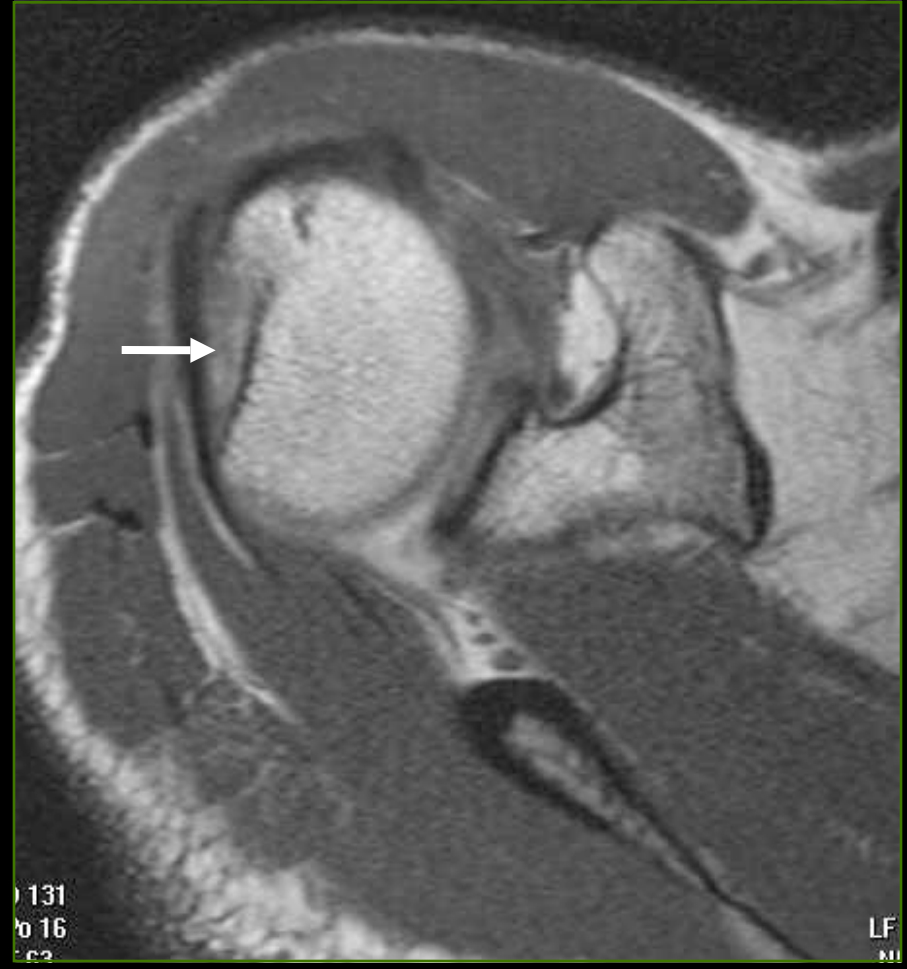
Lésions labrales inférieures: Bankart



Lésions labrales inférieures: Bankart

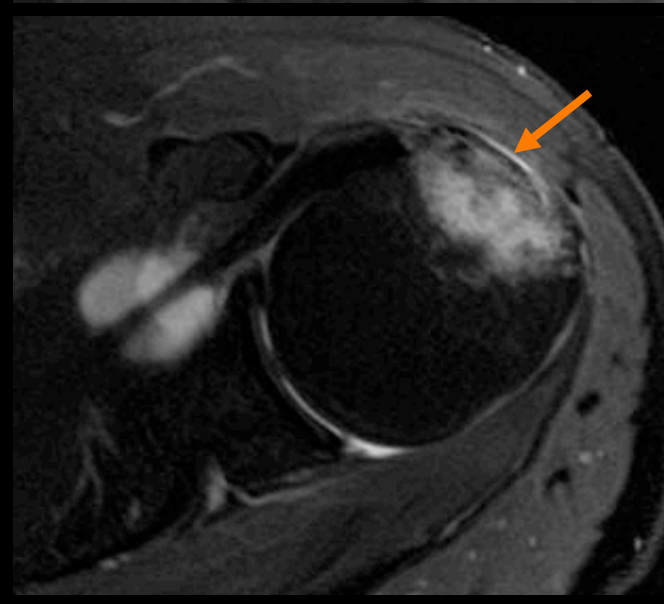
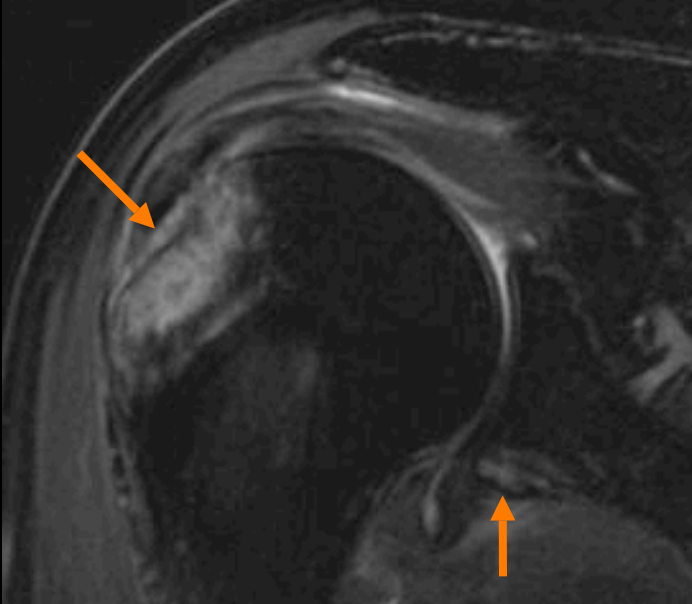
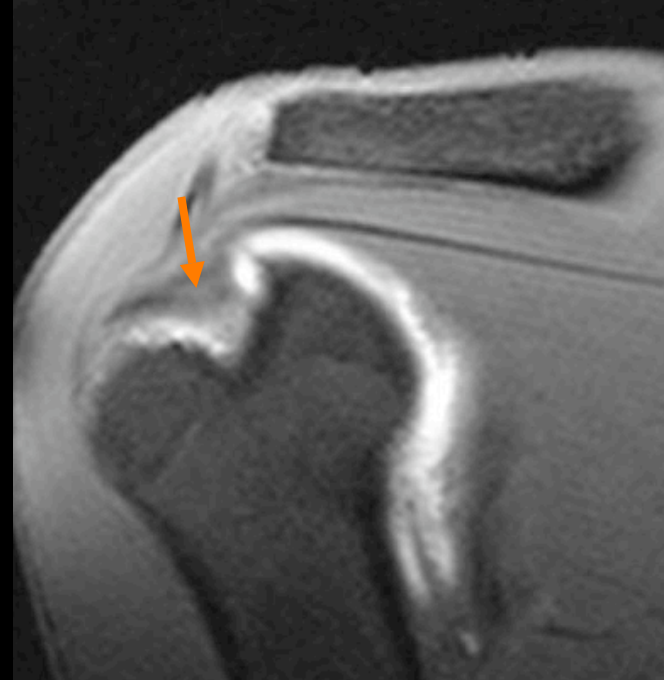
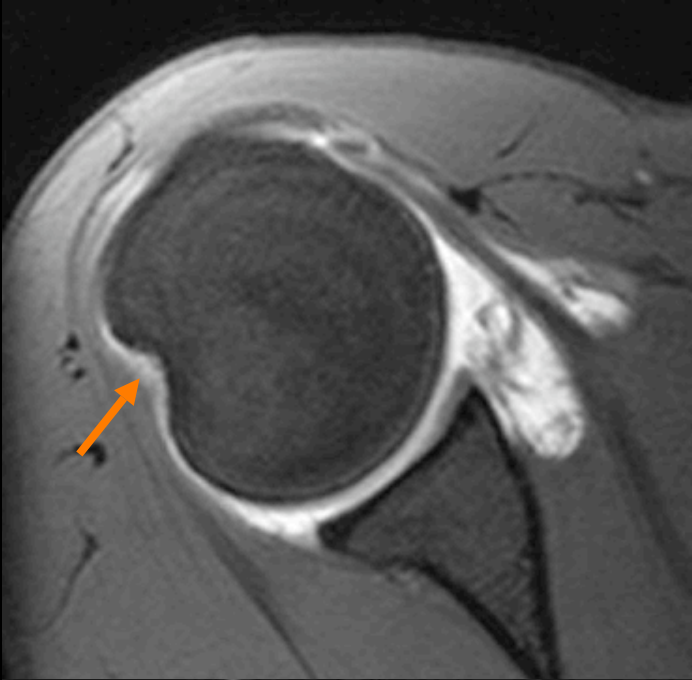


Instabilité antérieure : Lésions associées

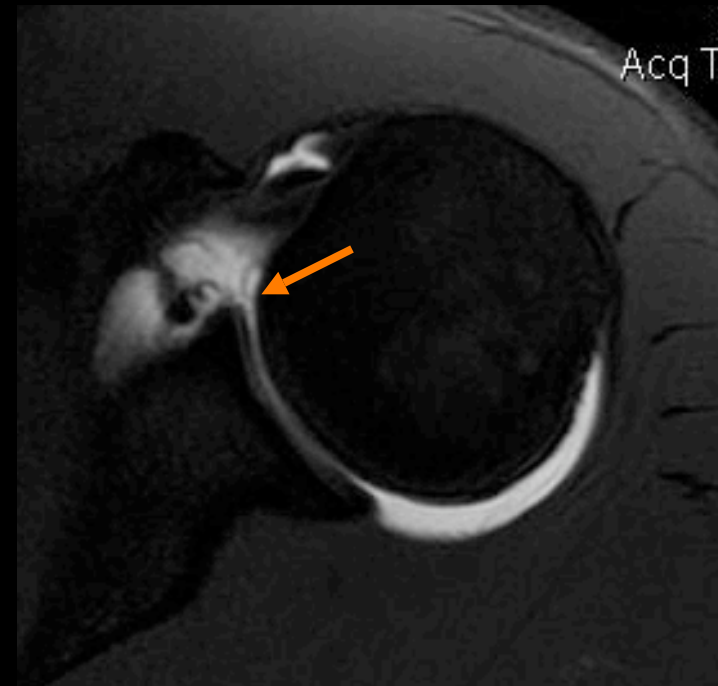
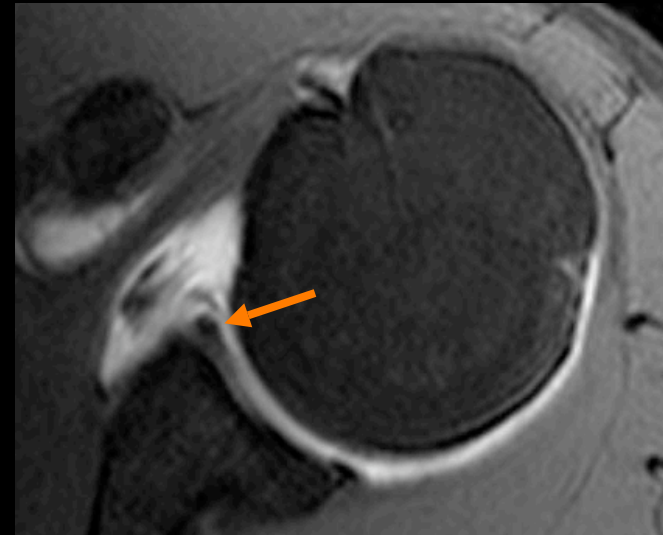
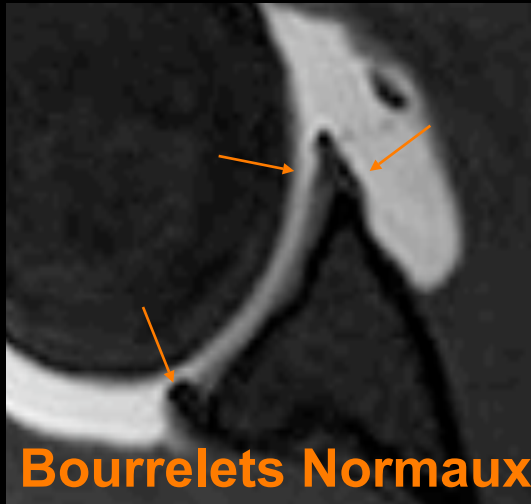


Encoche de Hill Sachs/ Malgaigne

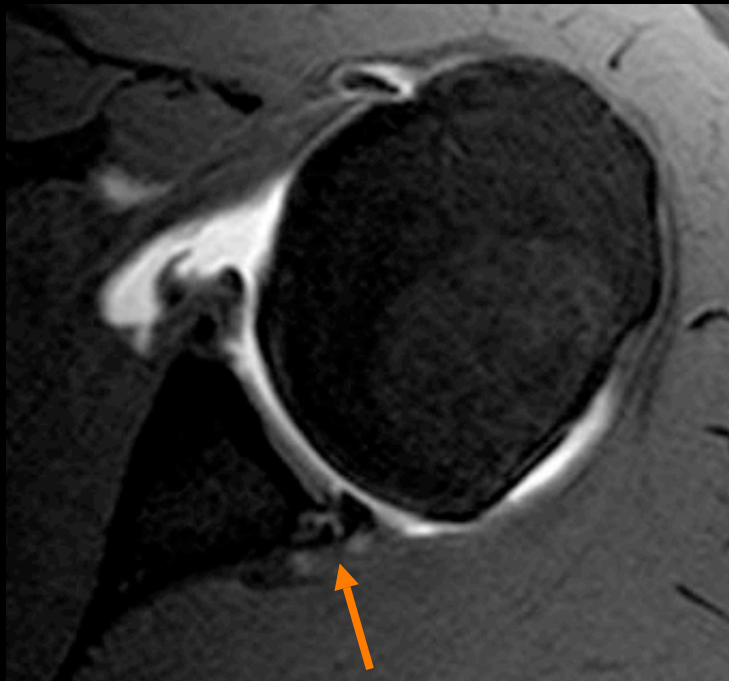
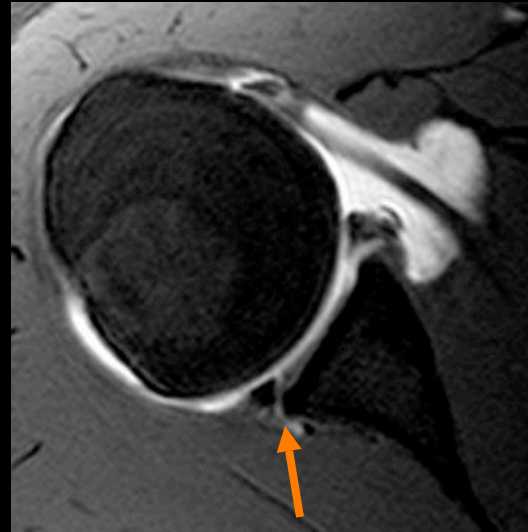
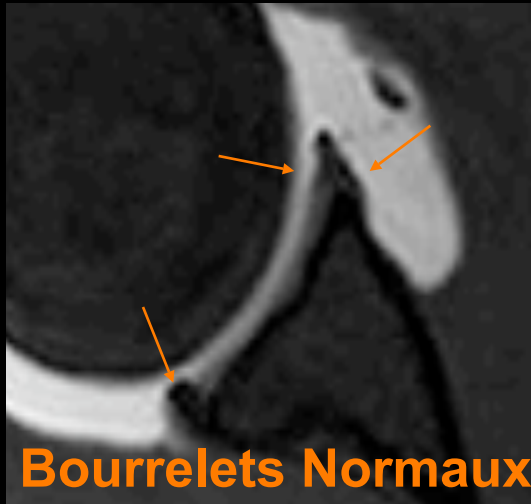
Encoches de Malgaigne



Lésions du bourrelet antérieur



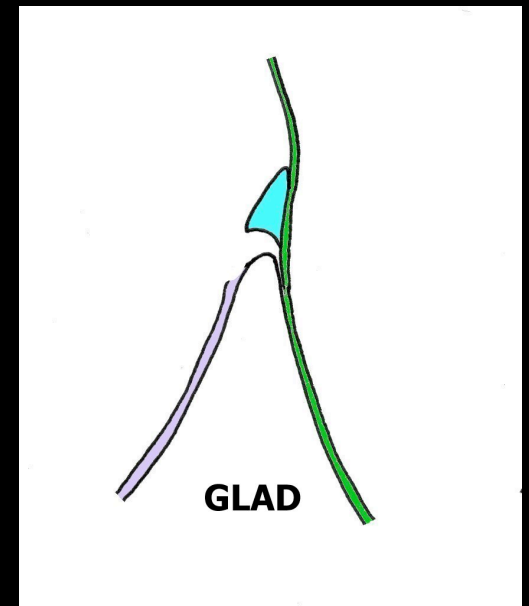
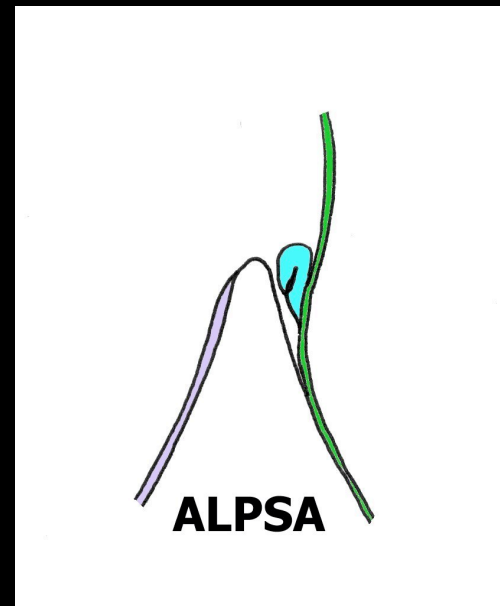
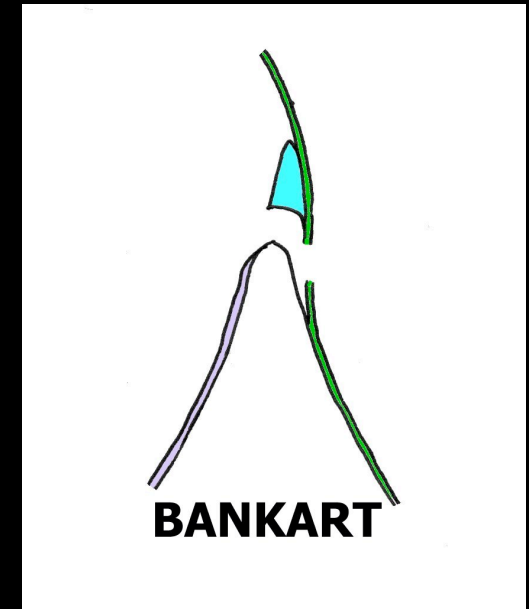
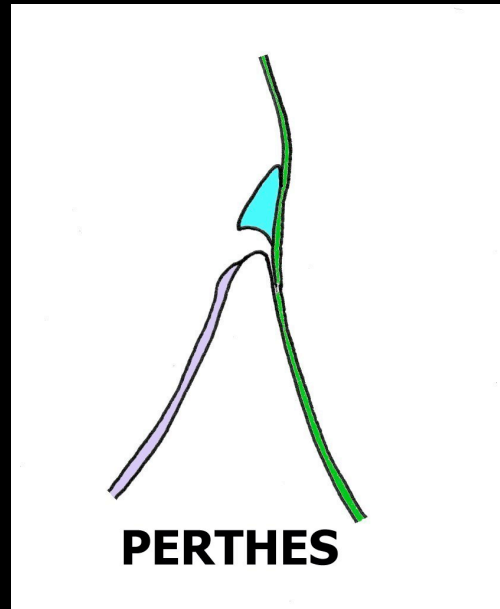
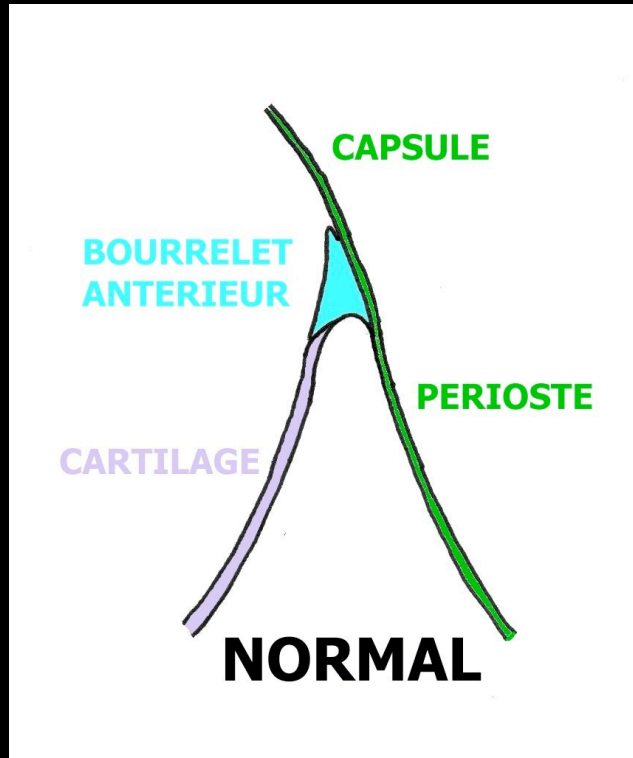
Lésions du bourrelet postérieur



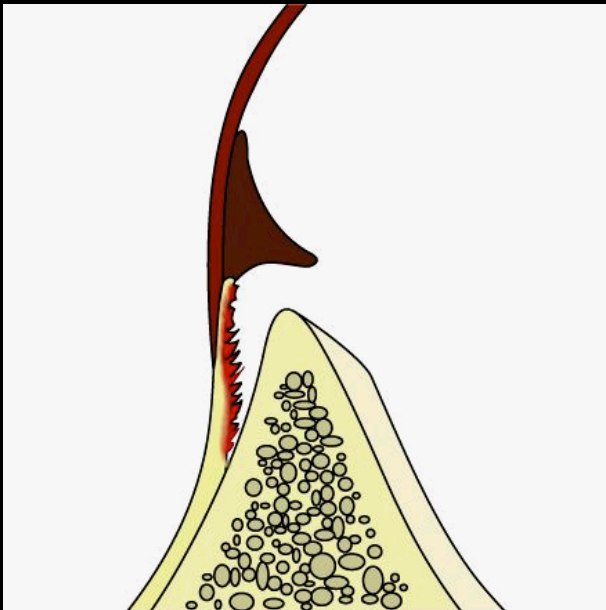
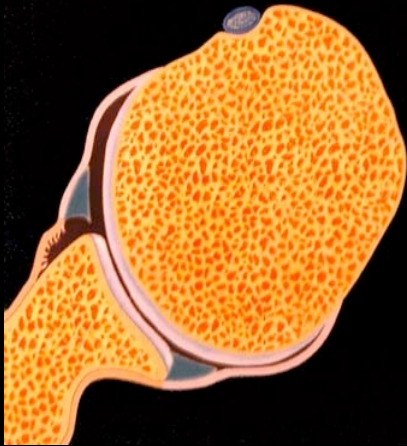
Les autres lésions capsulo - ligamentaires

- Lésion de **PERTHES** : arrachement sans déplacement du bourrelet glénoïdien antéro-inférieur.
- **ALPSA** (Anterior Labroligamentous Periostal Sleeve Avulsion) : arrachement et rétraction du bourrelet glénoïdien antéro-inférieur avec décollement du périoste.
- **GLAD** (Gleno Labral Articular Disruption) : Bankart avec lésion cartilagineuse adjacente.
- **HAGL** (Humeral Avulsion of the Gleno Humeral Ligament) : désinsertion humérale du LGHI .

Les autres lésions capsulo-ligamentaires

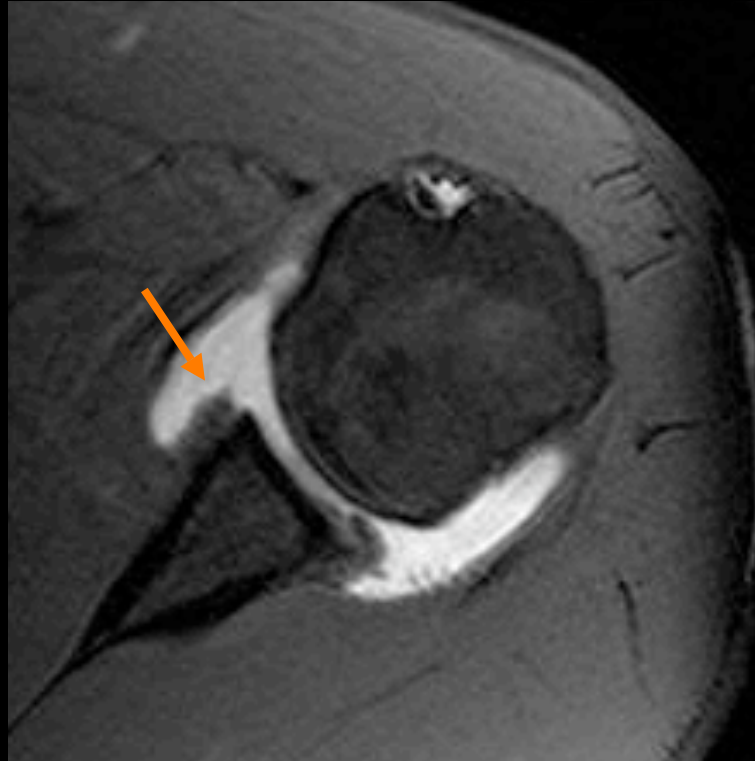
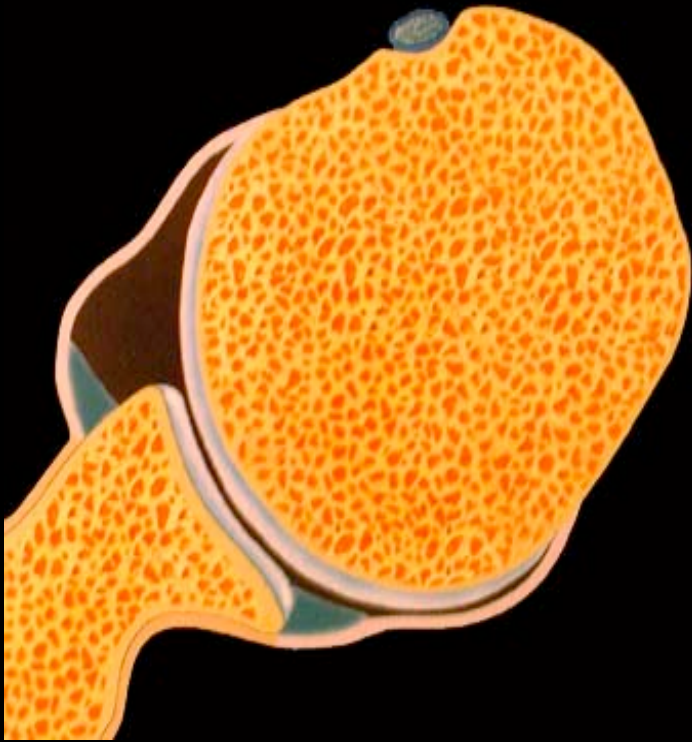


Lésions labrales inférieures: Perthes



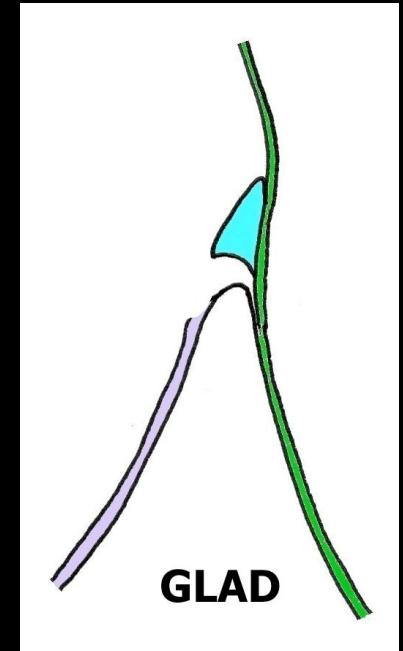
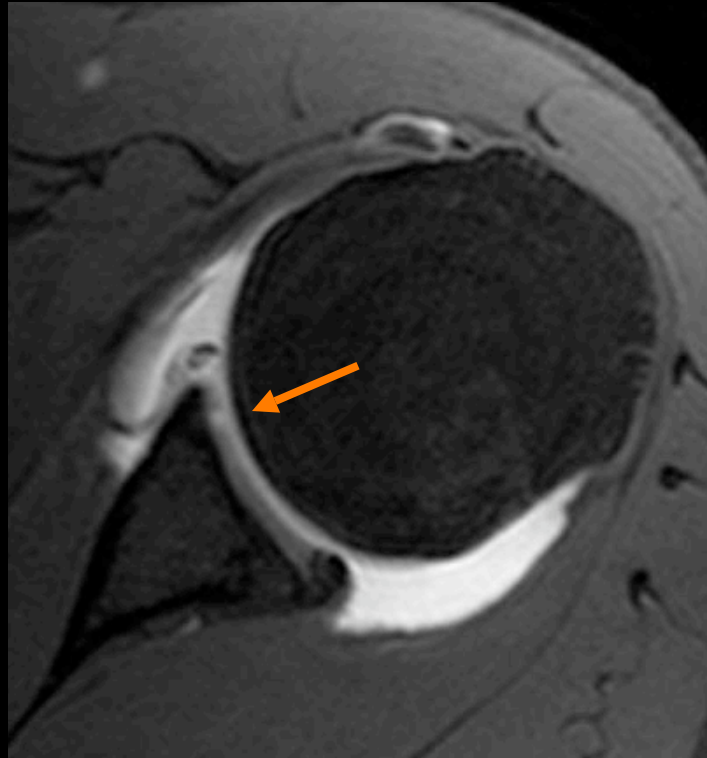
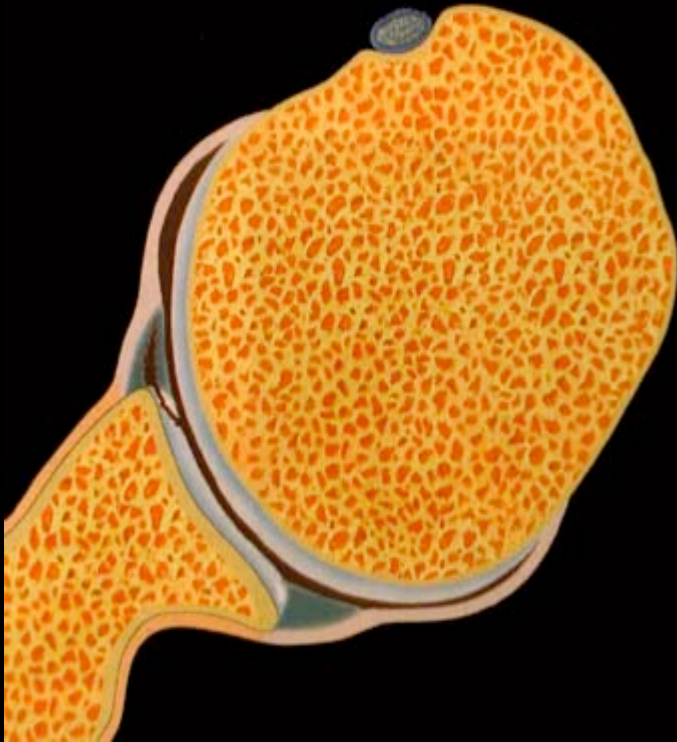
Arrachement sans déplacement du bourrelet glénoïdien antéro-inférieur

Lésions labrales inférieures: ALPSA



- Le périoste est intact.
- Luxation médiale et inférieure du complexe labro-ligamentaire inférieur.

Lésions labrales inférieures: GLAD



- Avulsion du bourrelet antéro-inférieur
- + lésion du cartilage de revêtement de la glène.

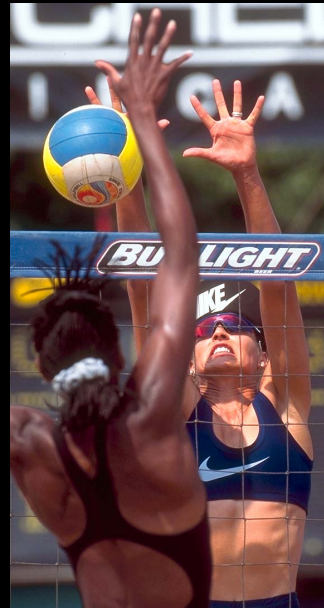
Instabilité inférieure: HAGL



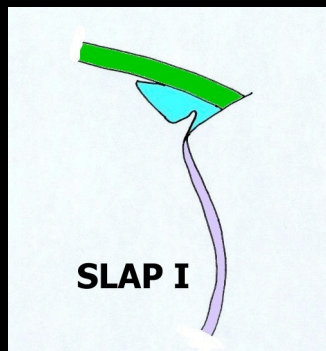
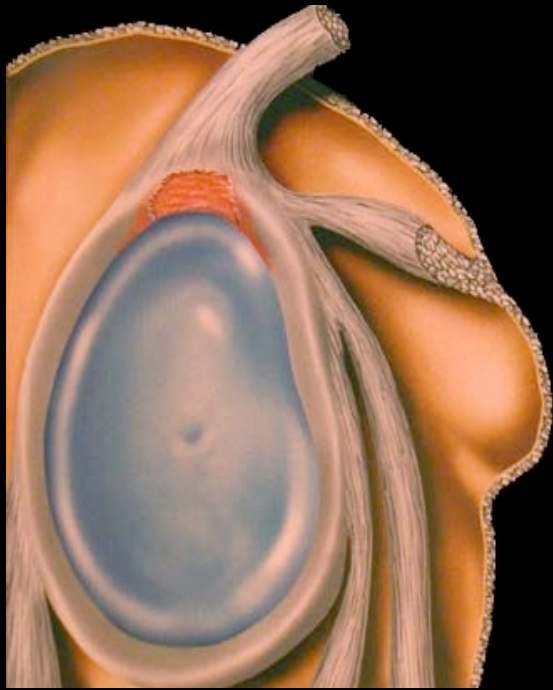
- = avulsion de l'insertion humérale de la bandelette antérieure du LGHI

③ LES LESIONS LABRALES SUPERIEURES : SLAP

- Superior Labral Anterior to Posterior Lesion.
- Contexte clinique particulier : sport avec armé du bras



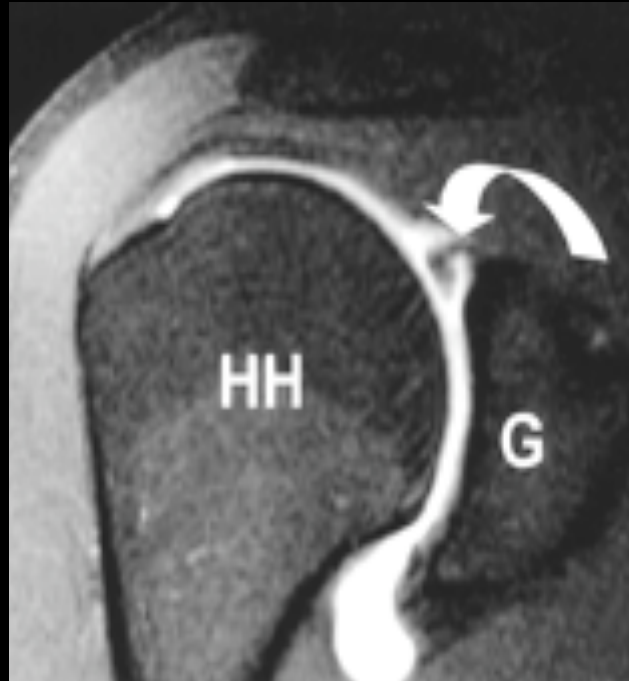
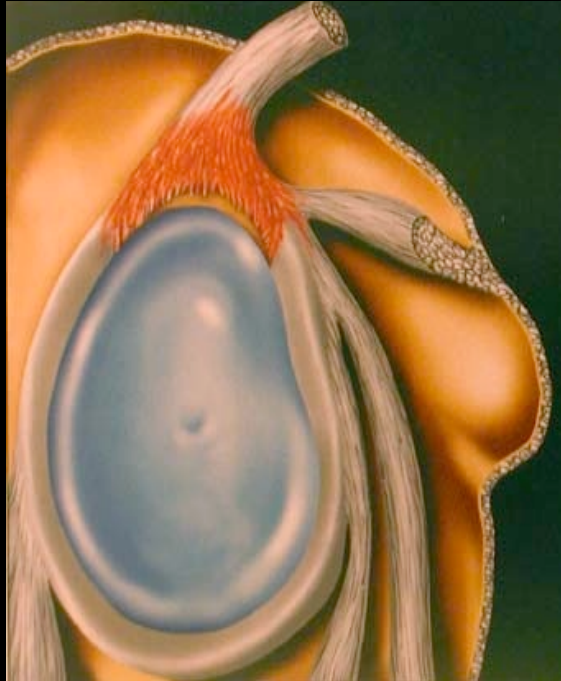
Lésions labrales supérieures



SLAP I

- Simple anomalie de signal du bourrelet >.

Lésions labrales supérieures

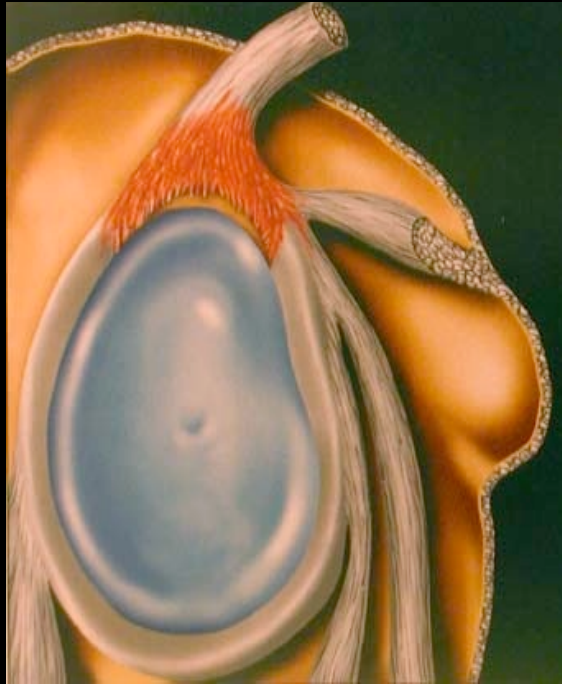


SLAP II



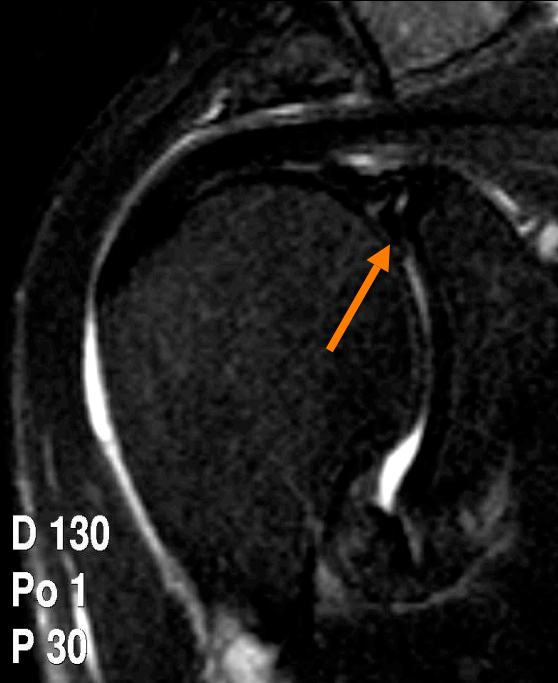
- = désinsertion de la base du bourrelet >.
- La plus fréquente des SLAP.
- diagnostic différentiel difficile avec un récessus sous-labral.

Lésions labrales supérieures



D 130
Po 1
P 30

SLAP II

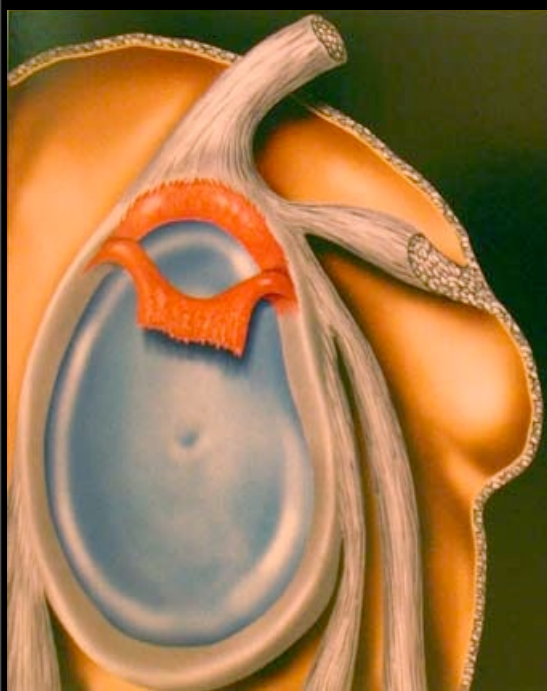


Après traction

Lésions labrales supérieures



SLAP III



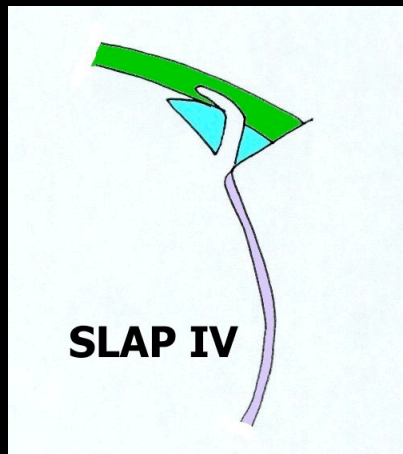
SLAP III

- = anse de seau du bourrelet > qui bascule dans l'articulation.

Lésions labrales supérieures

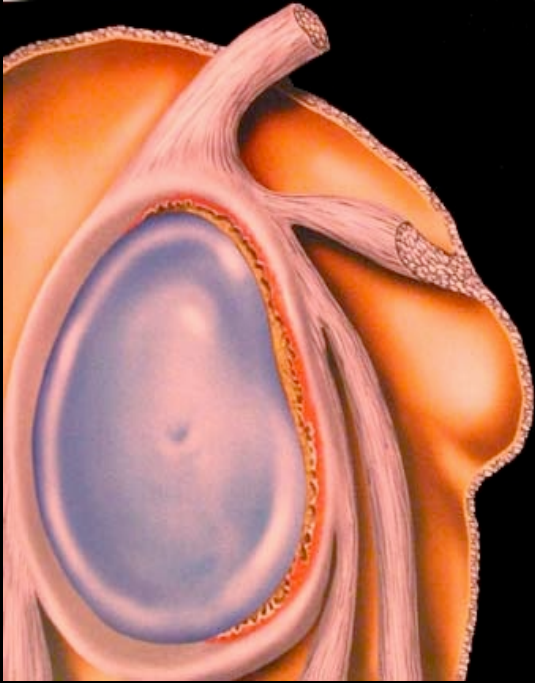


SLAP IV

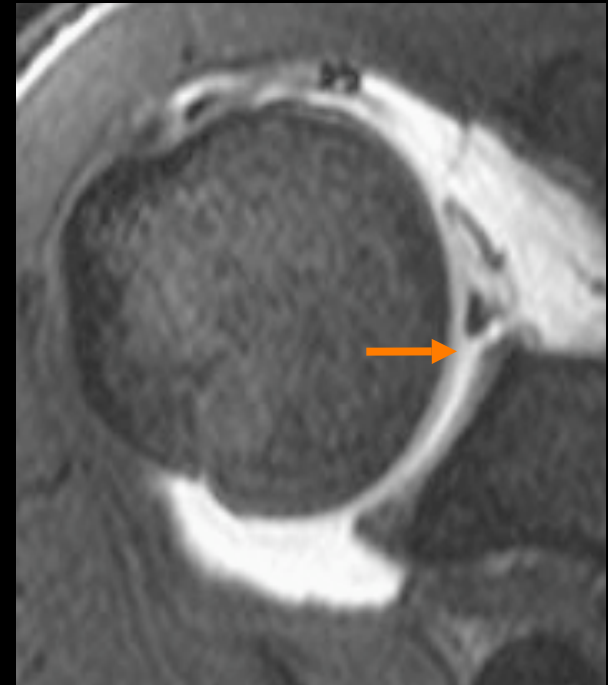
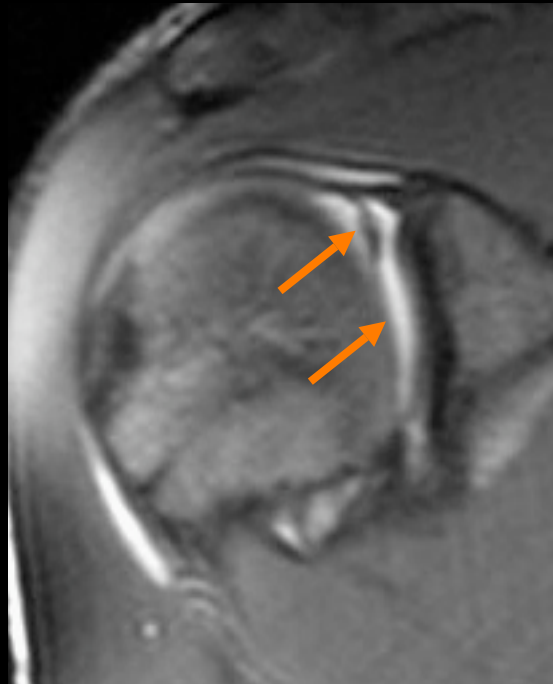


- = rupture labrale > en anse de seau s'étendant au long biceps.

Lésions labrales supérieures

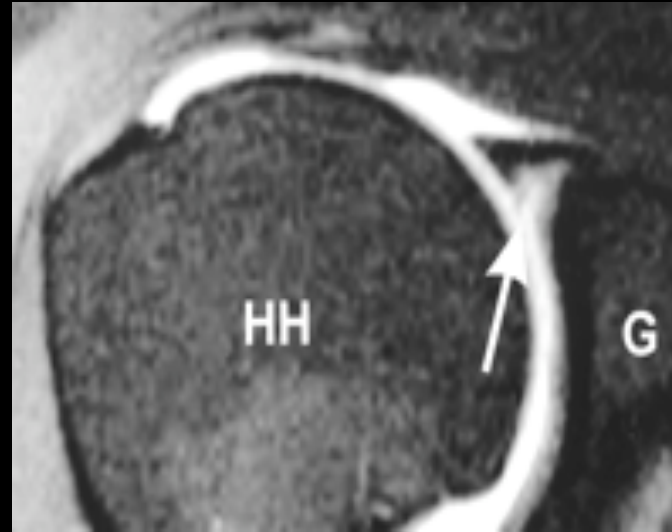


SLAP V



- = rupture labrale > s'étendant au bourrelet antérieur.

Lésions labrales supérieures



■ = rupture labrale > avec flap

SLAP VI

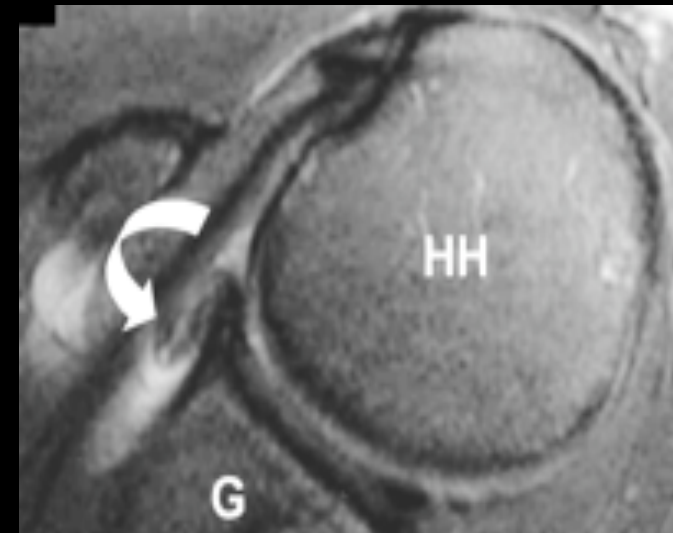


Lésions labrales supérieures

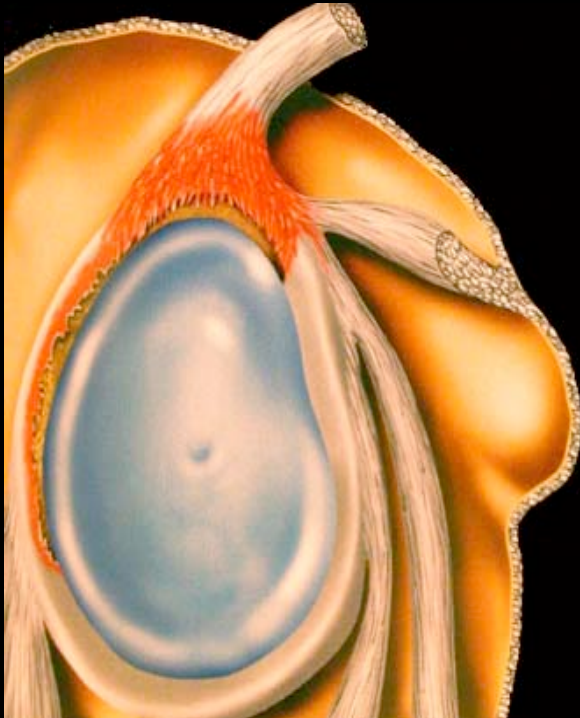


SLAP VII

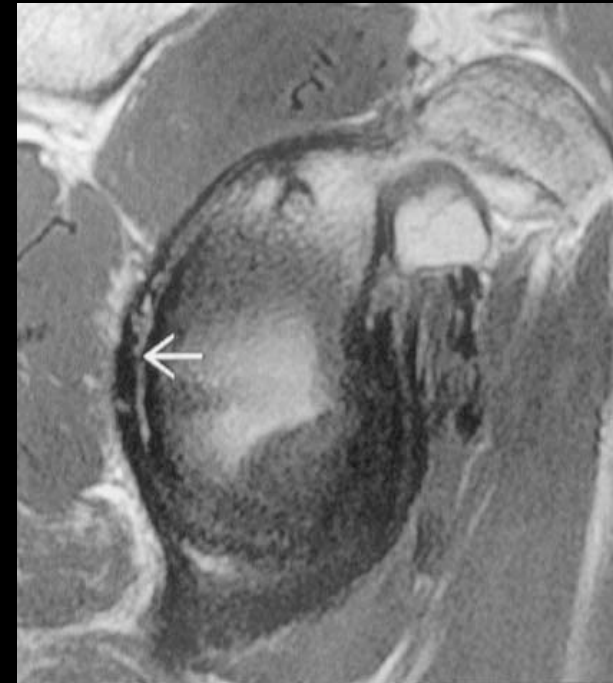
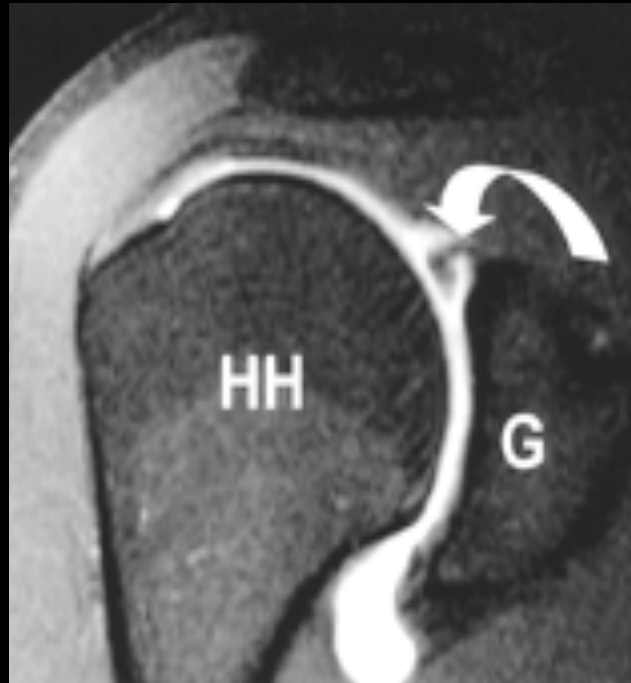
- = rupture labrale > s'étendant au ligament gléno huméral moyen.



Lésions labrales supérieures

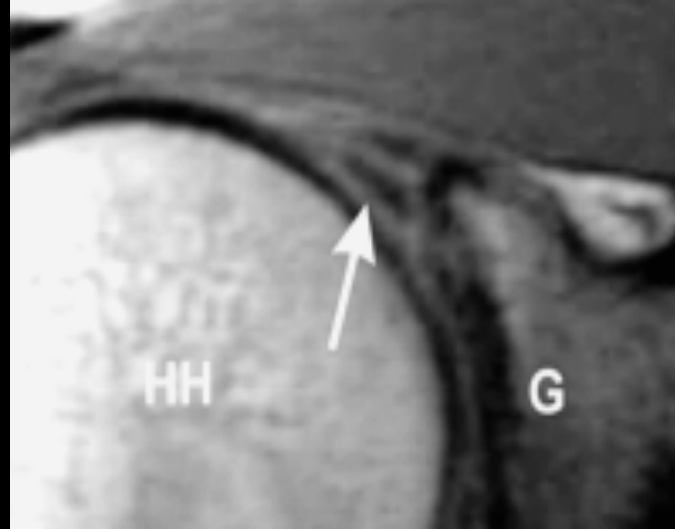
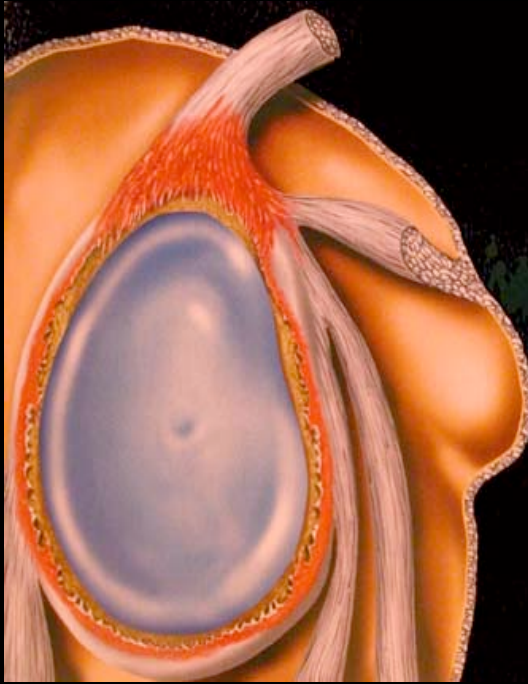


SLAP VIII



- = rupture labrale > s'étendant au bourrelet glénoïdien postérieur.

Lésions labrales supérieures

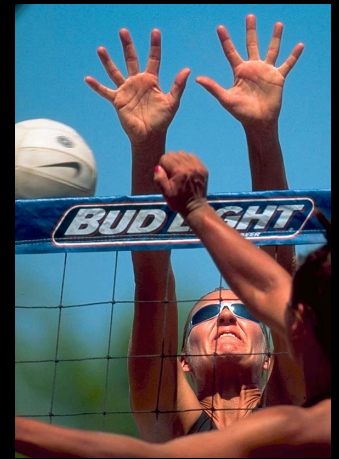
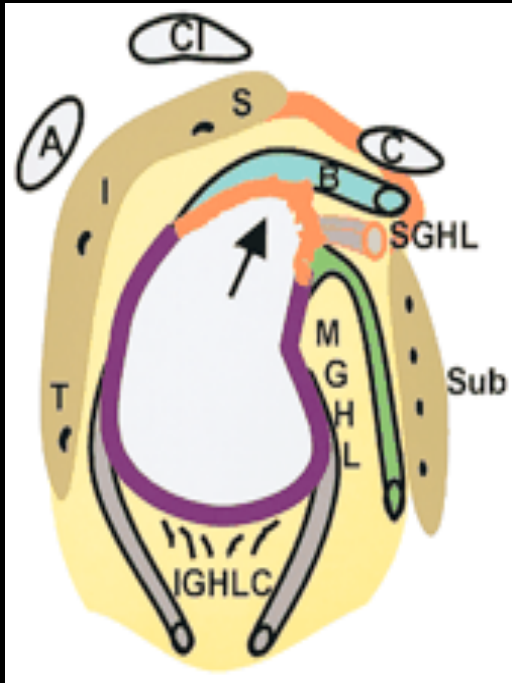


SLAP IX

- = rupture labrale > s'étendant à l'ensemble du bourrelet

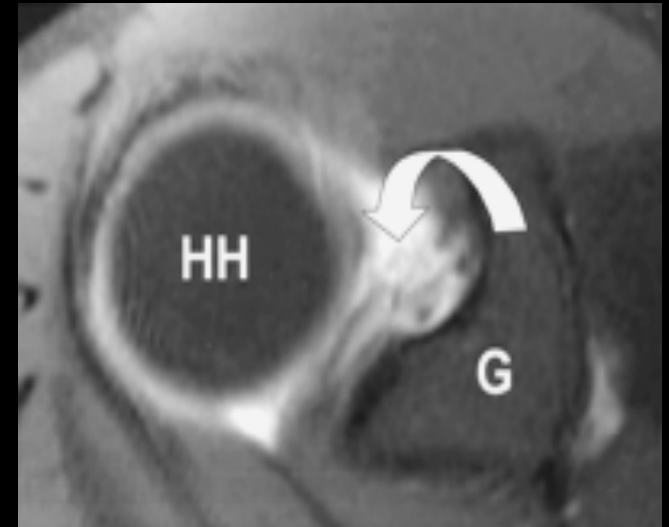


Lésions labrales supérieures

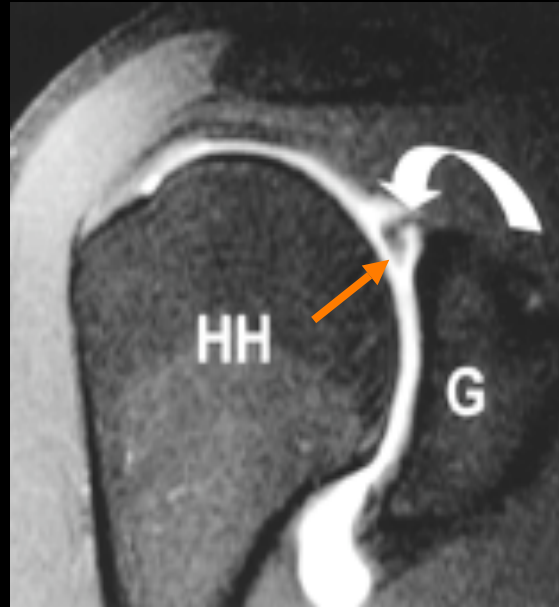
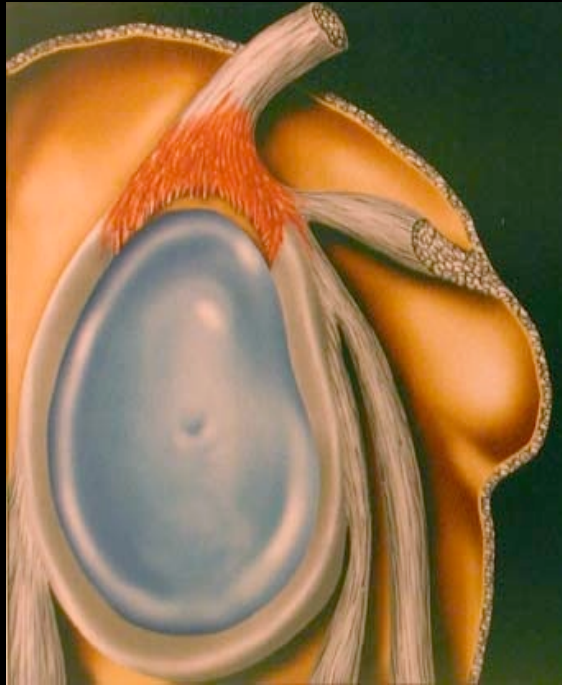


SLAP X

- = rupture labrale > s'étendant au ligament gléno huméral supérieur.



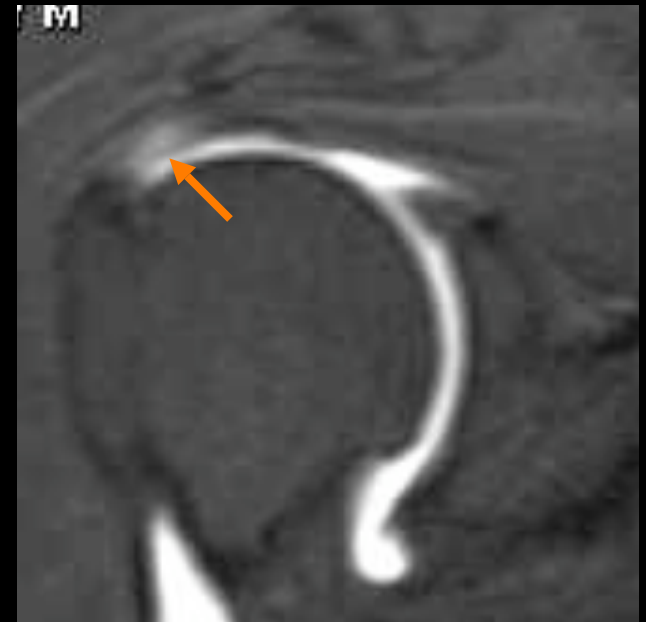
Lésions labrales supérieures



SLAC

Superior Labrum Anterior Cuff

- = rupture labrale > associée à une lésion partielle articulaire du Supra Epineux.
- Fait partie des SLAP II



SLAP Lésions

Complexe bicipito-labral

Extension lésionnelle

Atteinte ligamentaire

Type I: Fissure localisée du bourrelet
Type II: Fissure transfixiante
Type III: Anse de seau, biceps normal
Type IV: Anse de seau, biceps anormal

Horloge

Ila: 11-3
Ilb: 9-11
Ilc: 9-3

V: 11-5

VIII: 7-1

IX: 7-5

VII: MGL

X: Int Rot

Non déplacée
Slap I-IV

Déplacée
Type II-IV



FIN



Centre d'imagerie ostéo-articulaire
Clinique du sport de Mérignac

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