

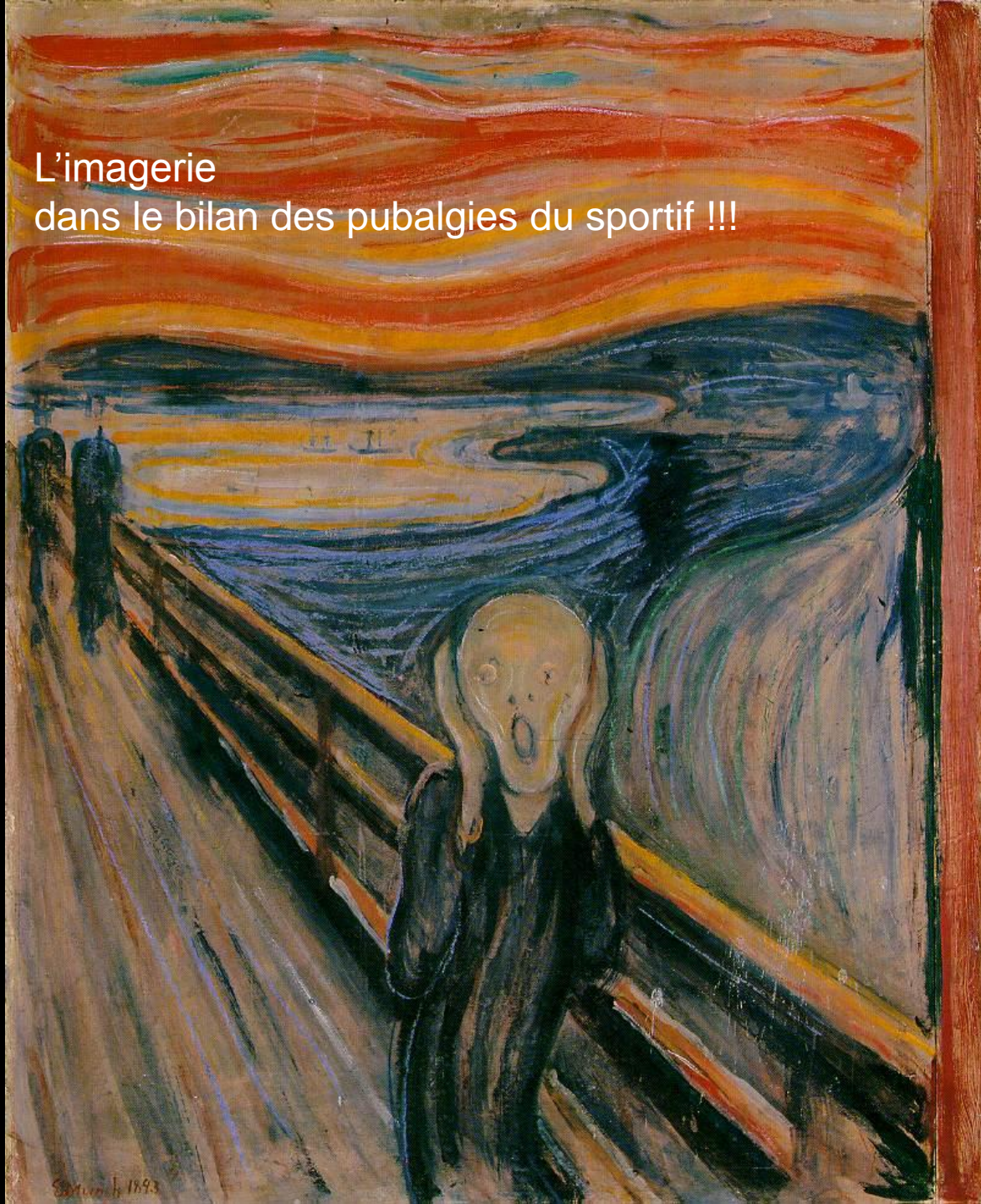


L'imagerie dans le bilan des pubalgies du sportif

A.Silvestre



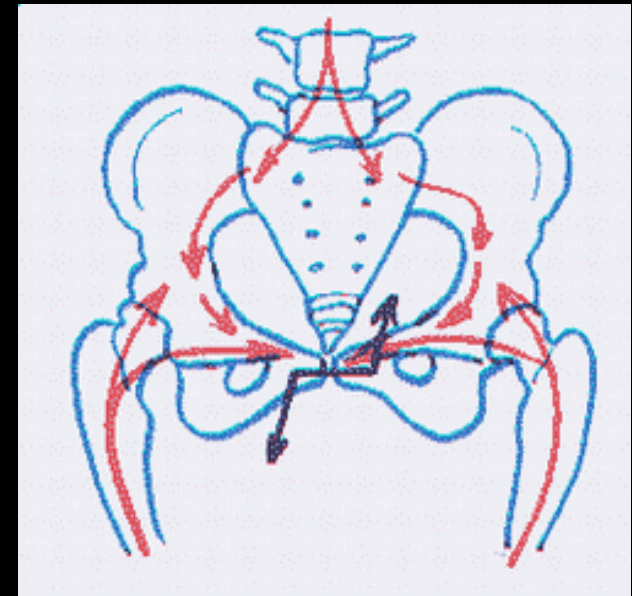
L'imagerie
dans le bilan des pubalgies du sportif !!!



Contexte Anatomico fonctionnel complexe



Point de convergence de nombreuses lignes de force...forces d'étirement et de contractions



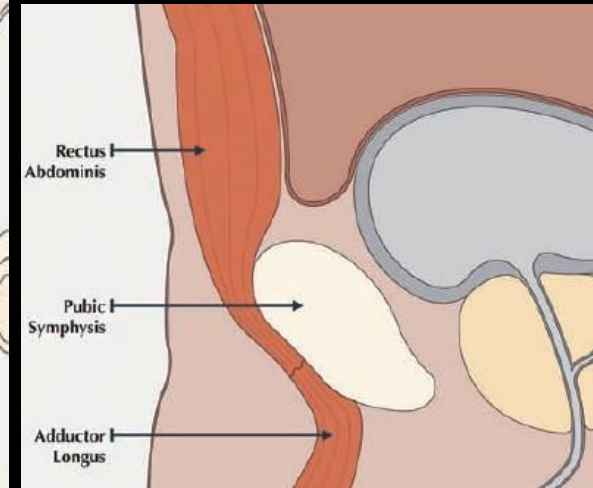
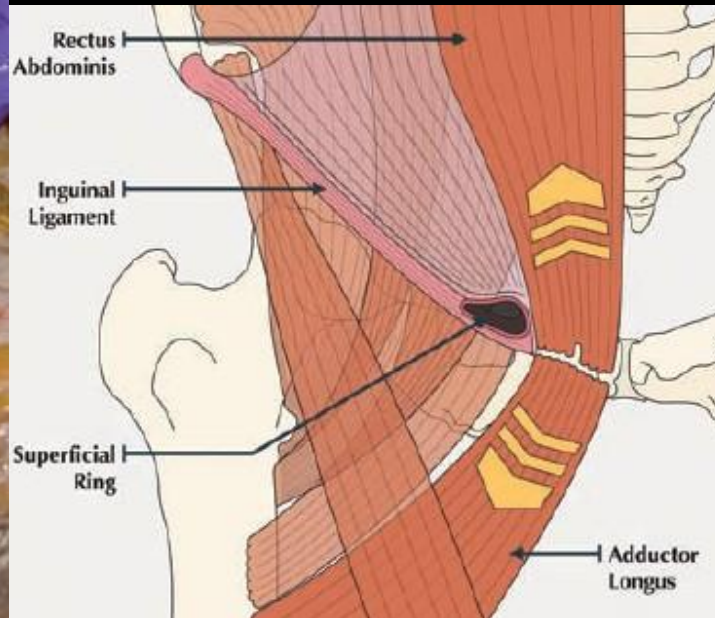
++ articulations

dix huit muscles et autant d'insertions,

deux canaux et...

six nerfs

Contexte Anatomico fonctionnel complexe



RG Volume 28 • Volume 5 • September-October 2008

Omar et al

RadioGraphics

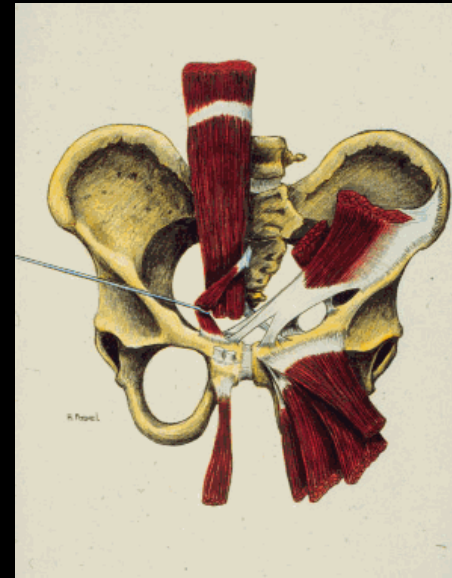
Athletic Pubalgia and “Sports Hernia”: Optimal MR Imaging Technique and Findings

Imran M. Omar et al

RadioGraphics 2008; 28:1415-1438 • Published online 10.1148/rg.285075217 • Content Codes: MK MR

La Pubalgie du Sportif

Une symptomatologie s'exprimant par un syndrome douloureux fréquemment récurrent du carrefour pubien, lié à l'effort sportif touchant essentiellement la chaîne os-tendon-muscle et regroupant de façon isolée ou combinée quatre formes cliniques (Bouvard et coll. JTS 2004)



4 grandes formes cliniques

1 l'ostéo arthropathie pubienne

4 grandes formes cliniques

1 l'ostéo arthropathie pubienne

2 les atteintes du droit abdominal

4 grandes formes cliniques

1 l'ostéo arthropathie pubienne

2 les atteintes du droit abdominal

3 les atteintes des Adducteurs

4 grandes formes cliniques

1 l'ostéo arthropathie pubienne

2 les atteintes du droit abdominal

3 les atteintes des Adducteurs

4 les souffrances du canal inguinal

Incidence

Tous sports confondus 2 à 5 %

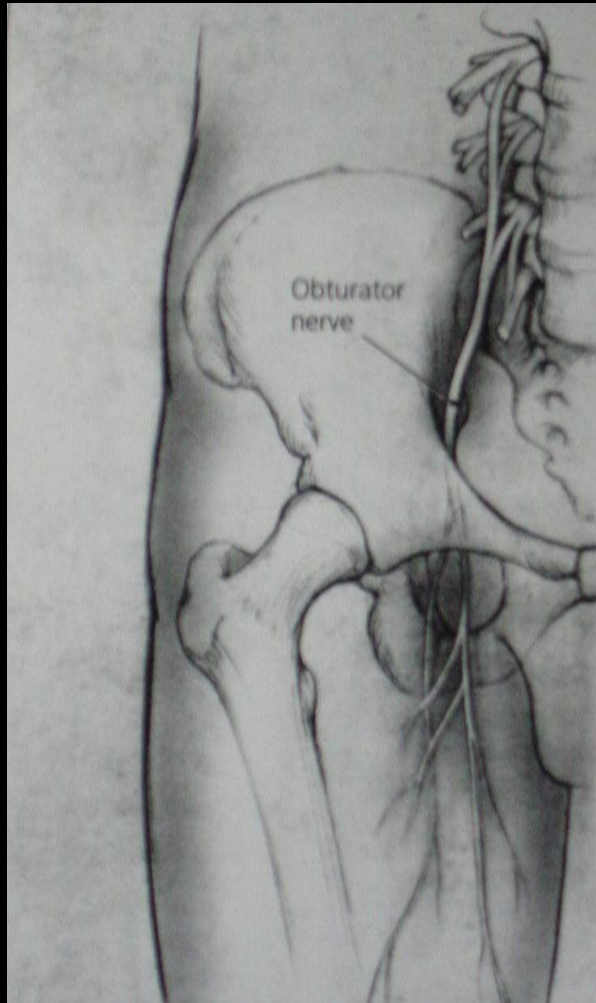
- Nielsen 89 (football) 18%
- Irshad 97 (hockey) 20%
- Gibbon 99 (n= 2335, football) 24%

Syndromes canaux

Les atteintes des adducteurs
et les souffrances du canal inguinal
peuvent se compliquer de
syndromes canaux



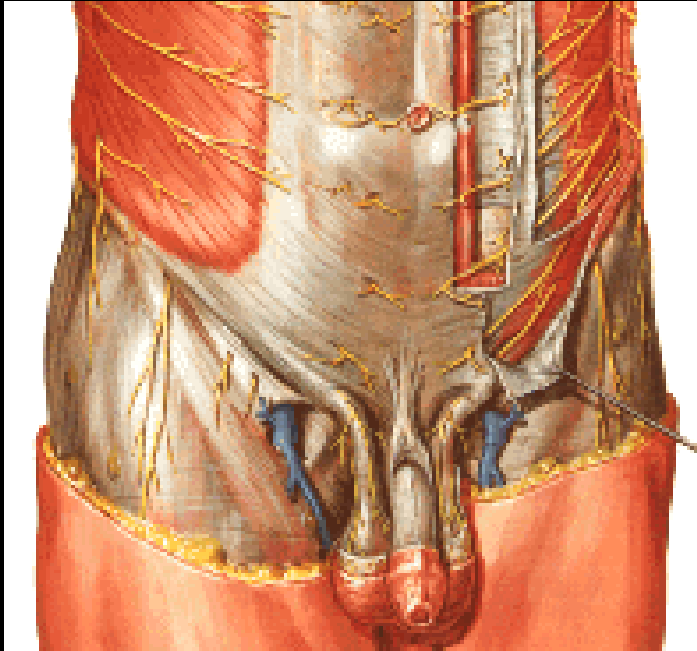
syndrome canalaire du nerf obturateur



Souffrance du nerf obturateur dans l'atteinte des ADD
Bradshaw C. et coll., Obturator nerve entrapment. A cause of groin pain in athletes. Am.J.Sports Med., 1997. (n= 151)

EMG ≥ 3 mois et infiltration Test

syndrome canalaire du nerf ilio-inguinal et Ilio-hypogastrique

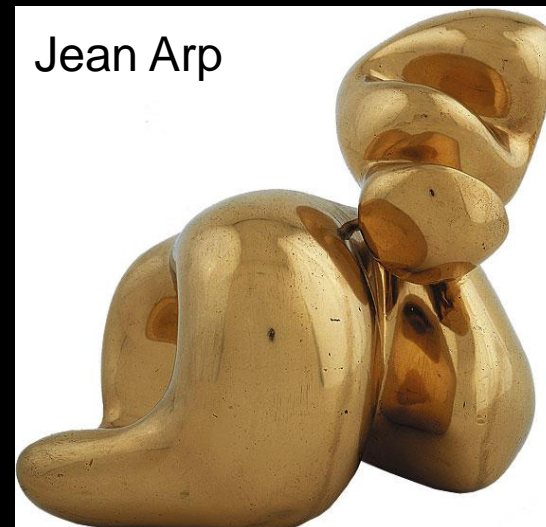


Souffrances secondaires du nerf ilio-inguinal et Ilio-hypogastrique dans l'atteinte du canal inguinal antérieur (Fon 2000, Irschad 2001, Morelli 2001, Orchard 2002, Schorl 2000, Srinivasan 2002, Ziprin 1999)

infiltration Test

L'imagerie

Faire un bilan lésionnel précis





Radiographies standard

Radiographie standard

Rechercher

- ★ un trouble de la statique pelvienne
- ★ une lésion osseuse
- ★ Chez le sportif, les modifications de la symphyse pubienne sont présentes chez plus de 50% des patients asymptomatiques

(Harris NH, Murray RO, Lésions of the symphysis pubis in athletes. Br Med J 1974; 4 : 211-214)



Radiographie standard

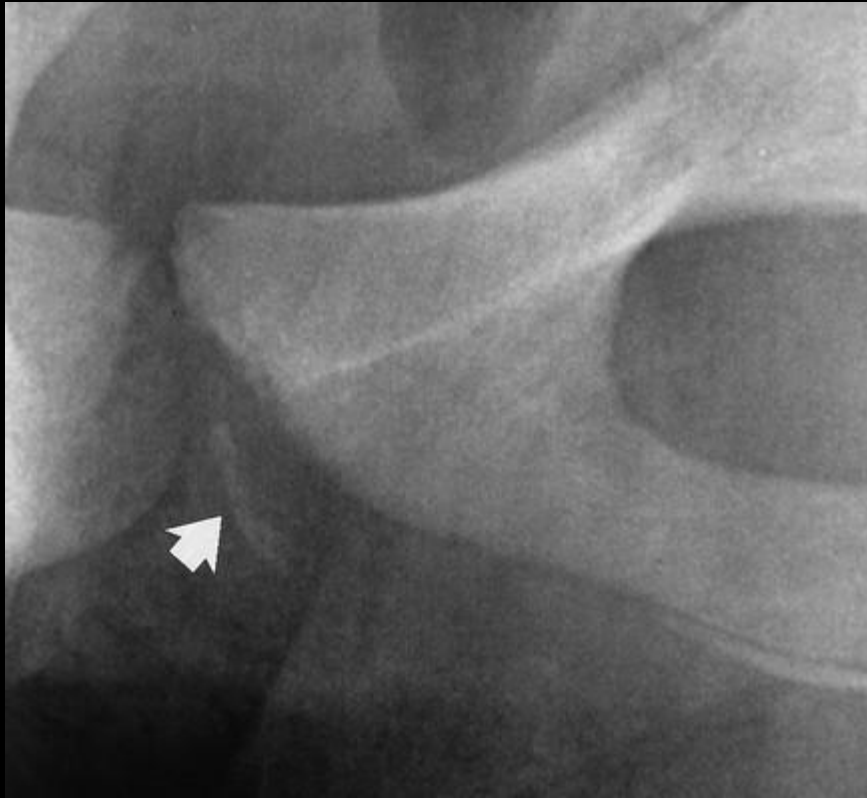
L'aspect radiographique n'est absolument pas corrélé à la symptomatologie douloureuse. Brunet et d'autres auteurs retrouvent des aspects « d'ostéo arthropathie pubienne » aussi bien chez des pubalgiques récidivistes que chez des sportifs sans antécédent à ce niveau. La prise en charge thérapeutique et la décision de reprise sportive ne sont donc jamais conditionnées par l'examen radiologique.

In : Symphyse pubienne normale et pathologique : apport de l'imagerie
T.Jarlaud et Coll., Journal de radio, vol 82, n° 3, avril 2001

Brunet B. La pubalgie : un syndrome « fourre-tout ».
Plaidoyer pour une plus grande rigueur diagnostique et thérapeutique.
Thèse Doctorat en Médecine, Lyon, 1983 n° 113.

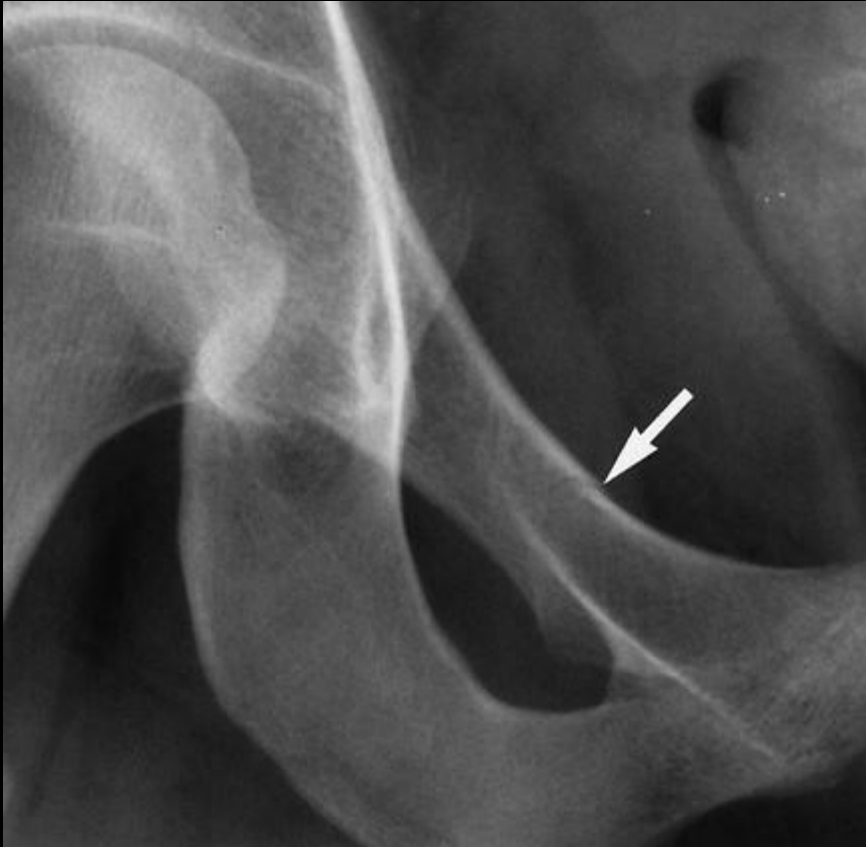
Durey A. Modifications radiologiques microtraumatiques du pubis.
In : Micro-traumatologie du sport. Paris : Masson ; 1985. p. 185-92.

Radiographie standard



B.J.Manaster, Adult Chronic Hip Pain : Radiographic Evaluation
RadioGraphics 2000; 20: 3.

Radiographie standard



B.J.Manaster, Adult Chronic Hip Pain : Radiographic Evaluation
RadioGraphics 2000; 20: 3.

Radiographie standard



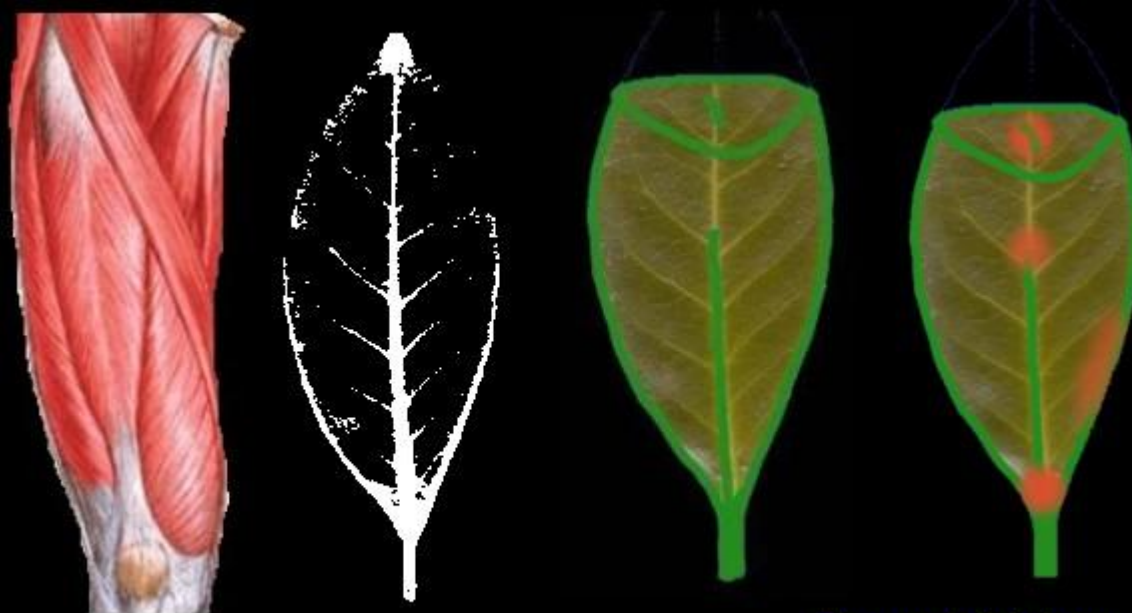
Extrait de Imagerie ostéo articulaire
JD Laredo... - Flammarion



Echographie des adducteurs aux grands droits

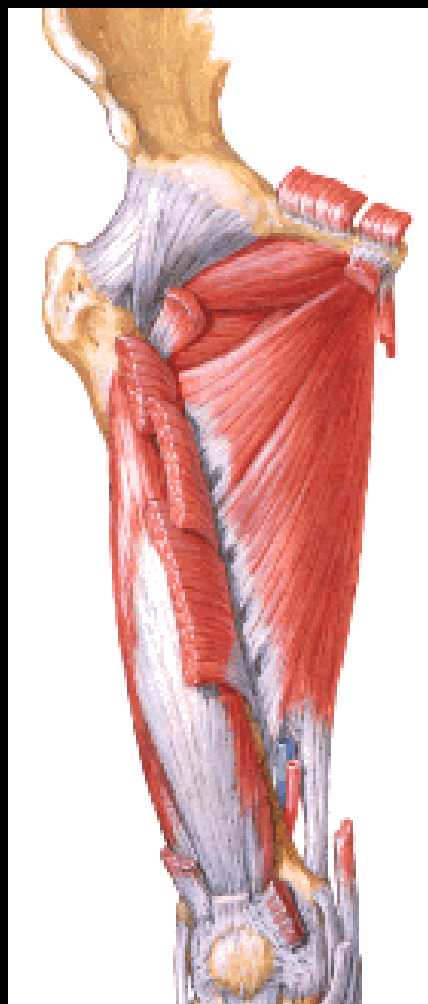
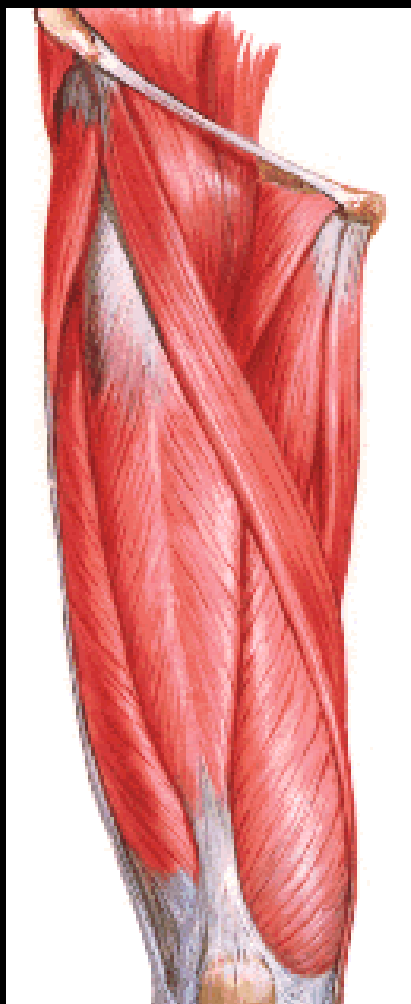


Lésions musculaires

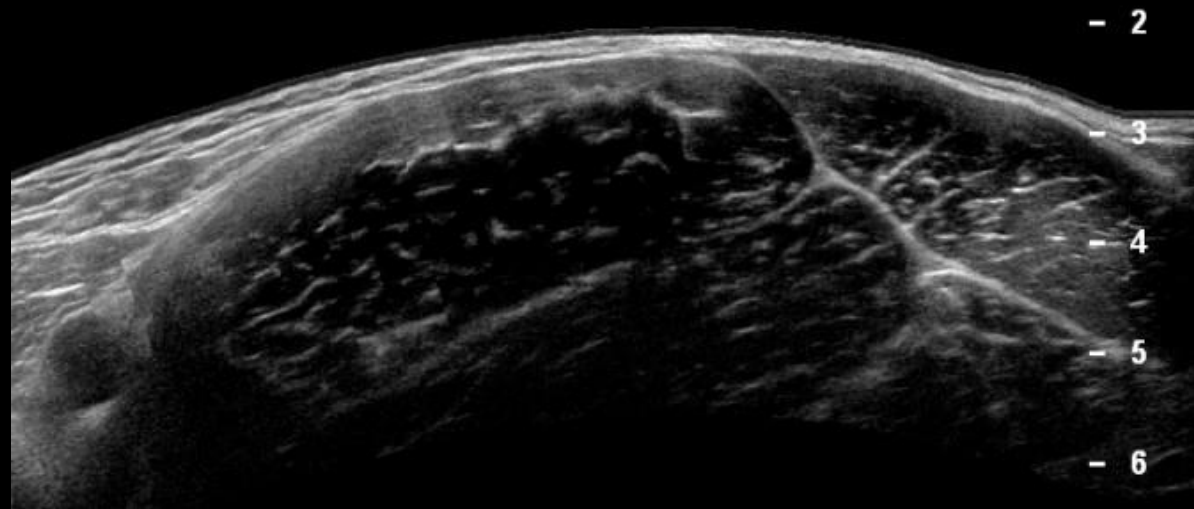
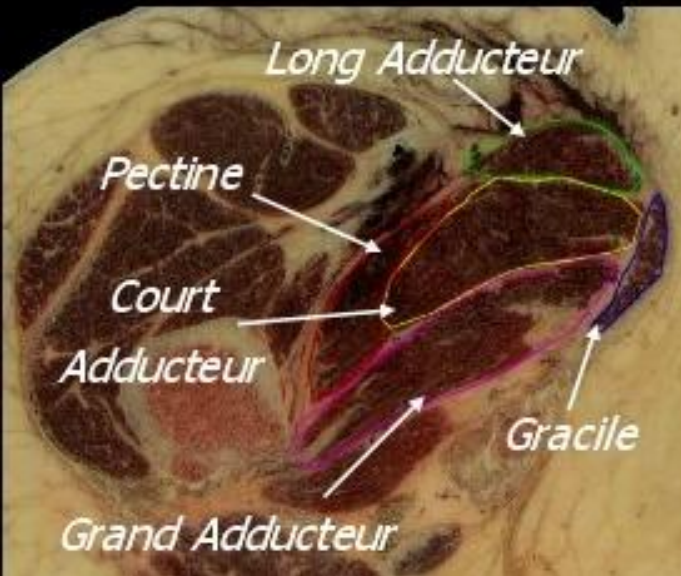


Zones de faiblesse
en rouge

Adducteurs et Gracile



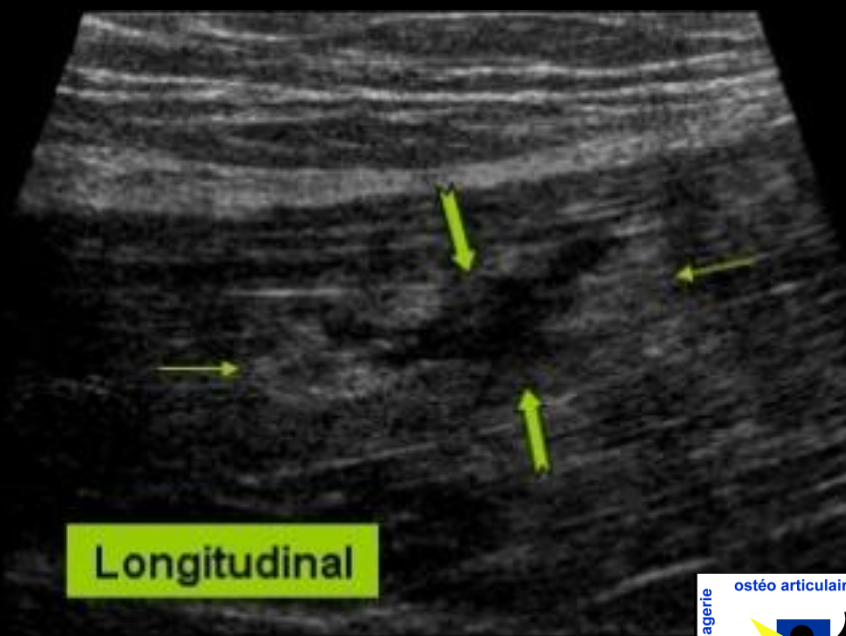
Adducteurs et Gracile



Désinsertion myo aponévrotique du Long ADD

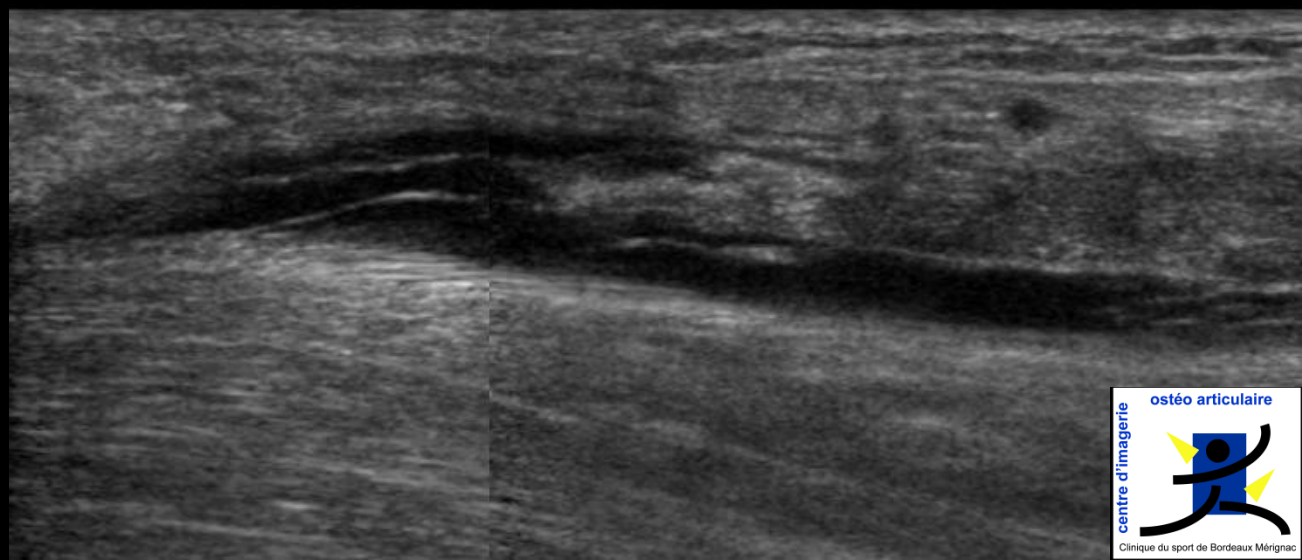
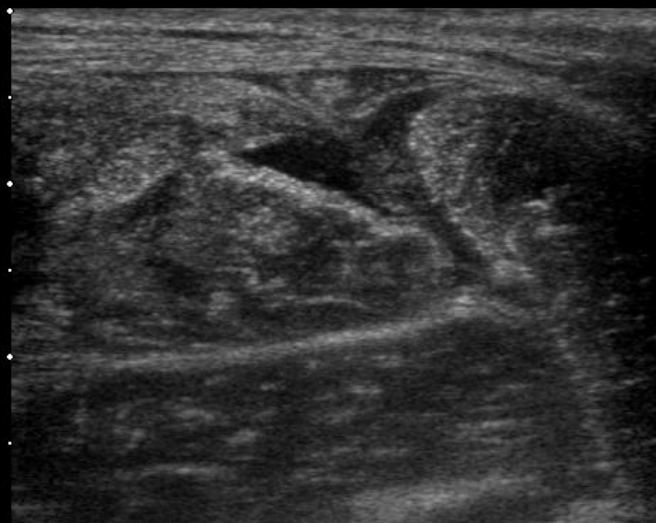


Transversal

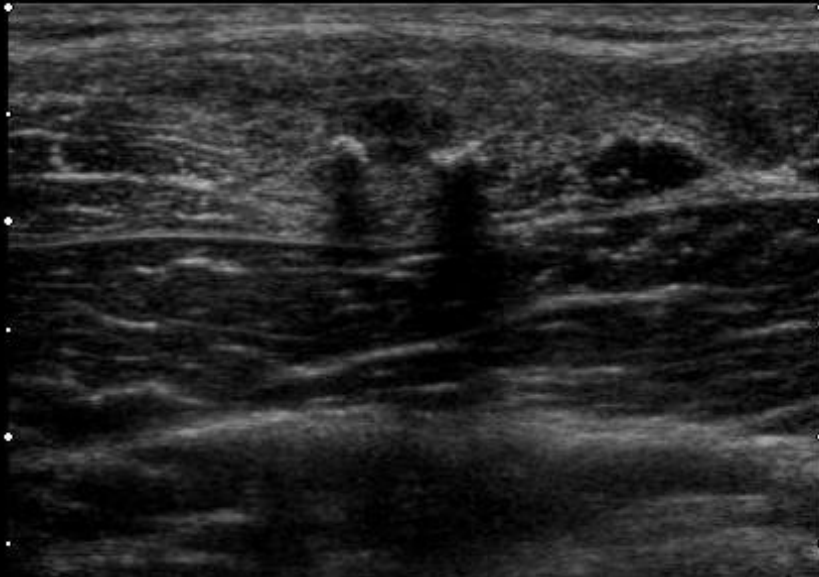
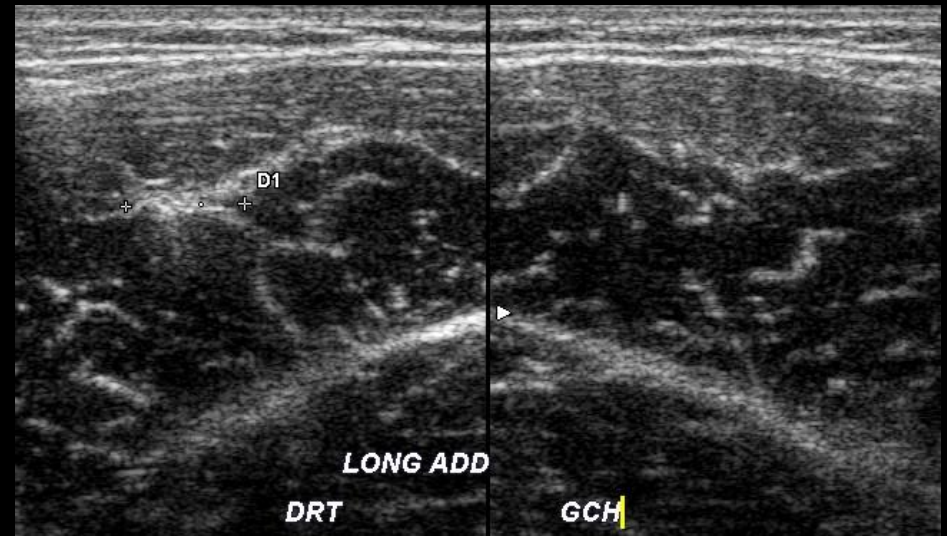


Longitudinal

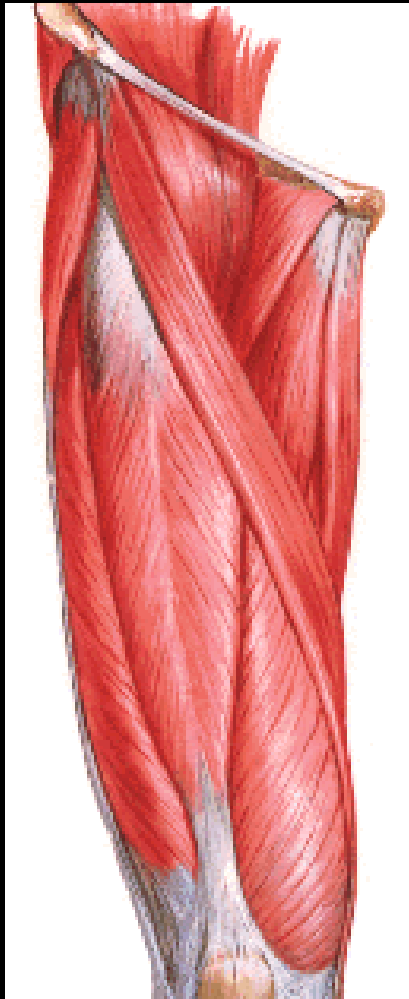
Désinsertion Long ADD



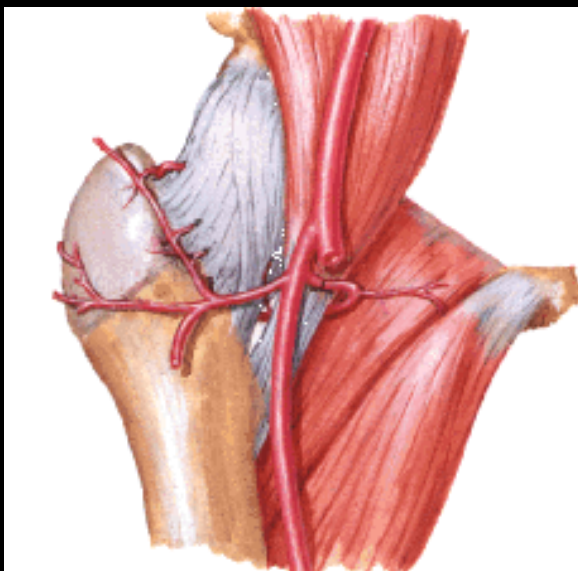
Cicatrice fibreuse du long ADD



Désinsertion du gracile

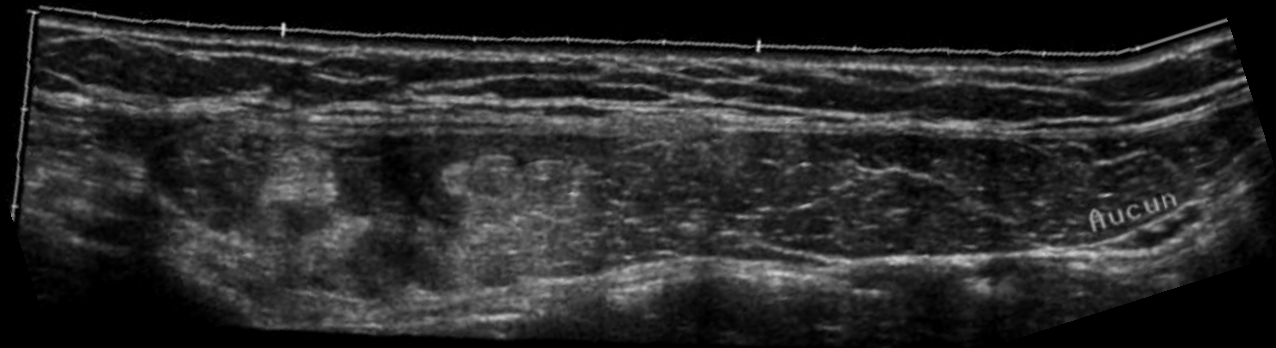


Contusion du pectiné

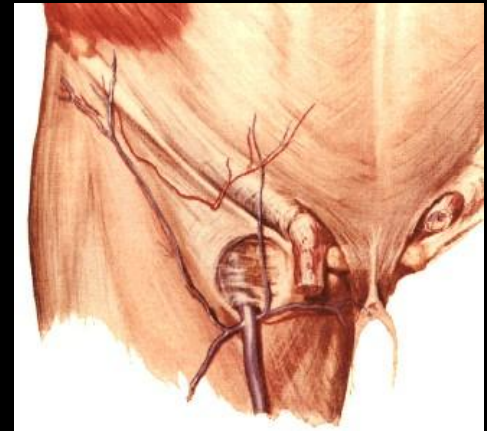
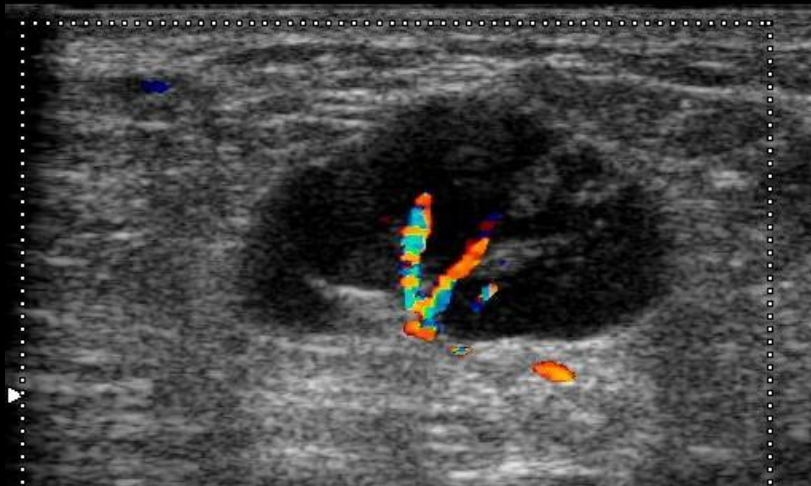


PECTINE

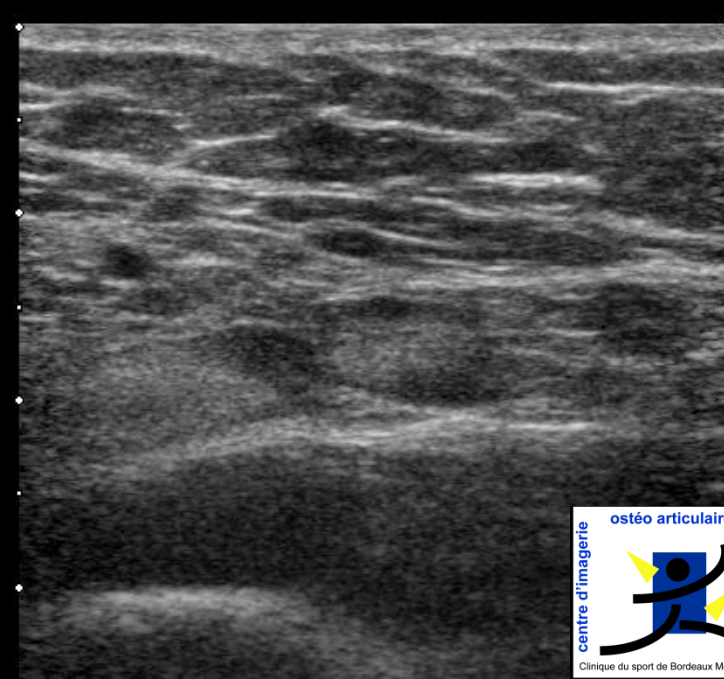
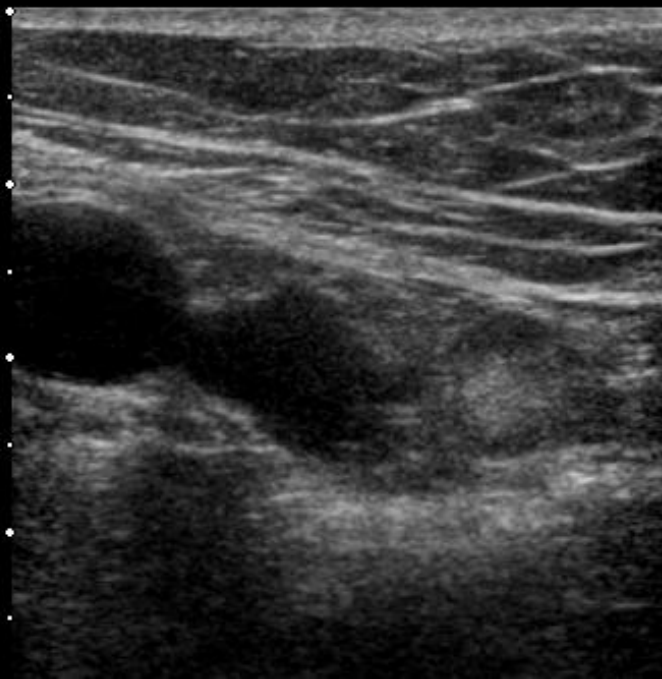
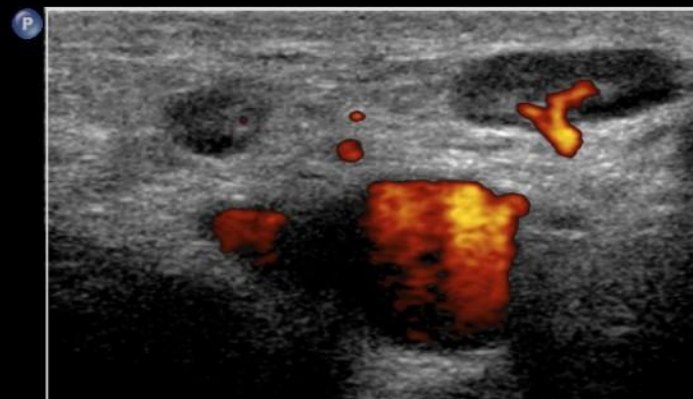
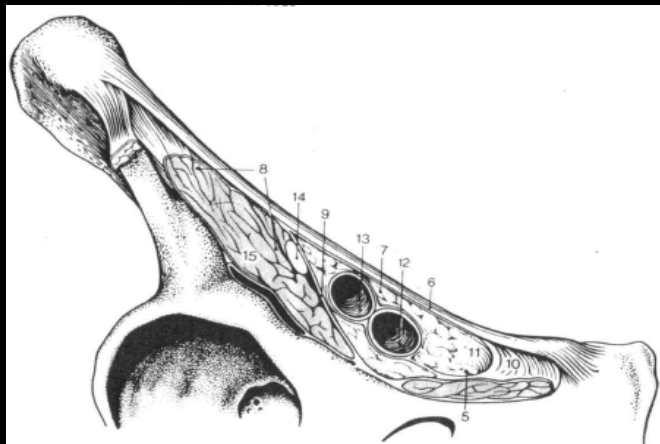
Désinsertion myo aponévrotique du grand droit



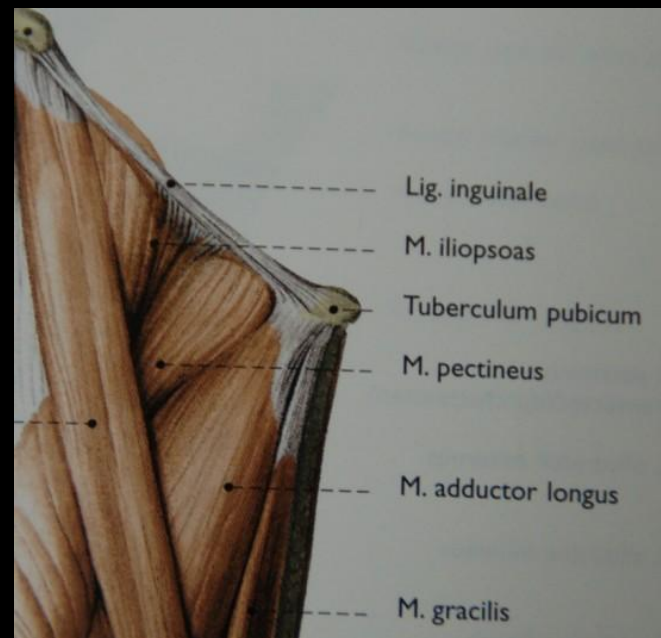
Adénopathies



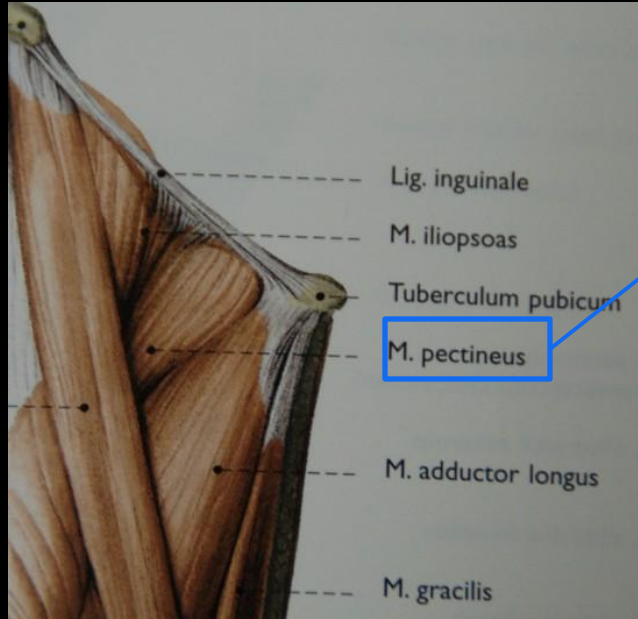
Adénopathies



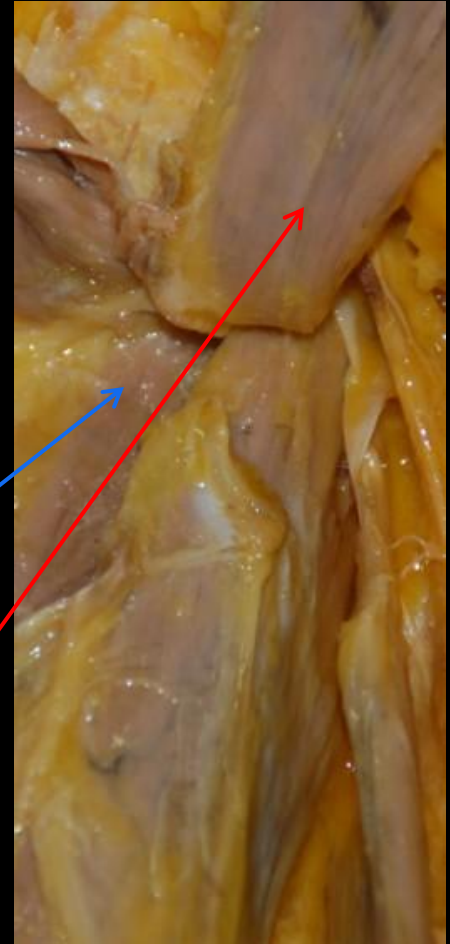
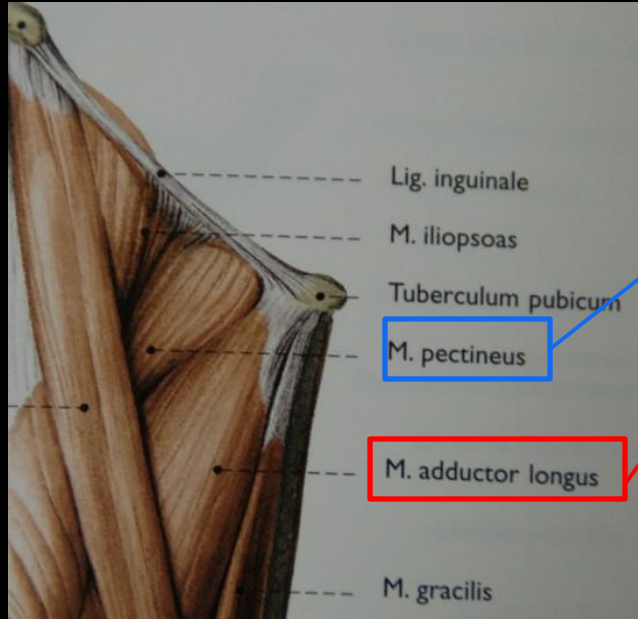
Enthèse des ADD



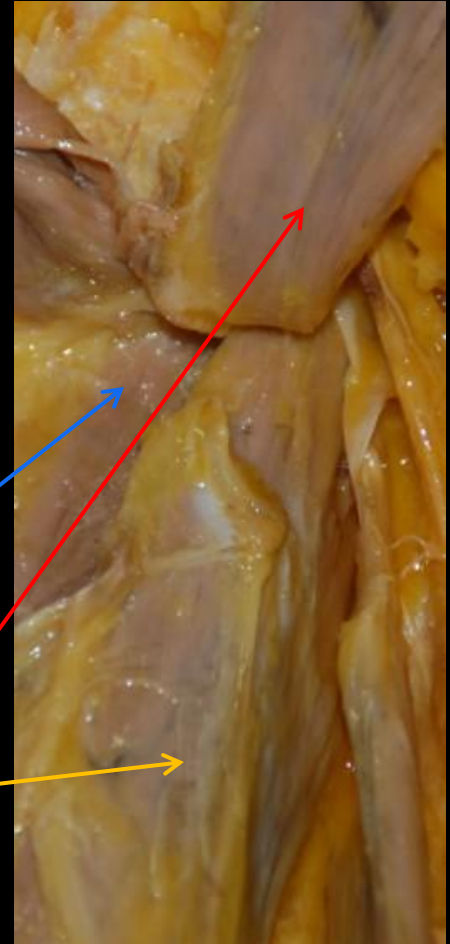
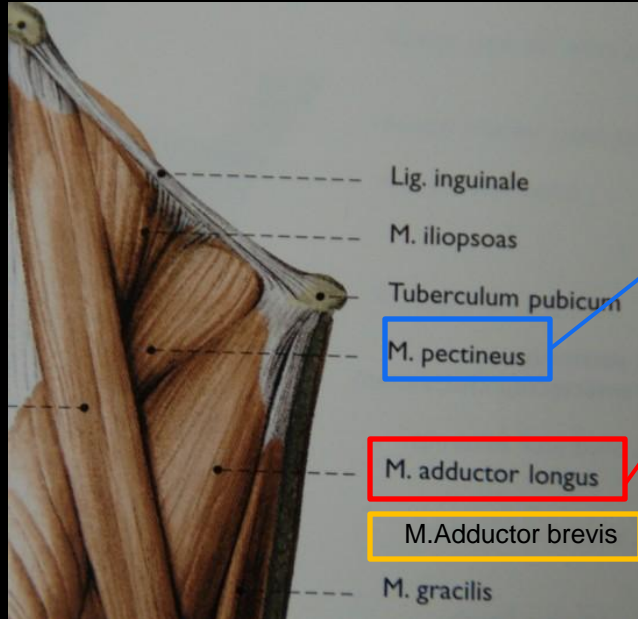
Enthèse des ADD



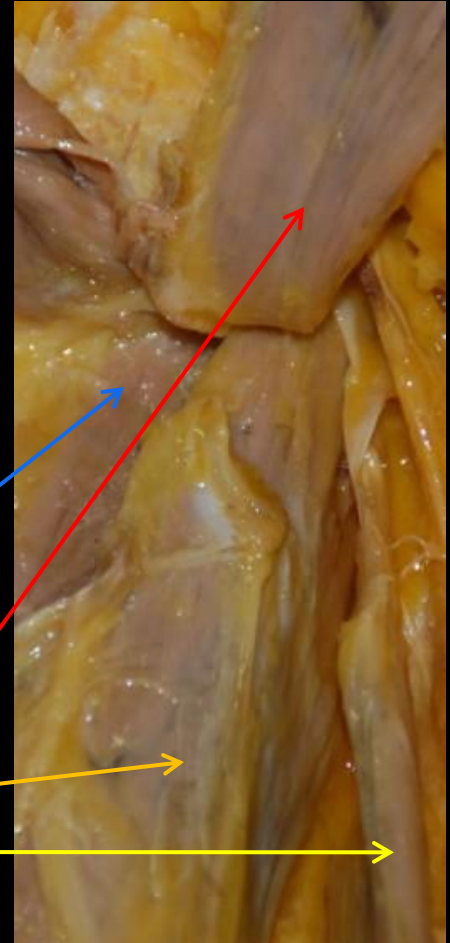
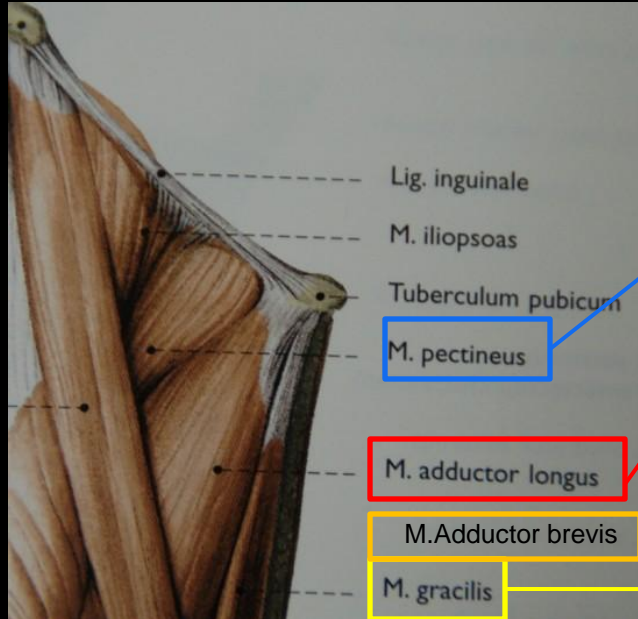
Enthèse des ADD



Enthèse des ADD

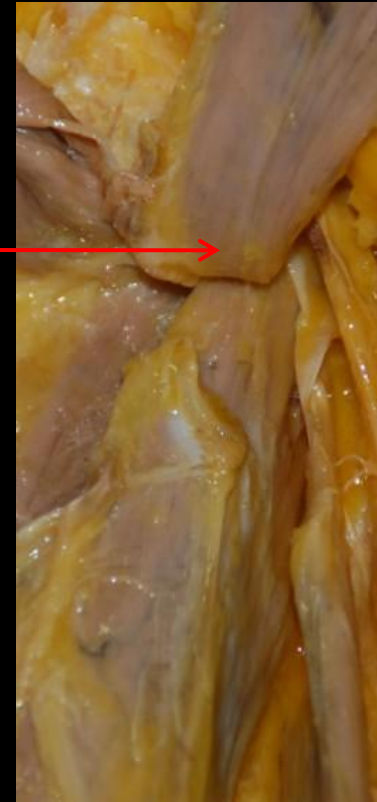
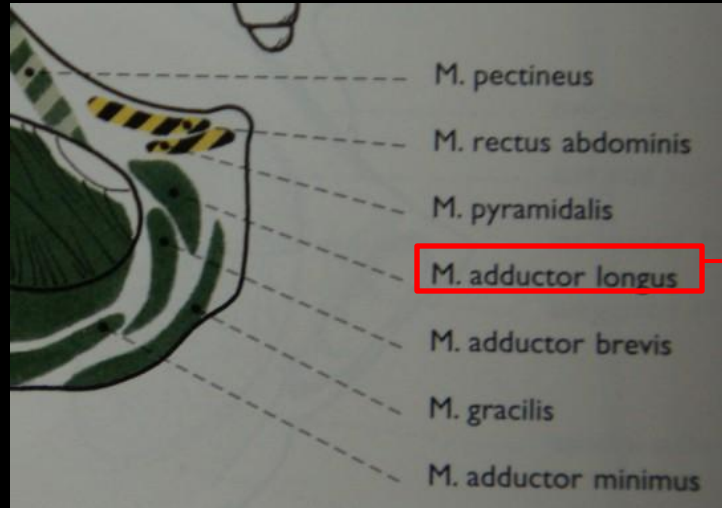


Enthèse des ADD



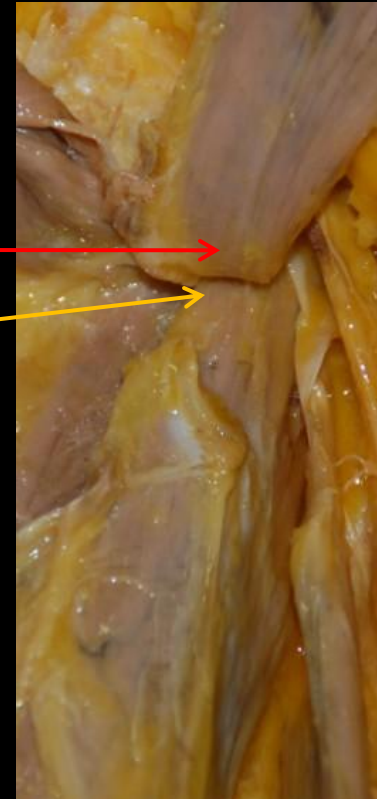
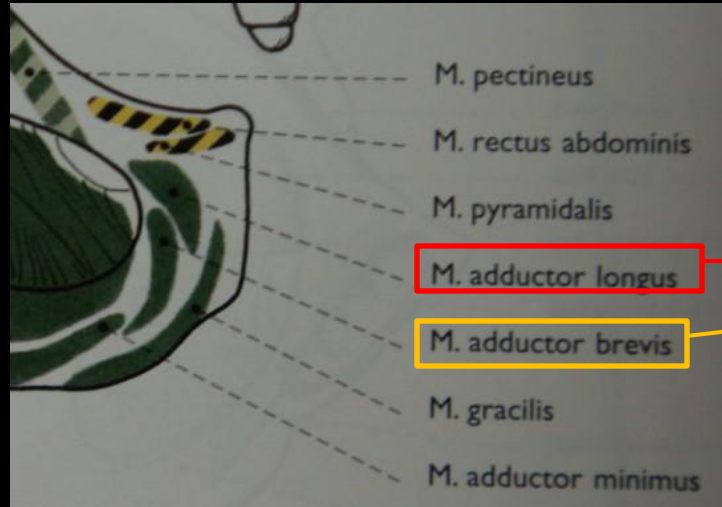
Enthèse des ADD

Tendons séparés



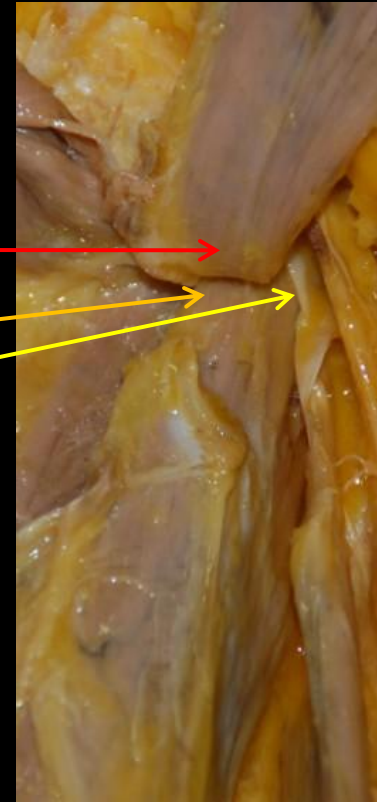
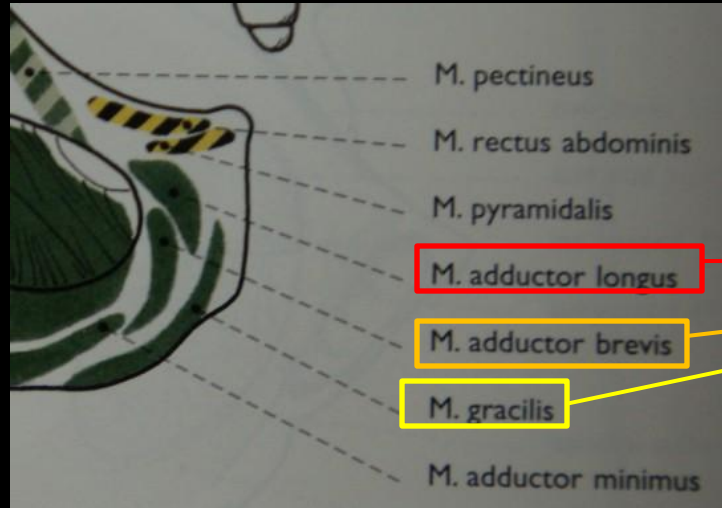
Enthèse des ADD

Tendons séparés

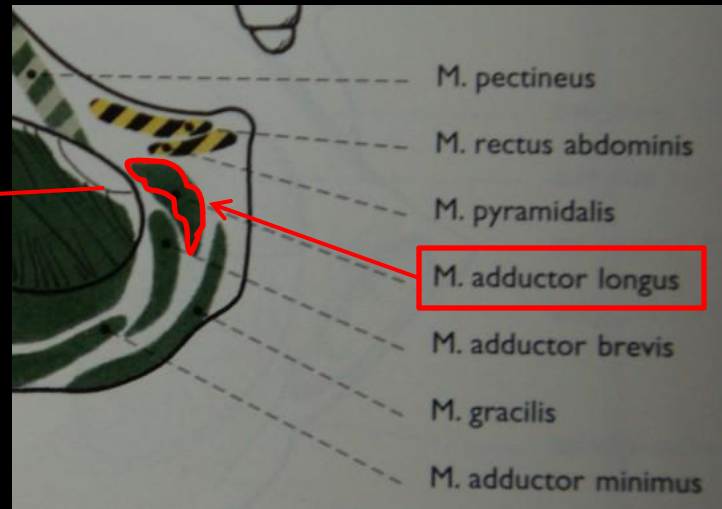
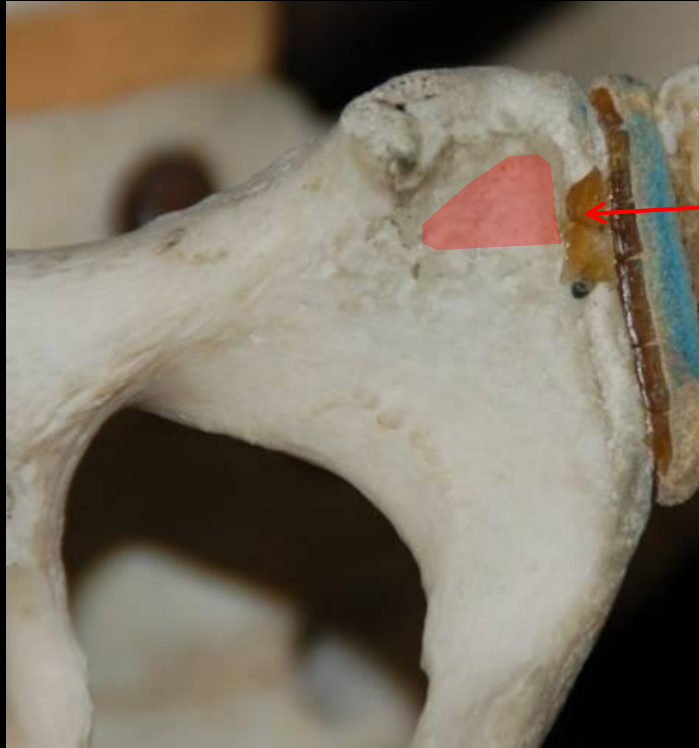


Enthèse des ADD

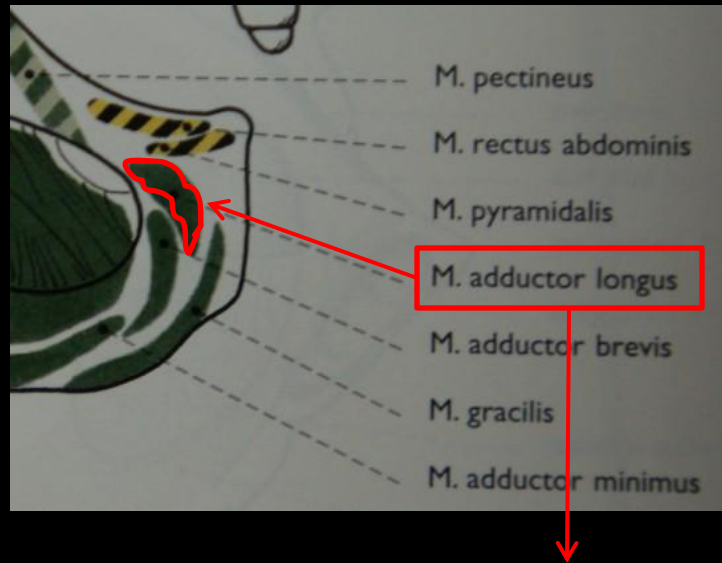
Tendons séparés



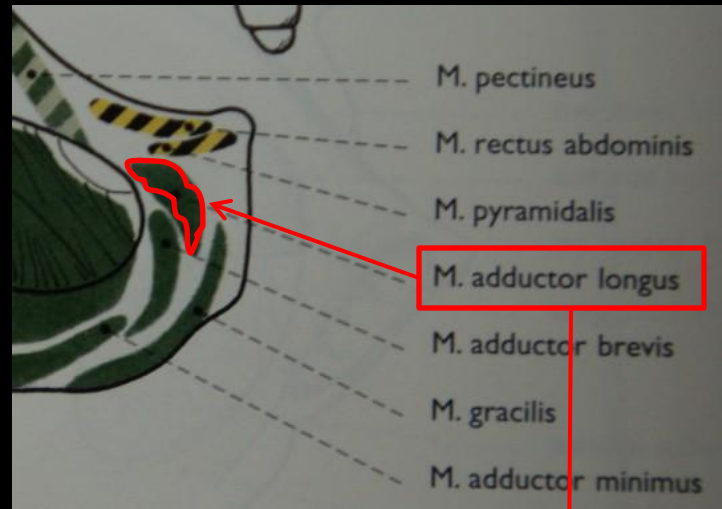
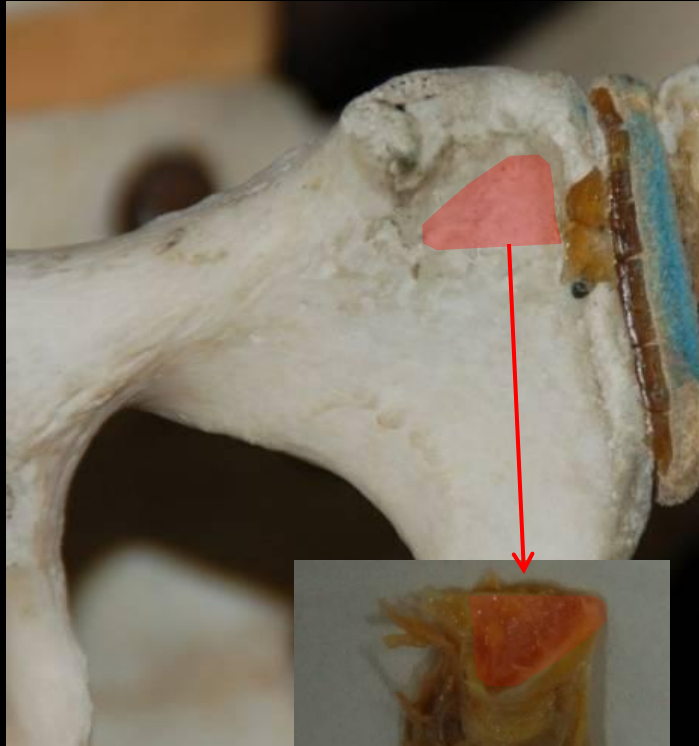
Le long ADD



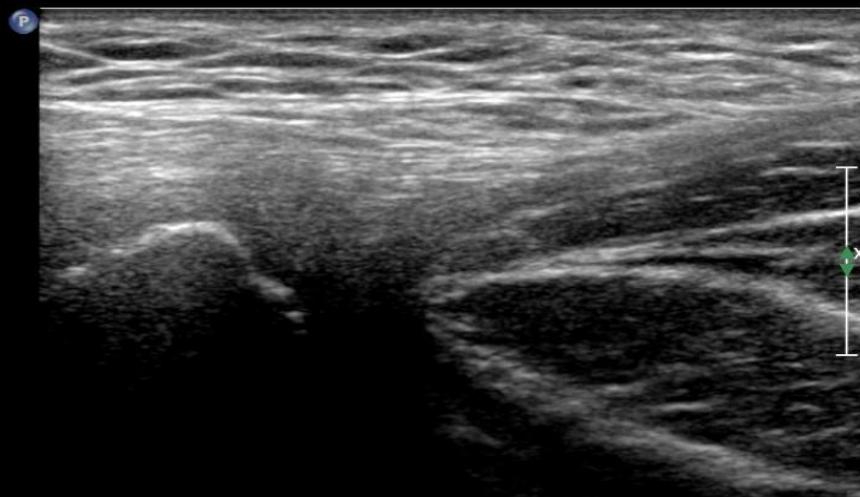
Le long ADD



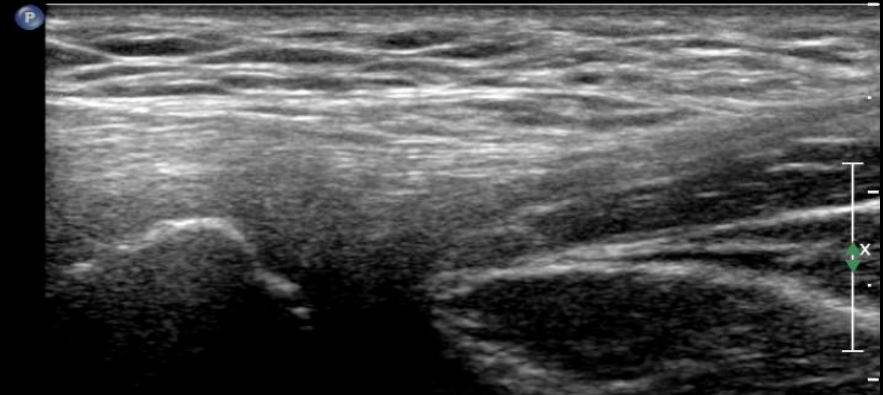
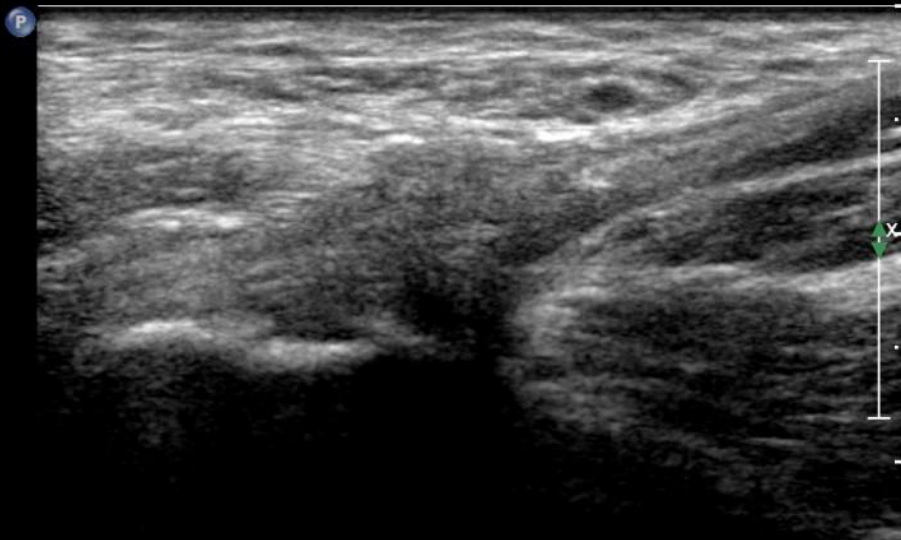
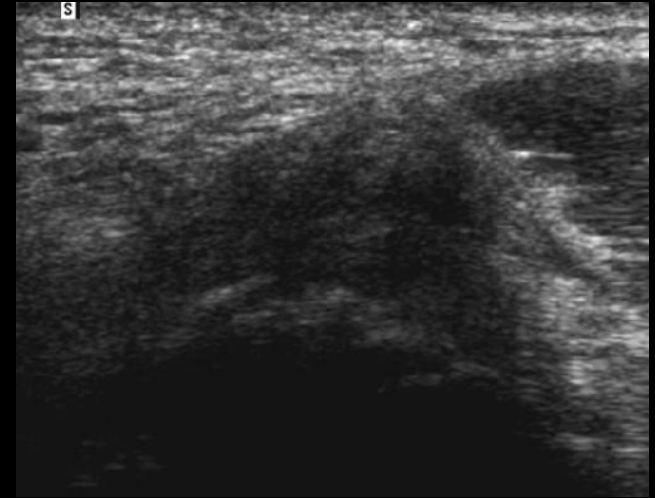
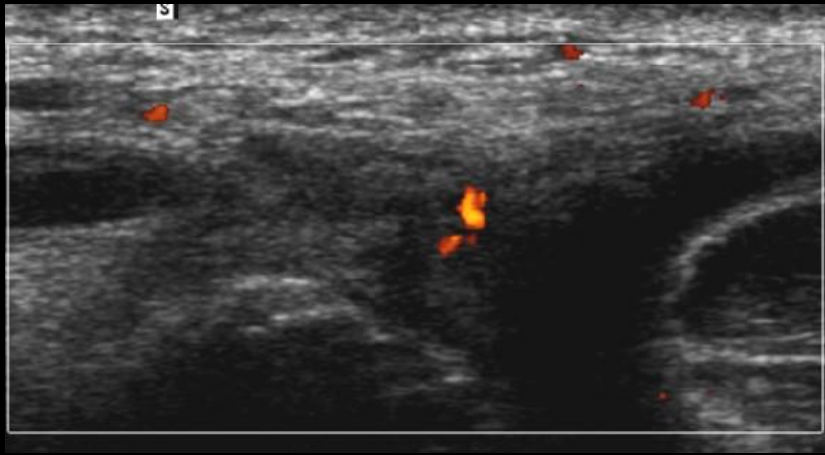
Le long ADD



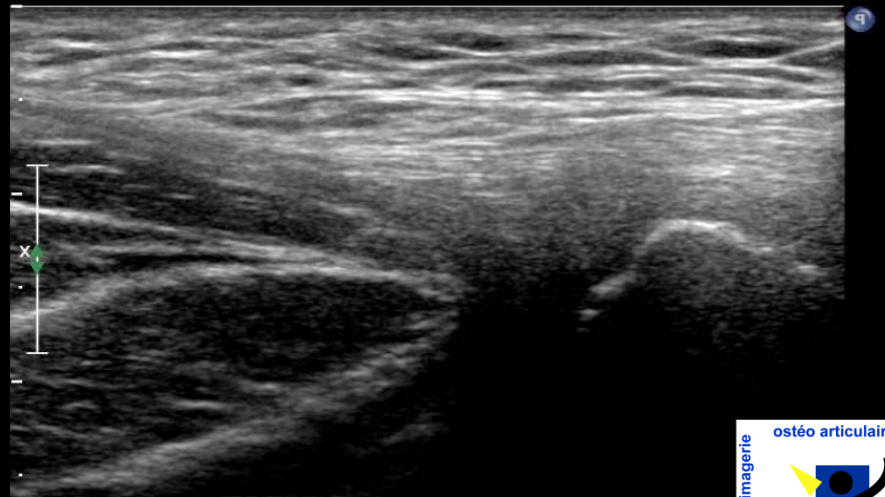
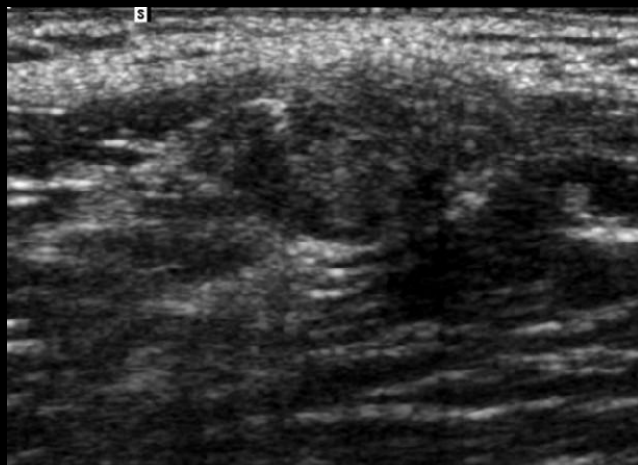
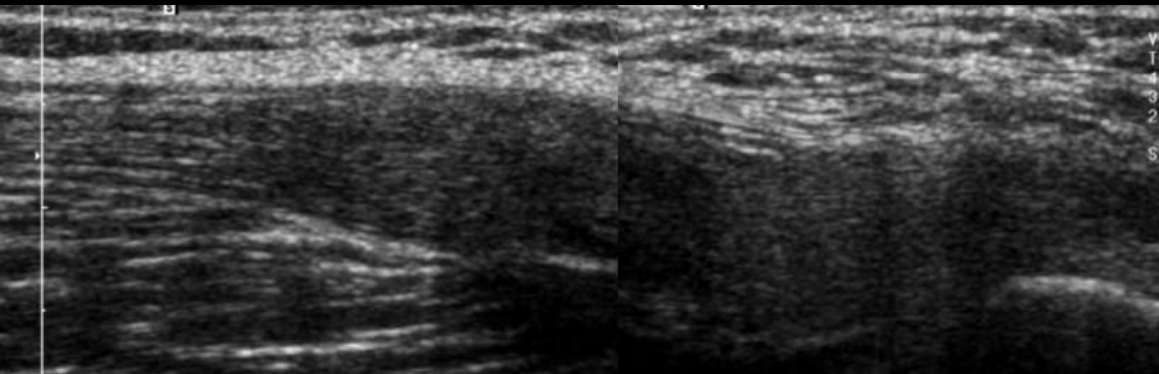
Le long ADD



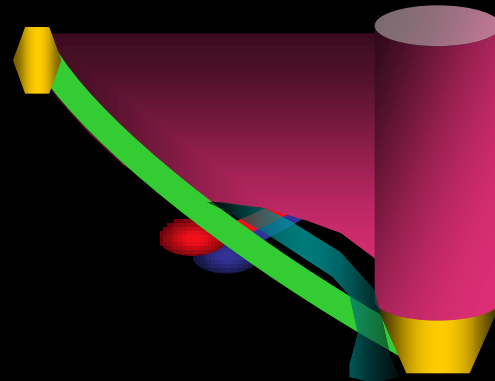
Enthésopathie des ADD touche le plus souvent le long ADD



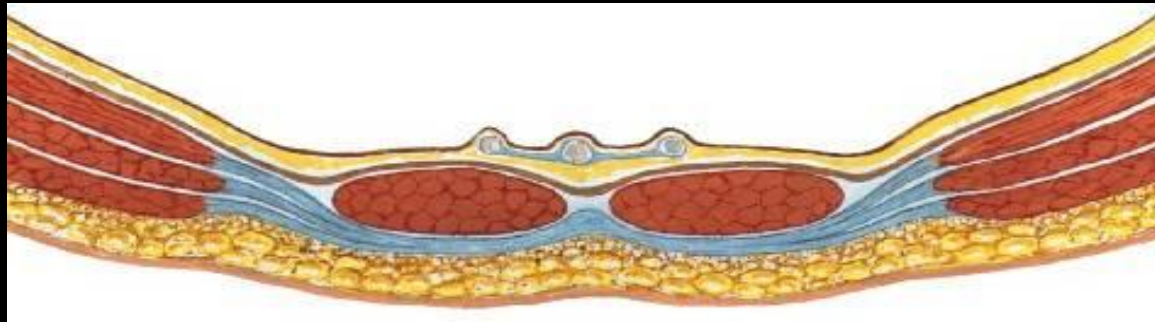
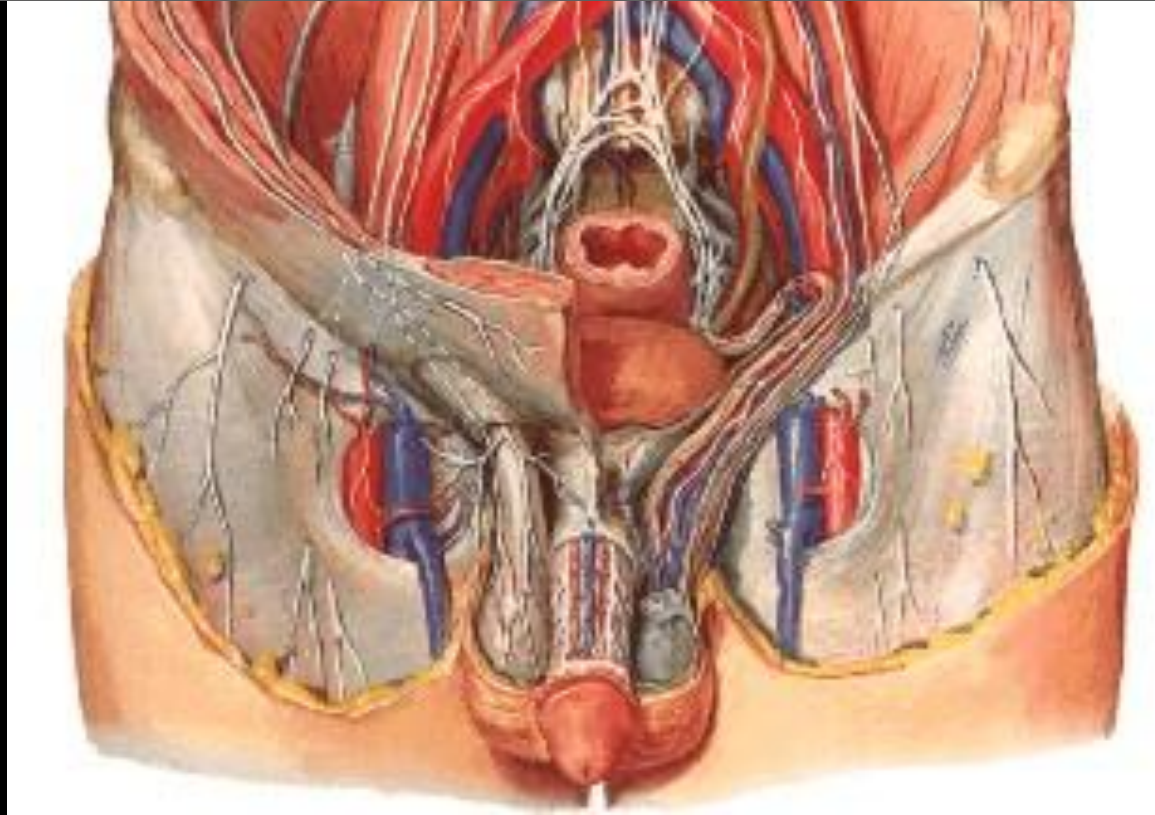
Enthésopathie des ADD touche le plus souvent le long ADD



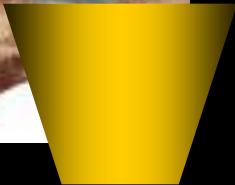
Le canal inguinal

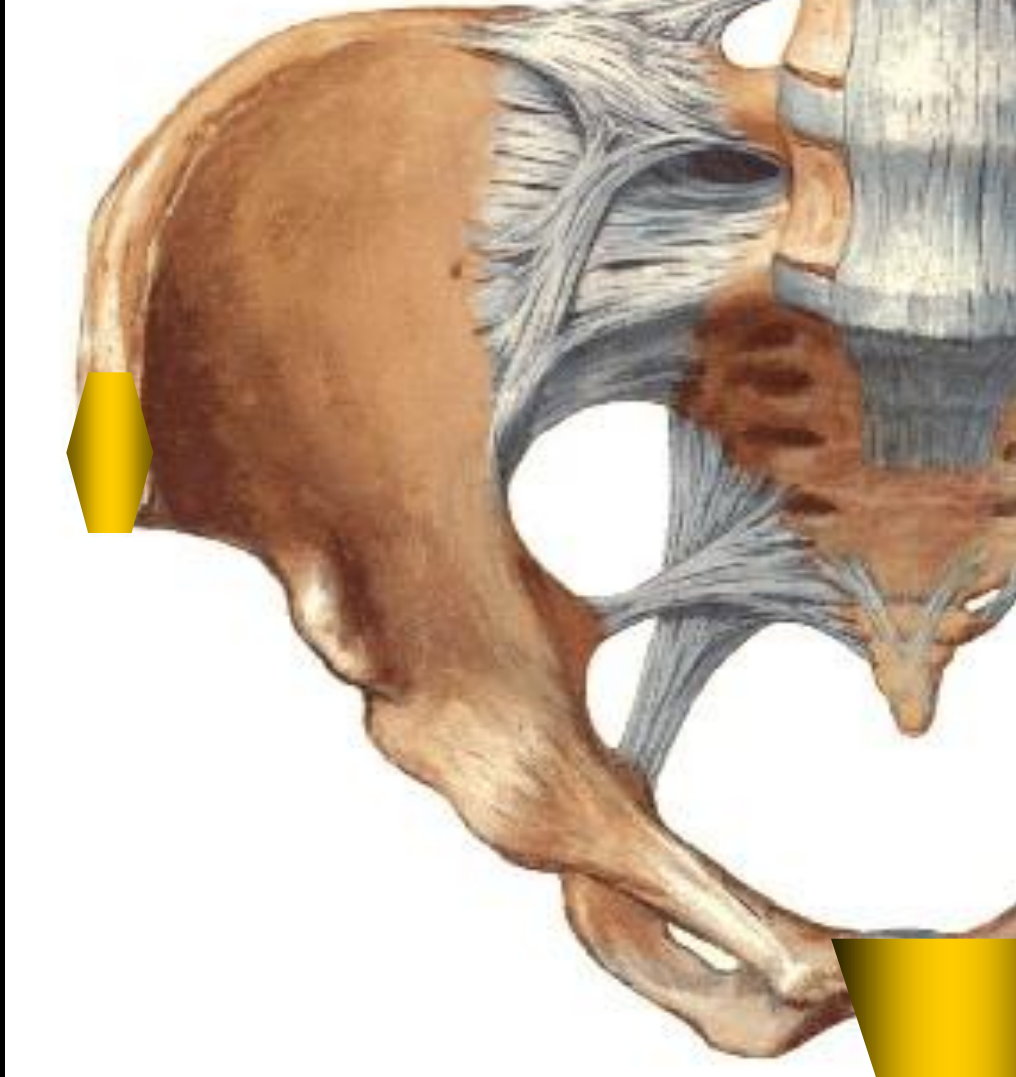


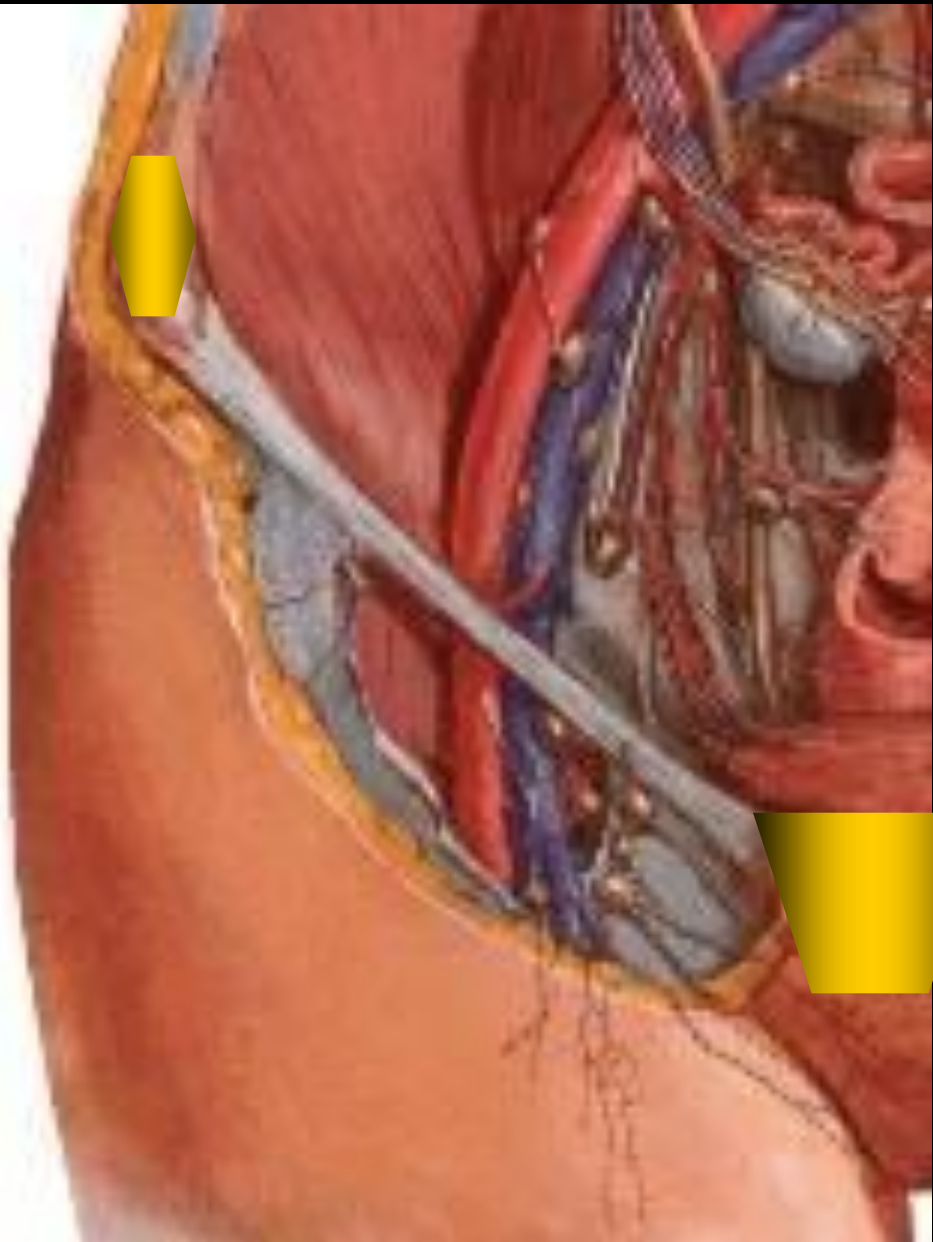
Anatomie du canal inguinal

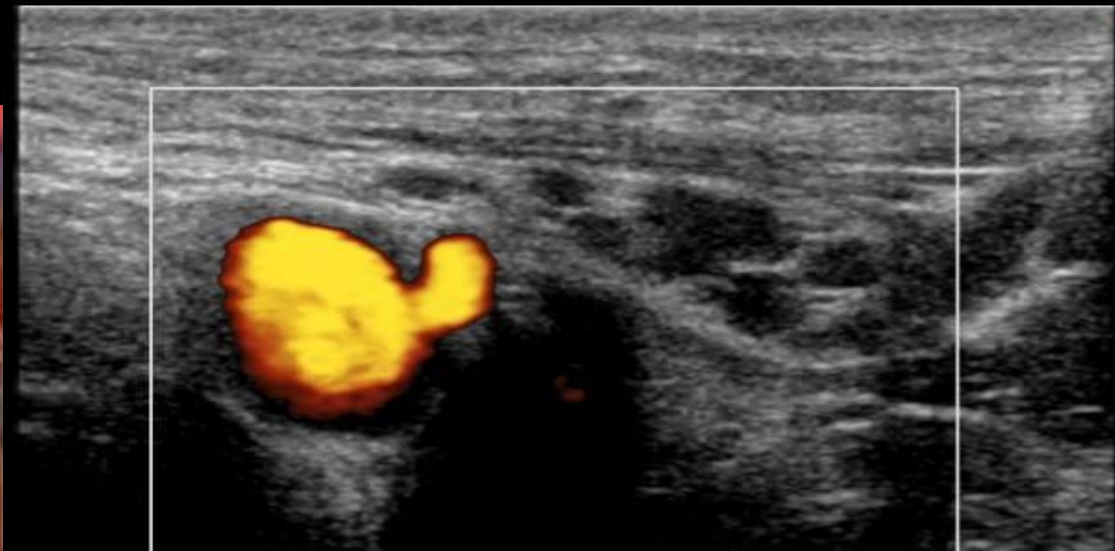
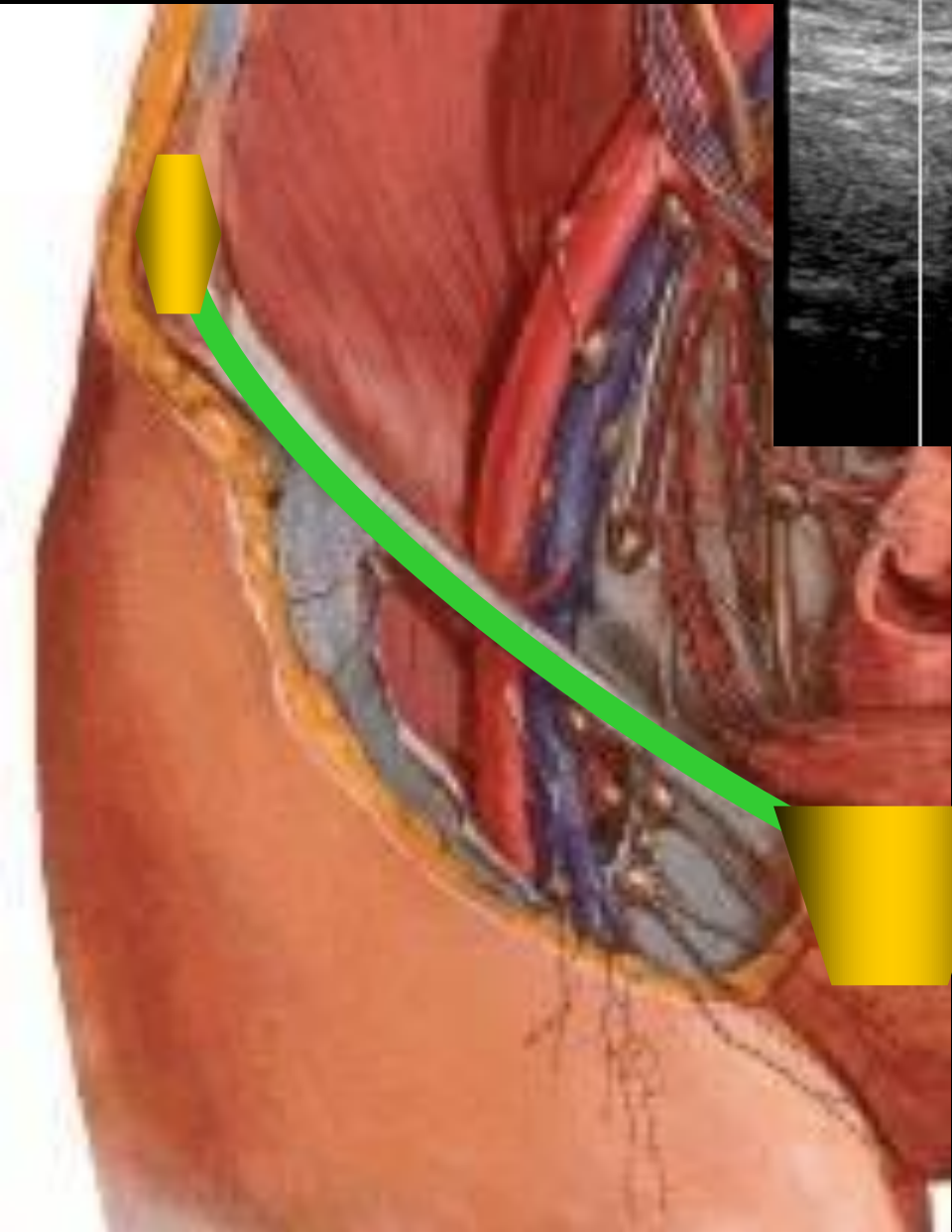


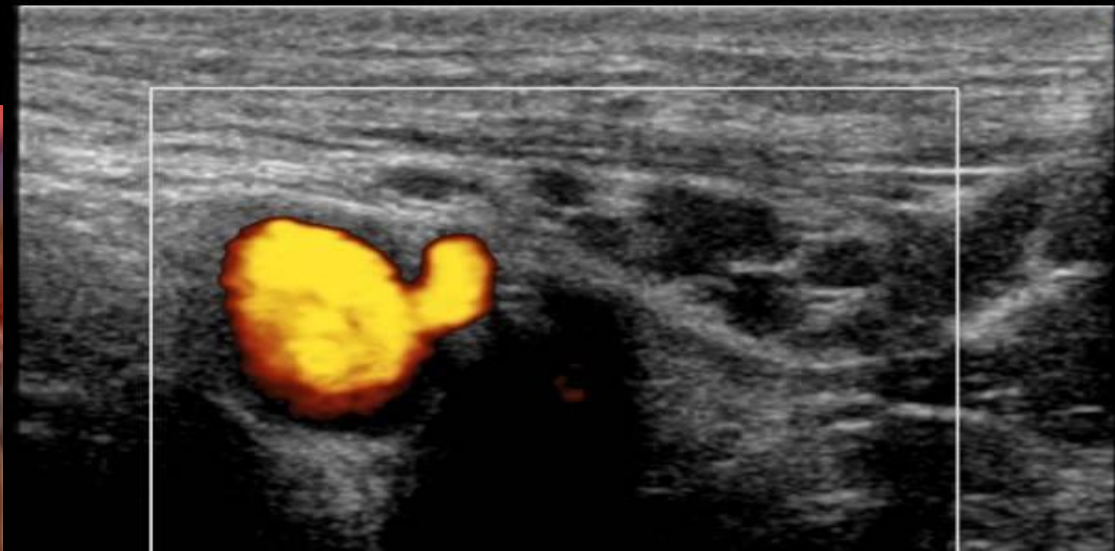
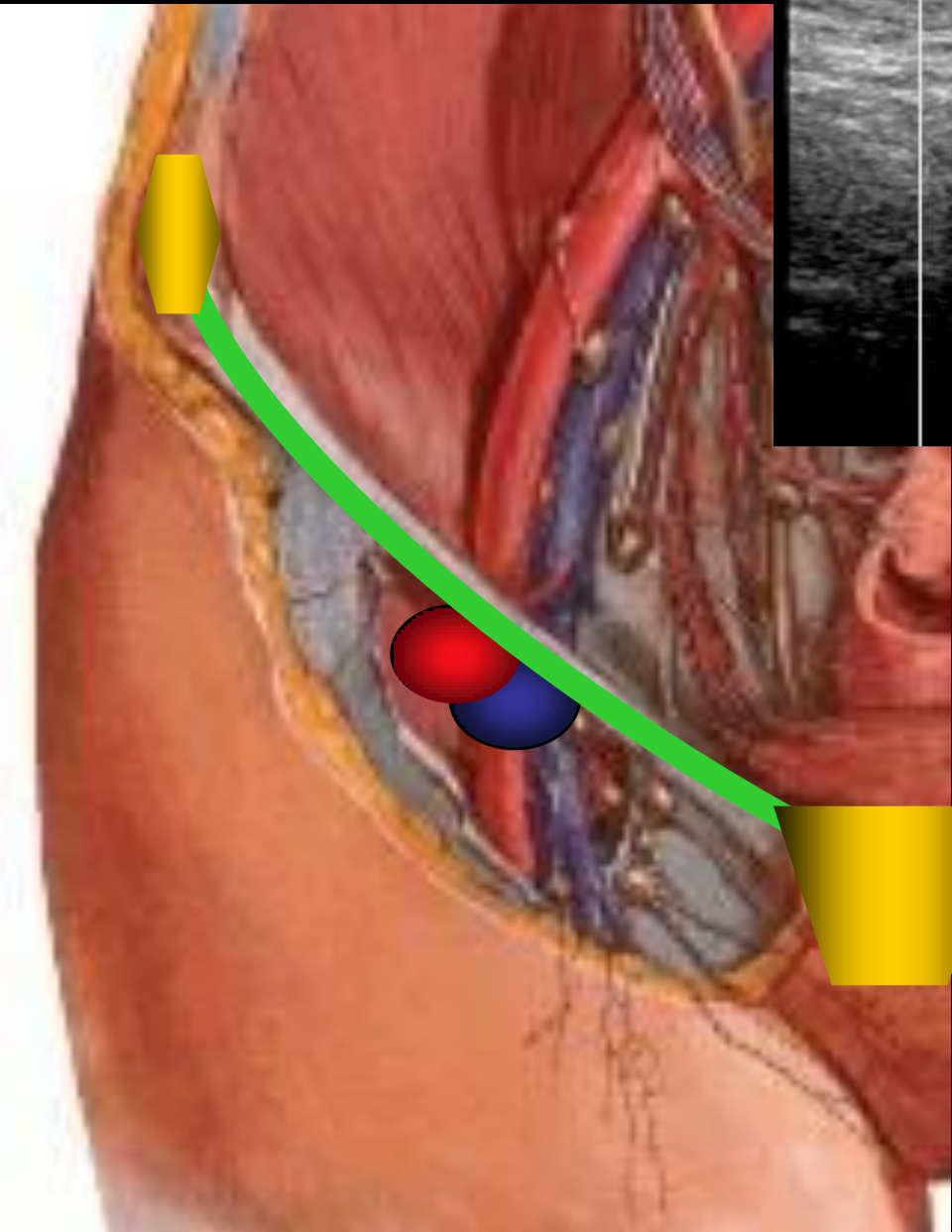


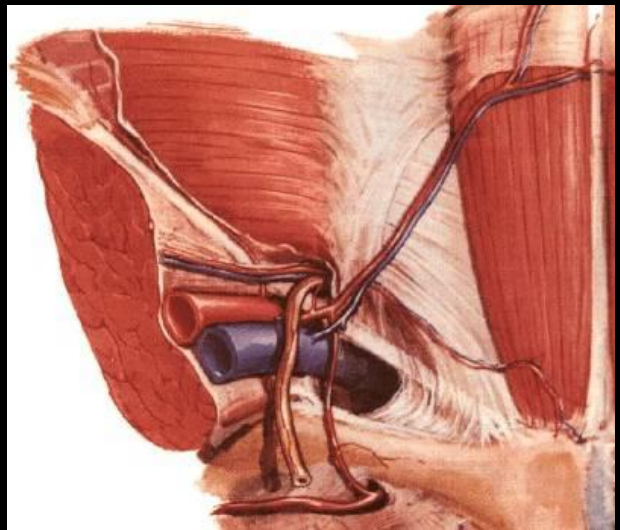
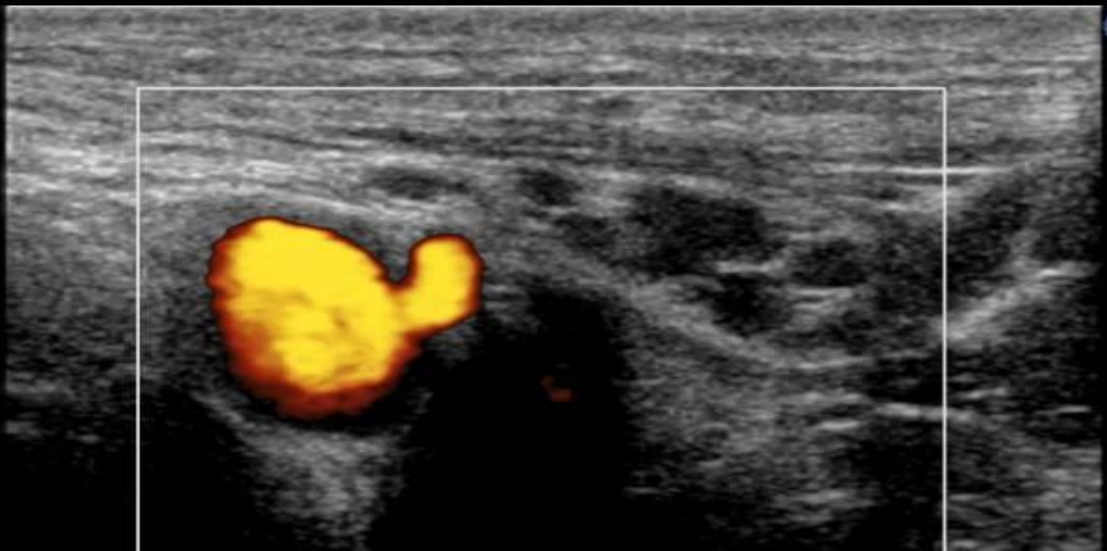
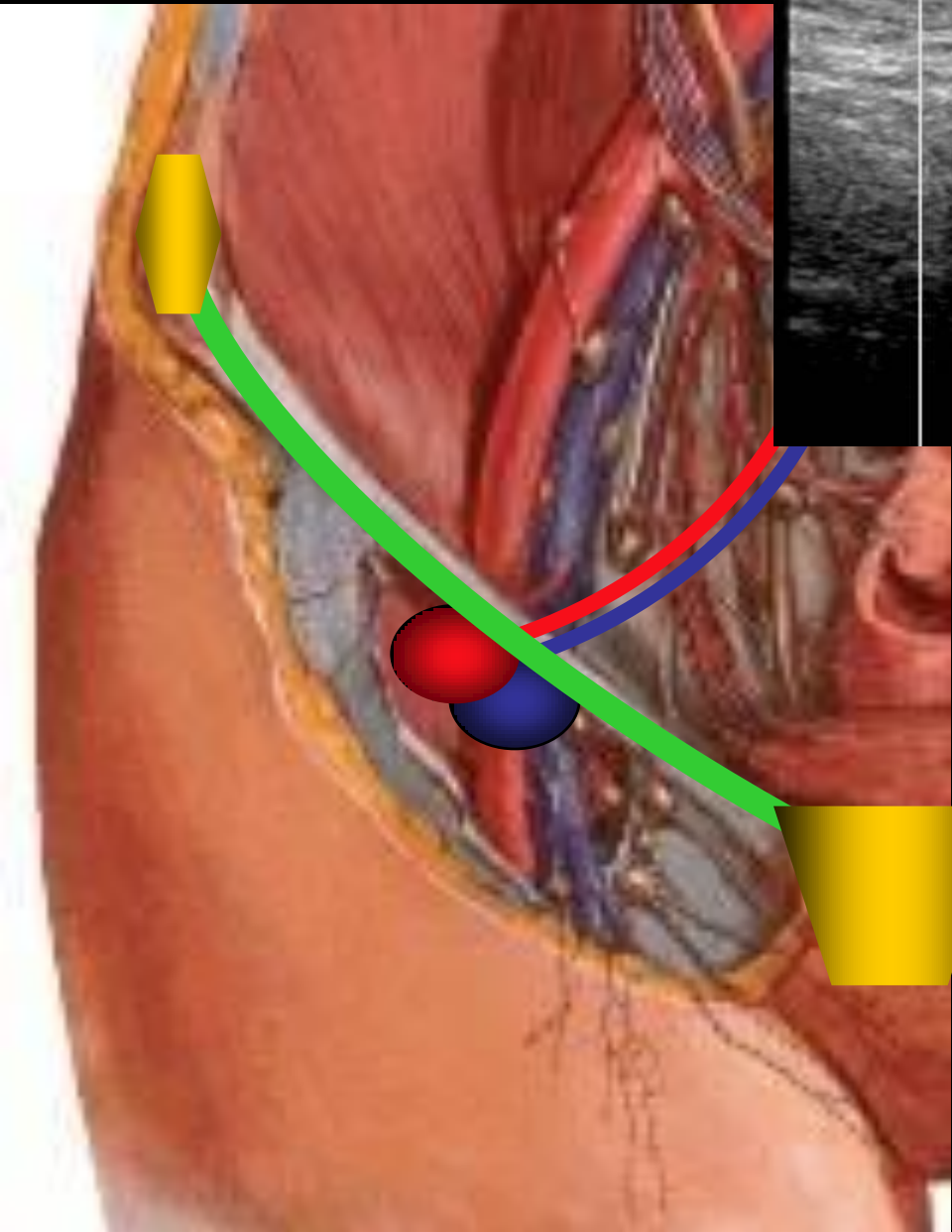


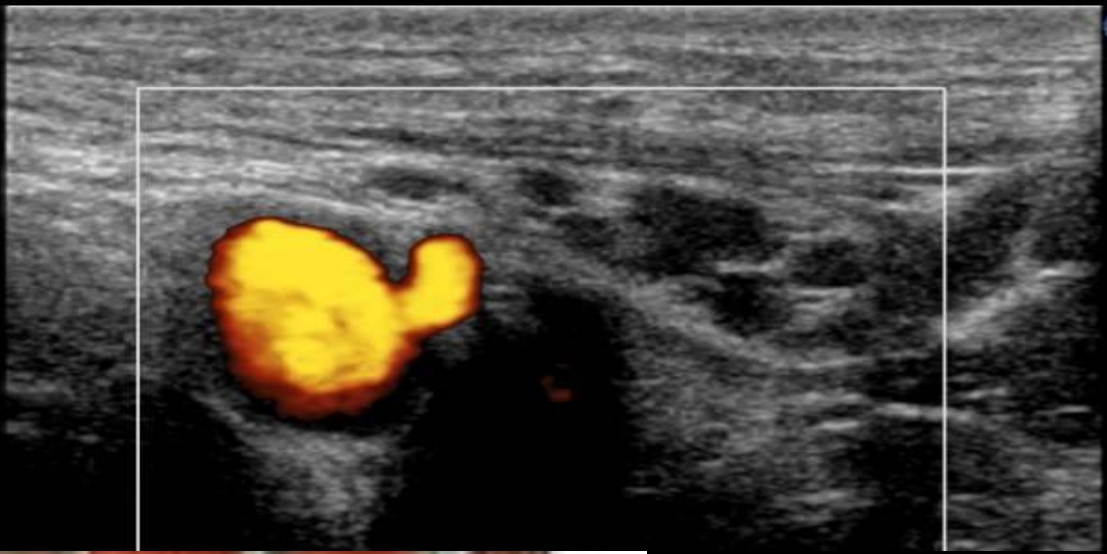
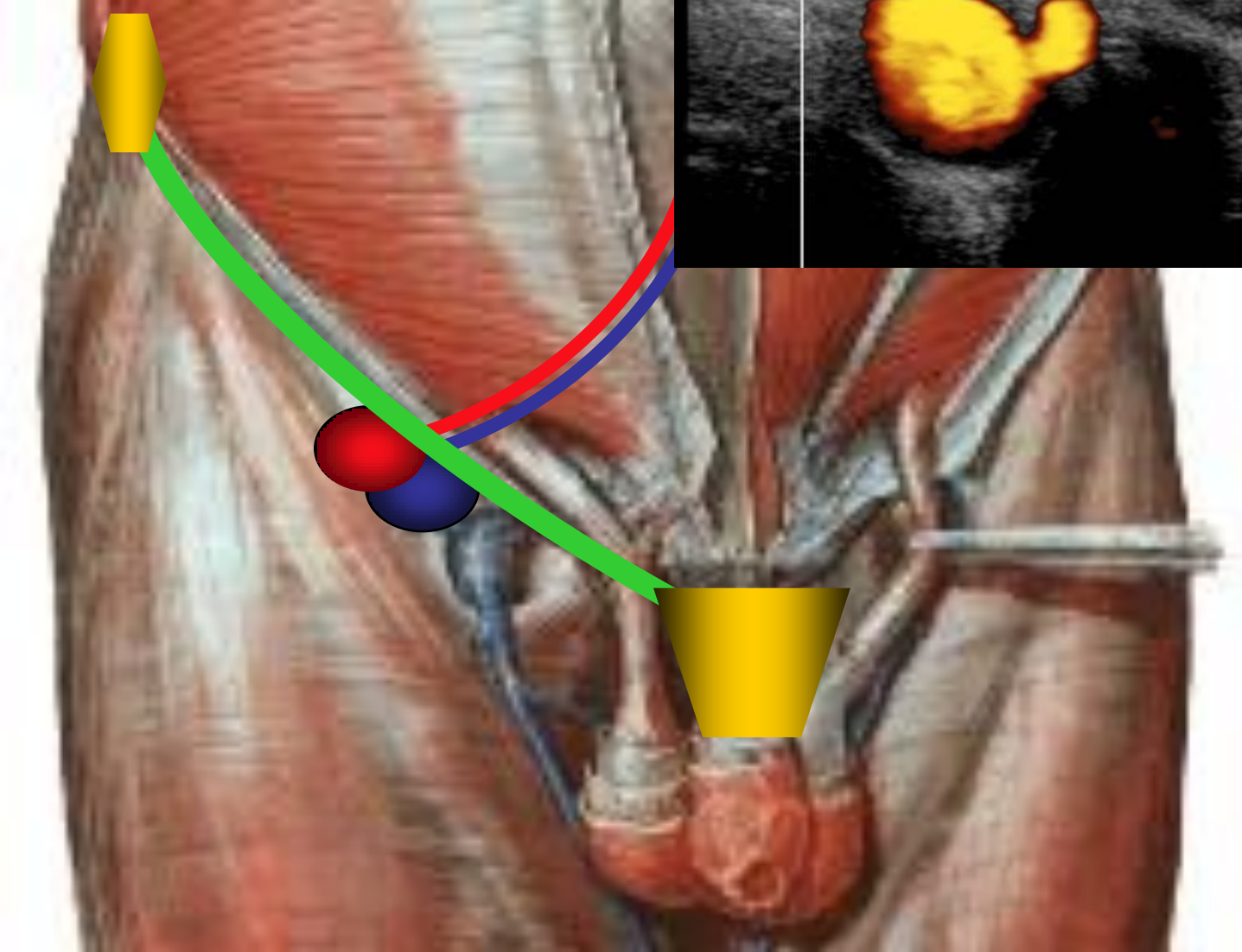


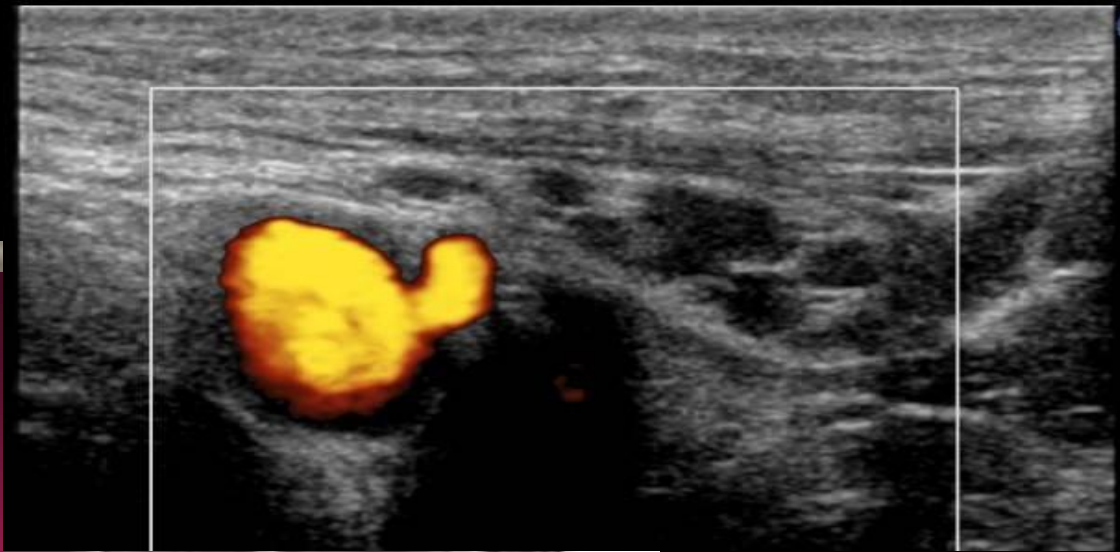
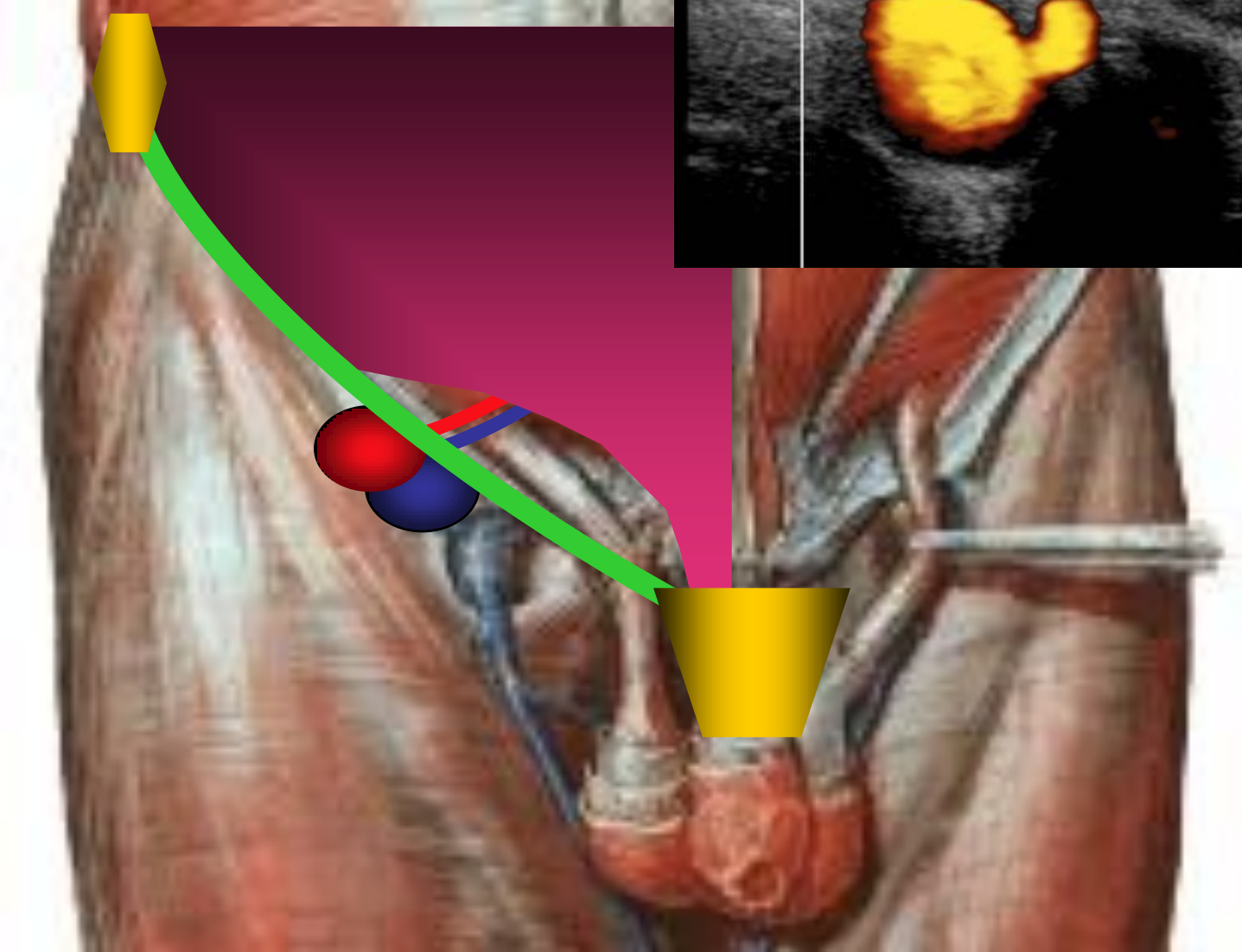


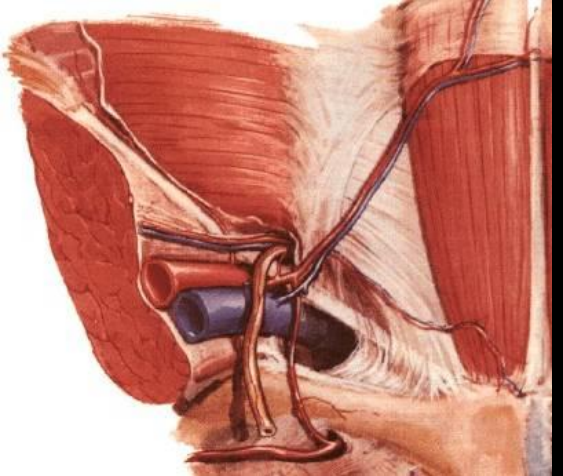
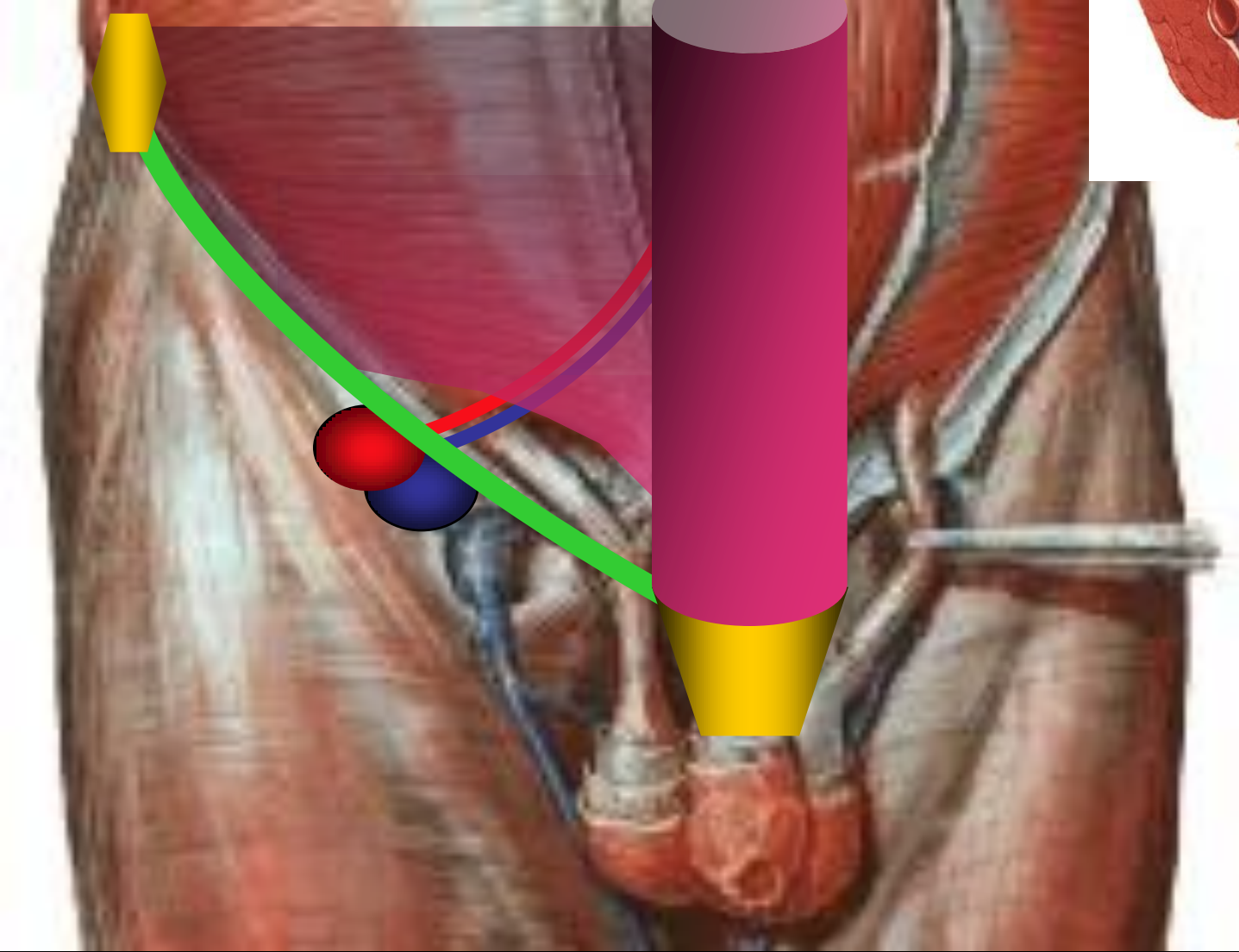


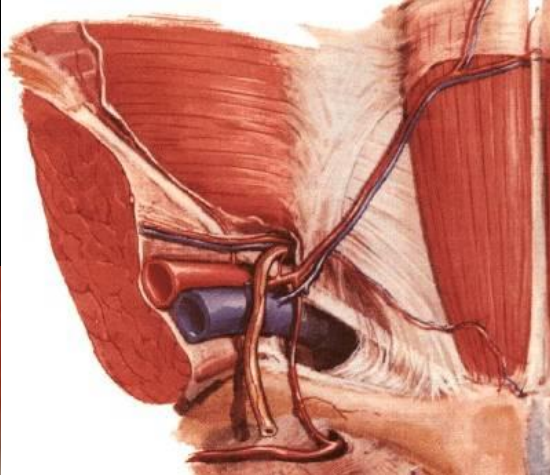
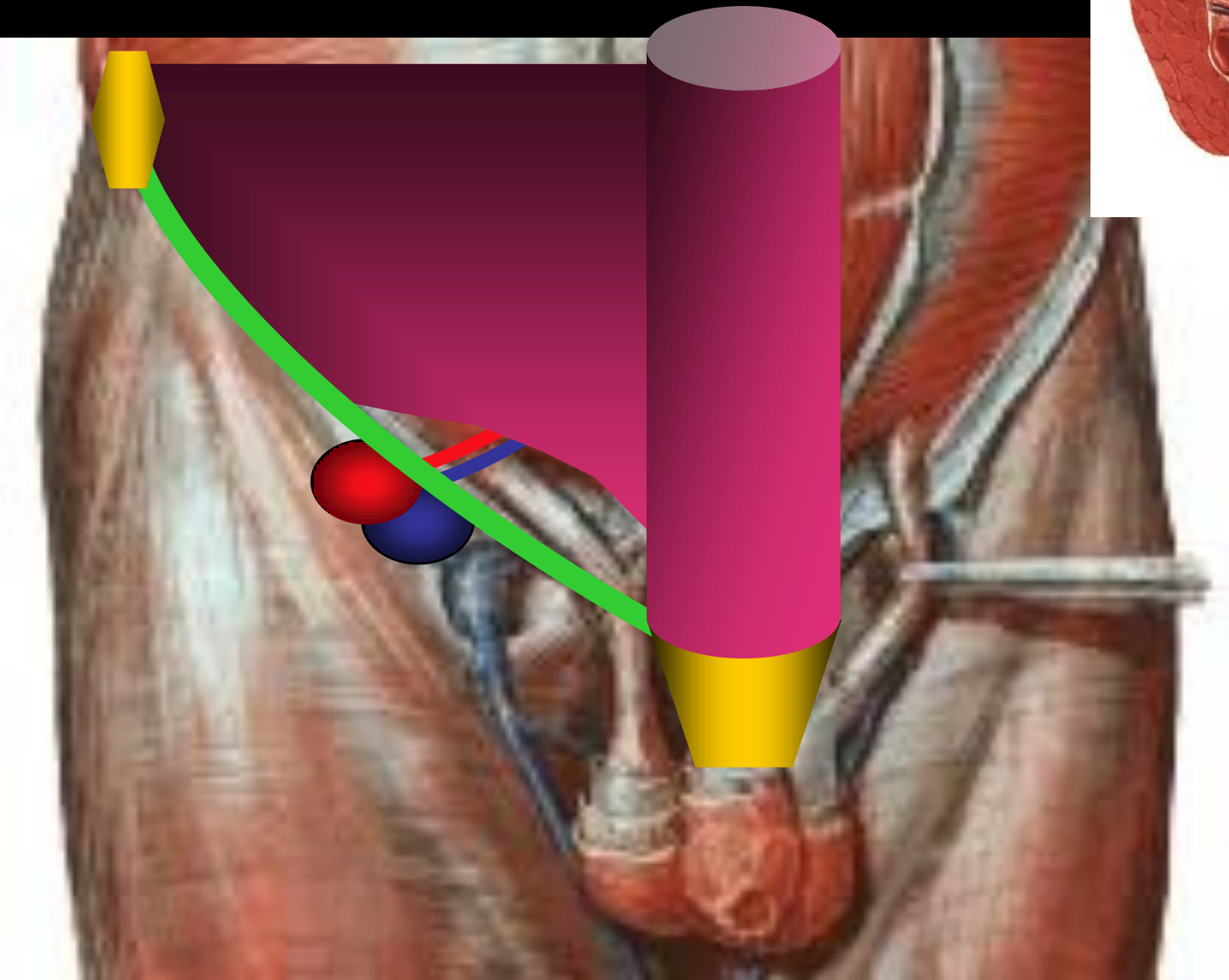


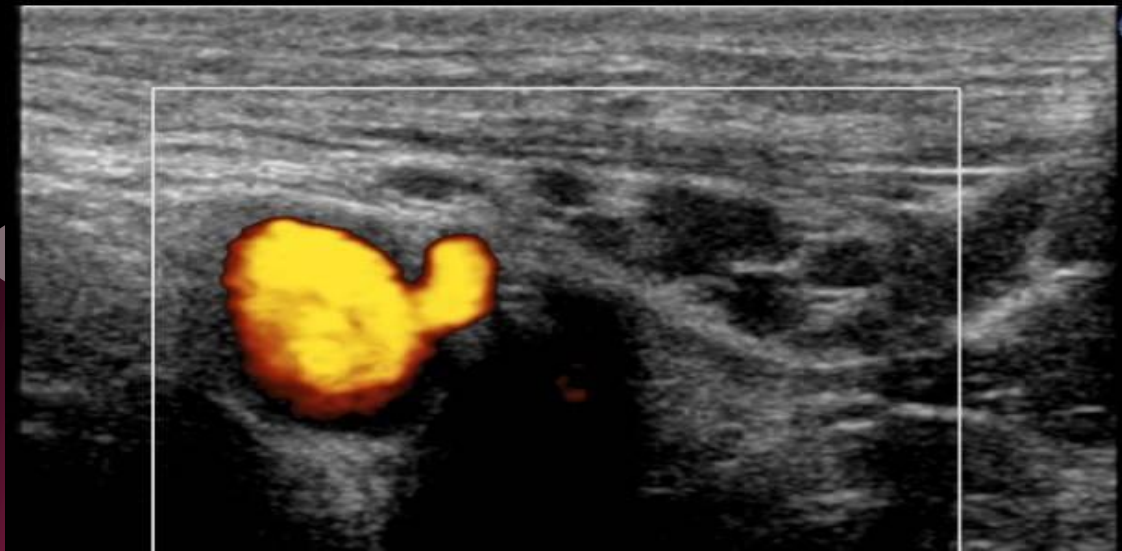
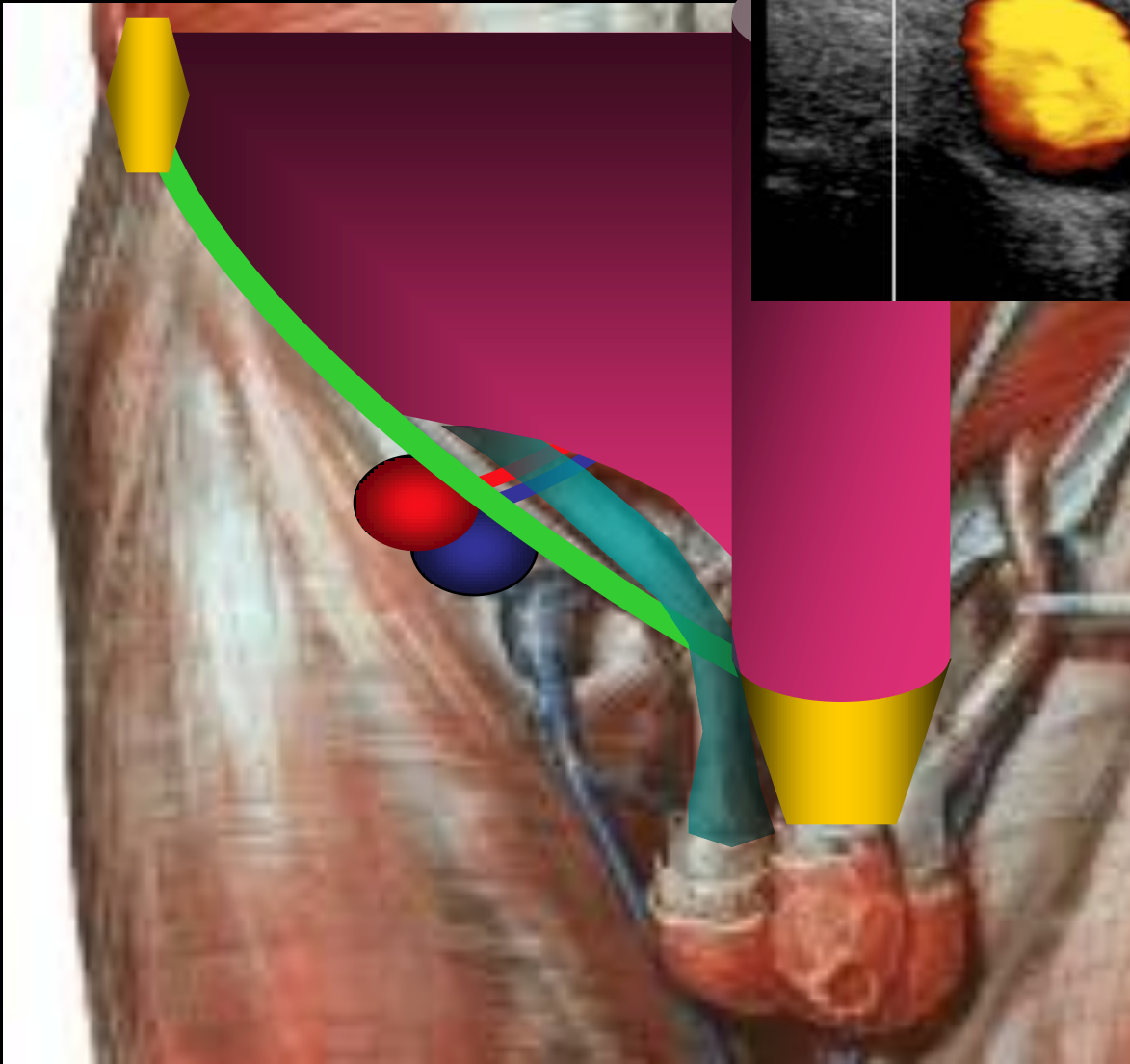


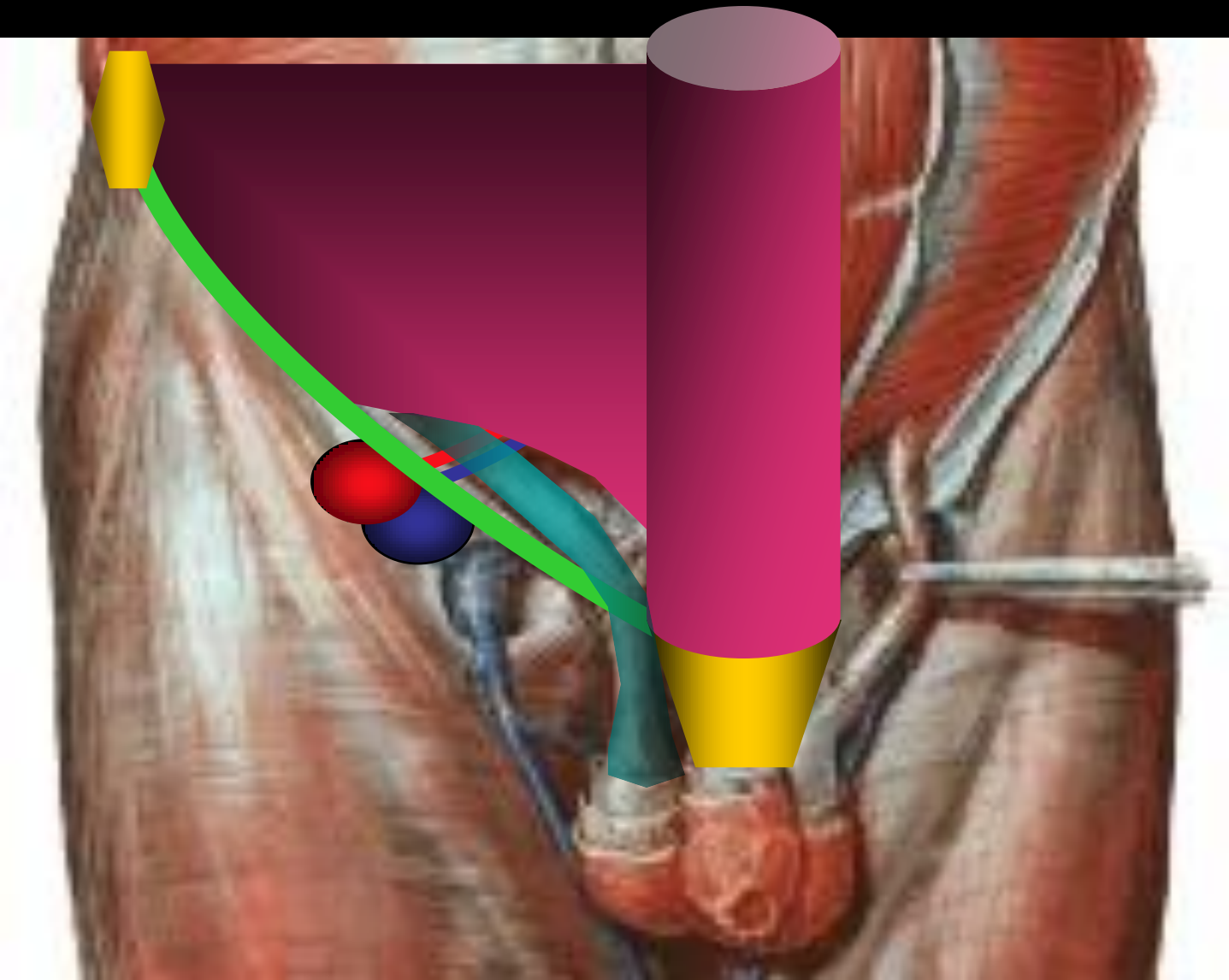


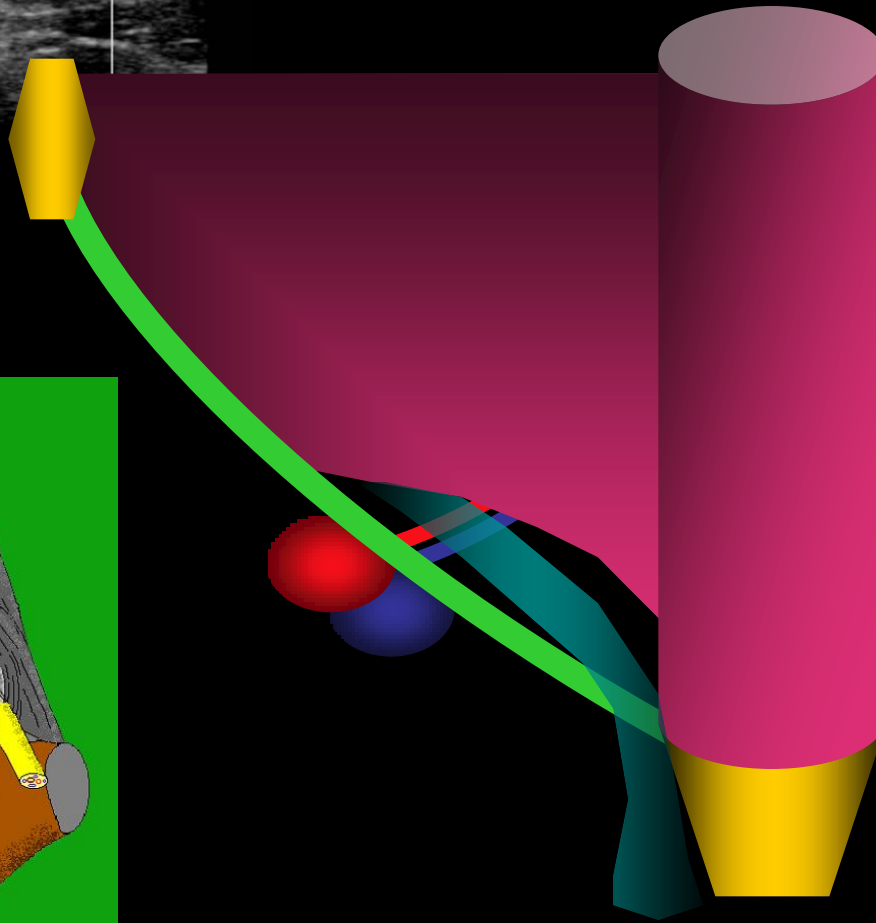
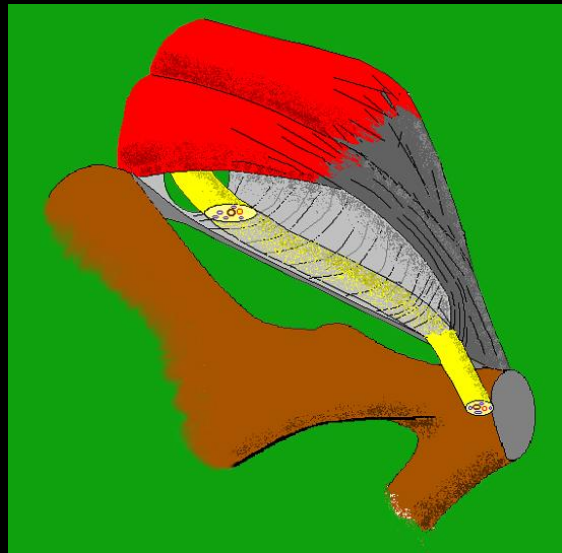
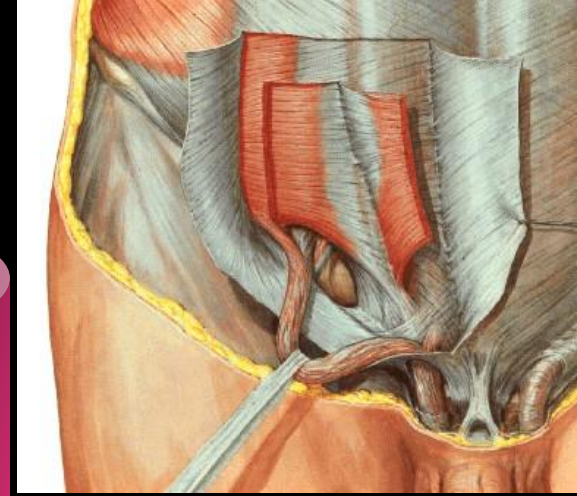
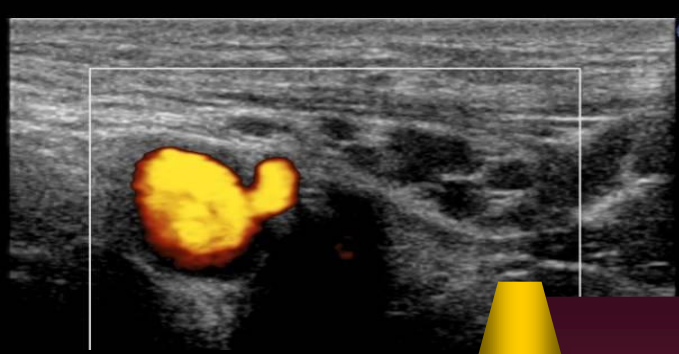




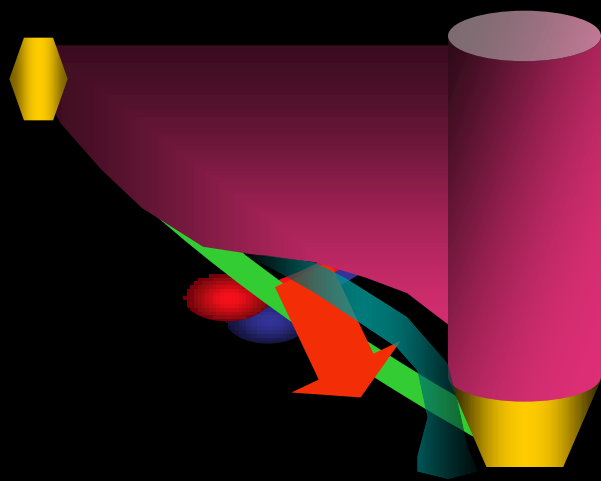








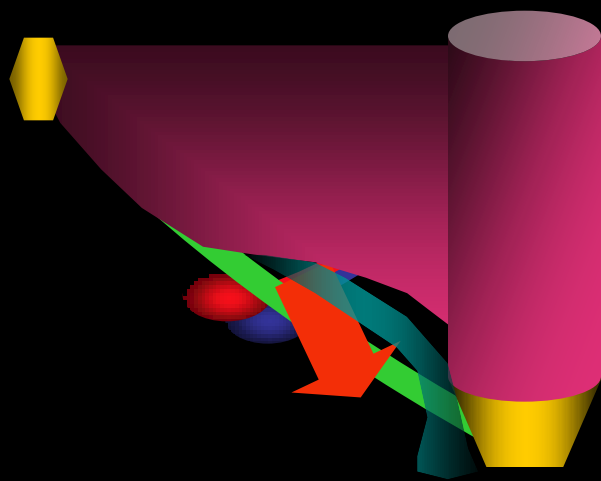
Trois types de hernie



Hernie inguinale indirecte

En dehors des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale latérale

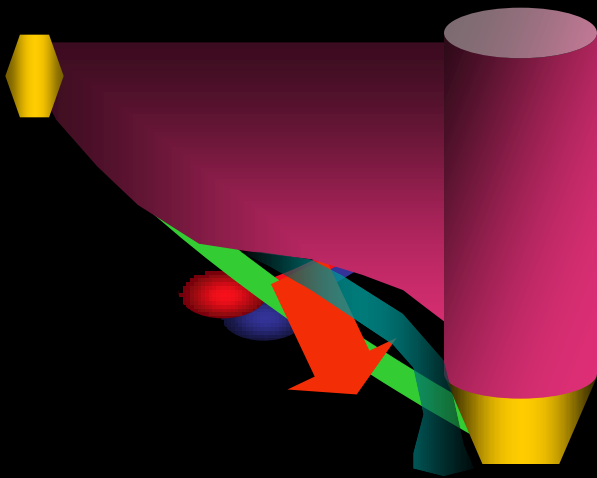




Hernie Inguinale indirecte

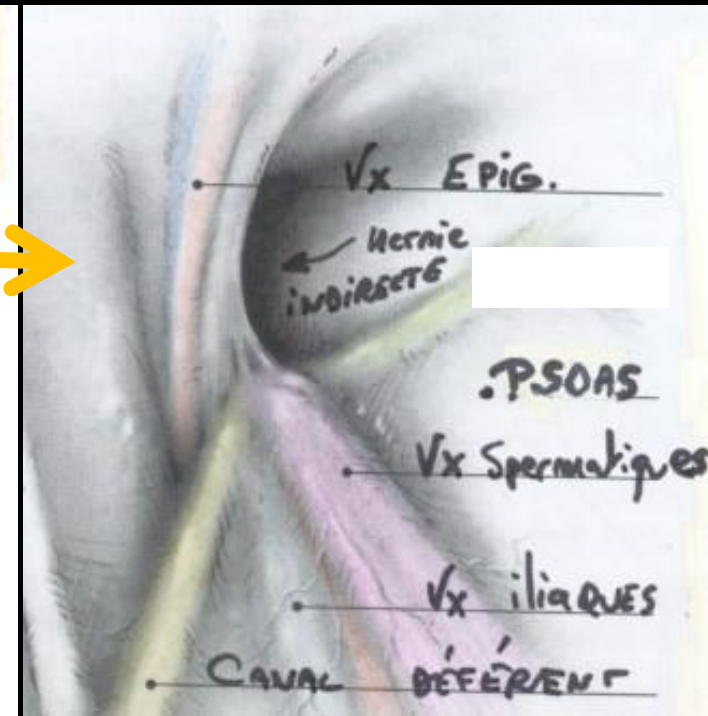
En dehors des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale latérale

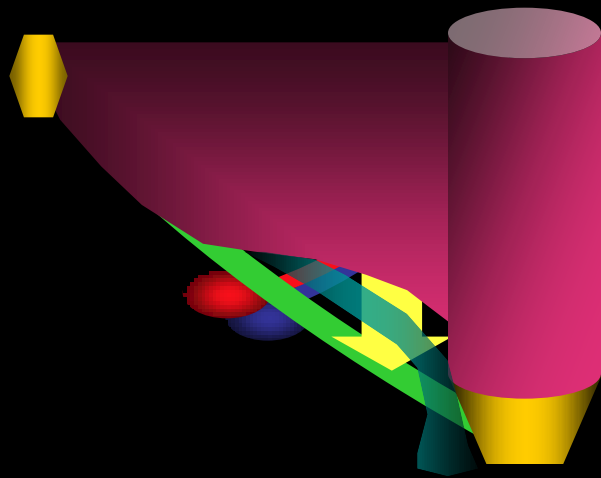




Hernie Inguinale indirecte

En dehors des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale latérale

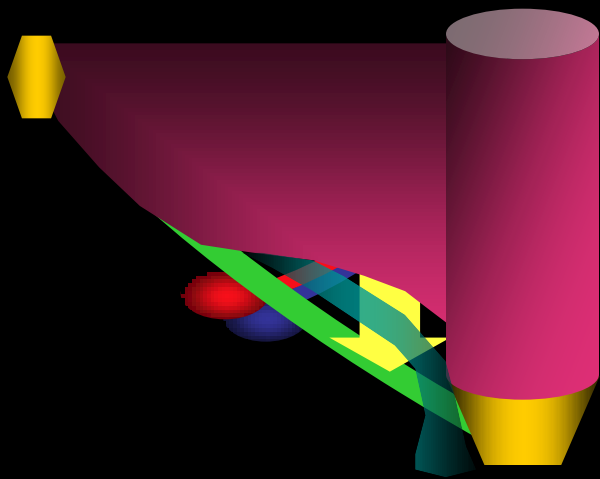




Hernie inguinale directe

En dedans des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale moyenne

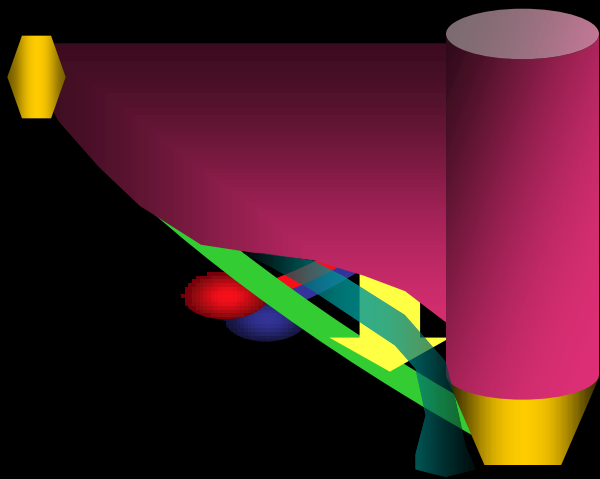




Hernie Inguinale directe

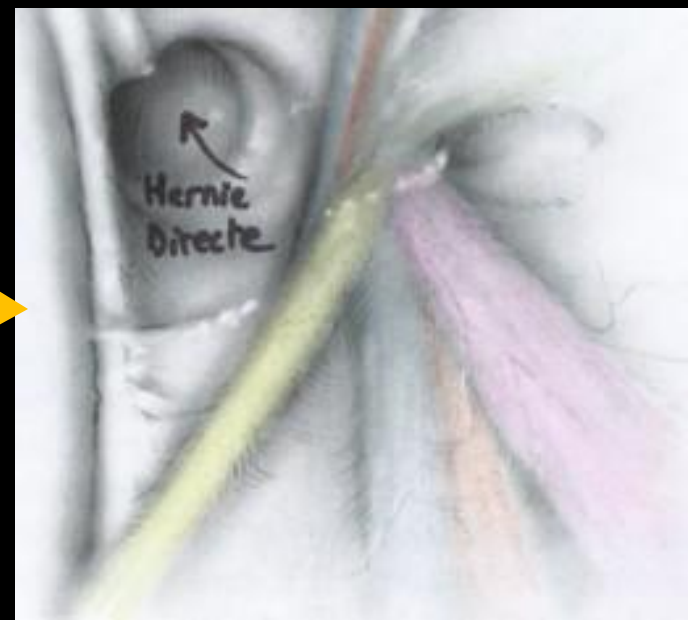
En dedans des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale moyenne

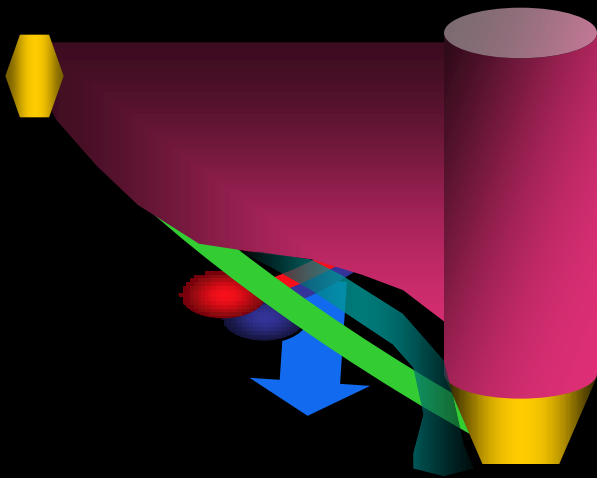




Hernie Inguinale directe

En dedans des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs
au niveau de la fossette inguinale moyenne

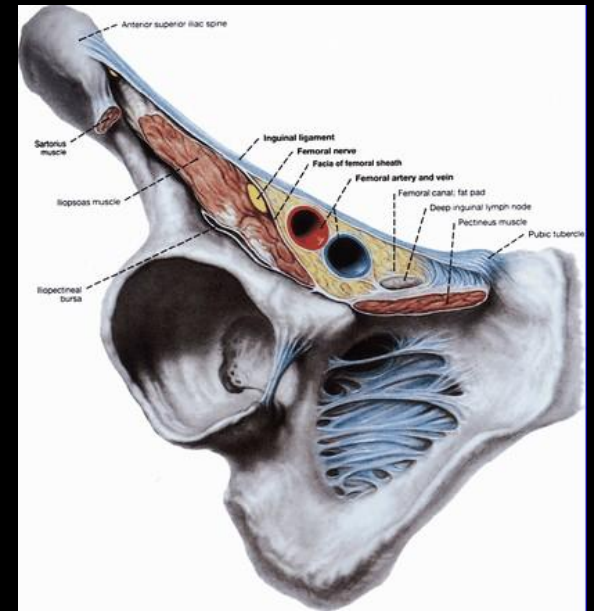
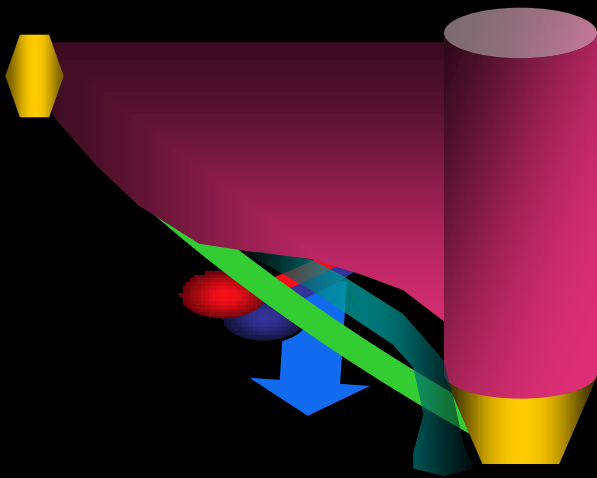




Hernie Crurale

Sous le ligament inguinal
au niveau du canal fémoral





Hernie crurale

Sous le ligament inguinal
au niveau du canal fémoral



Hernie Inguinale indirecte

En dehors des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs au niveau de la fossette inguinale latérale

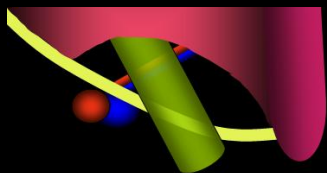
Hernie Inguinale directe

En dedans des vaisseaux épigastriques inférieurs au niveau de la fossette inguinale moyenne

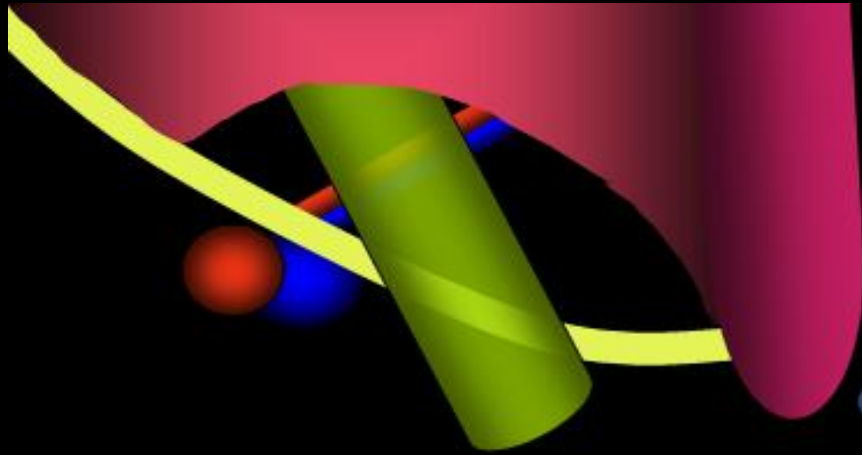
Hernie crurale

Sous le ligament inguinal au niveau du canal fémoral

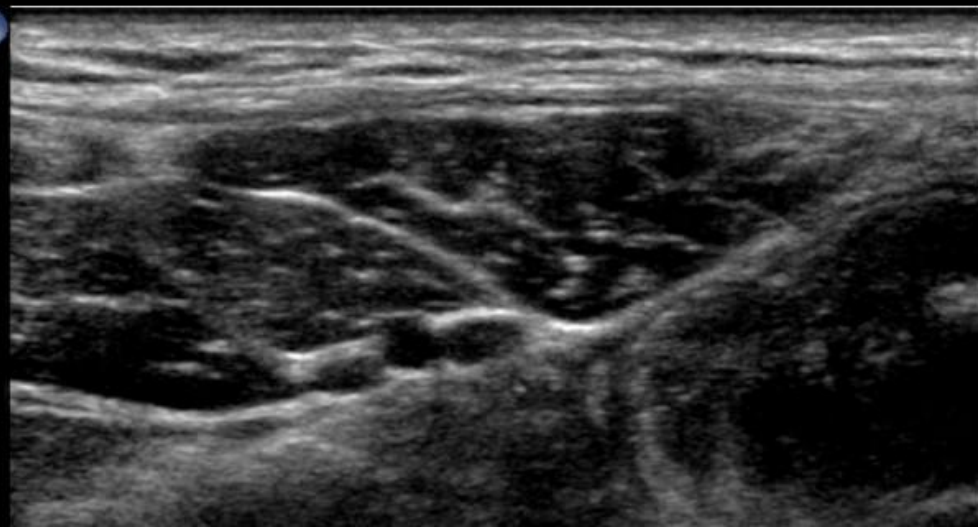
Les trois types de hernie



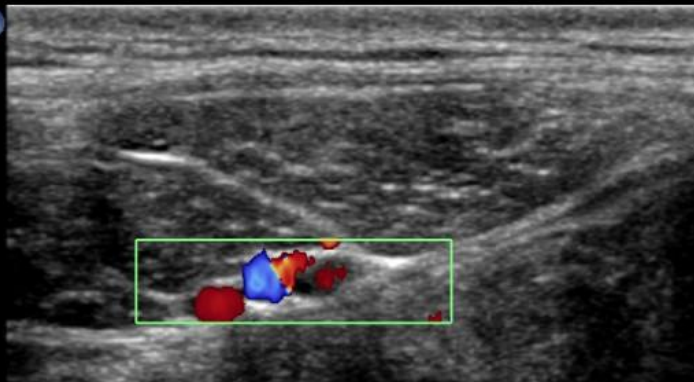
Echographie de l'orifice inguinal profond



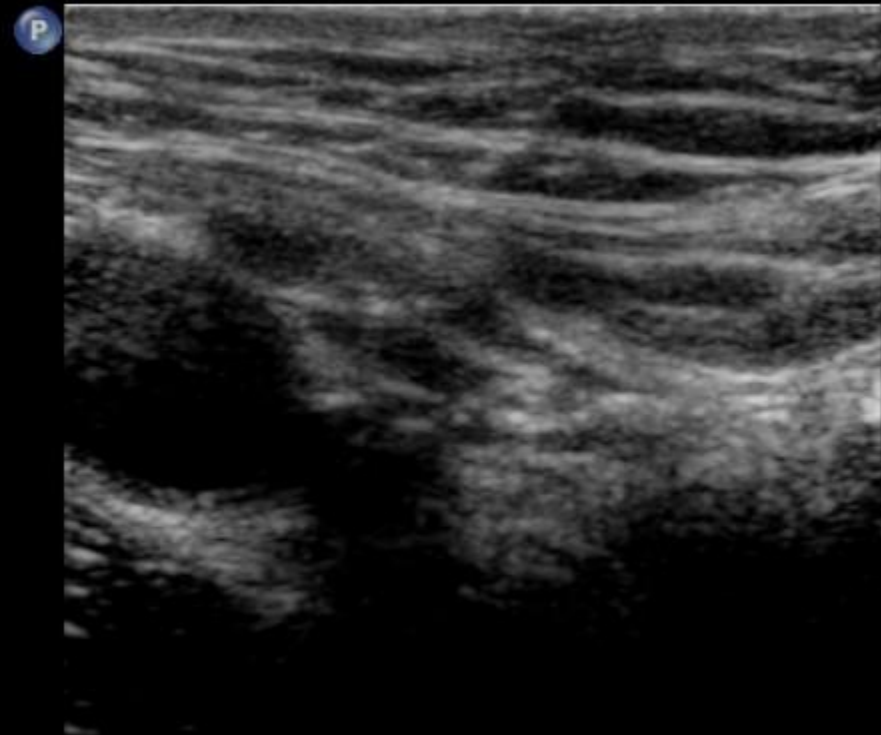
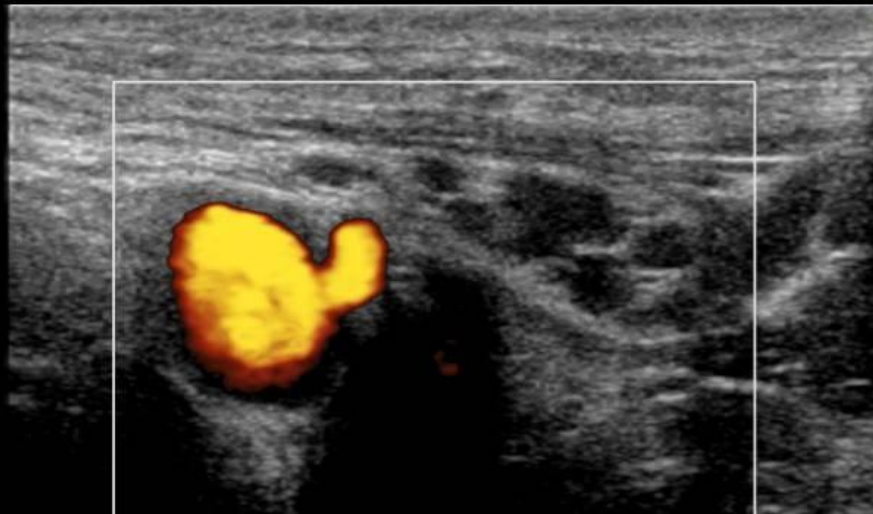
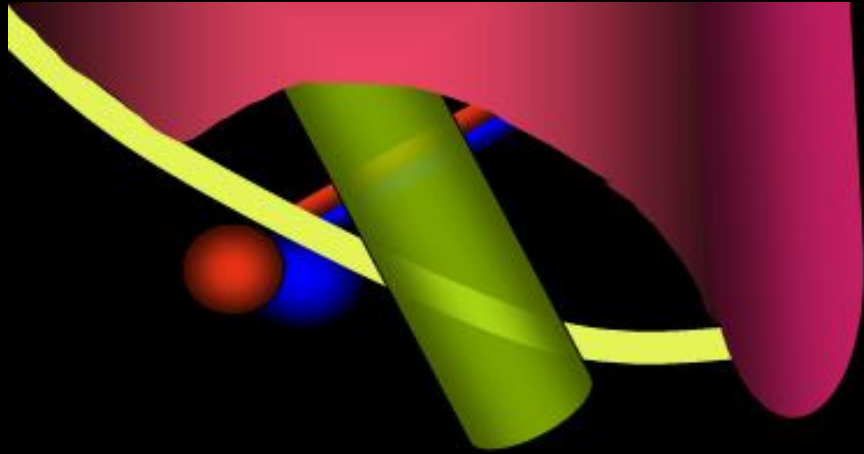
P



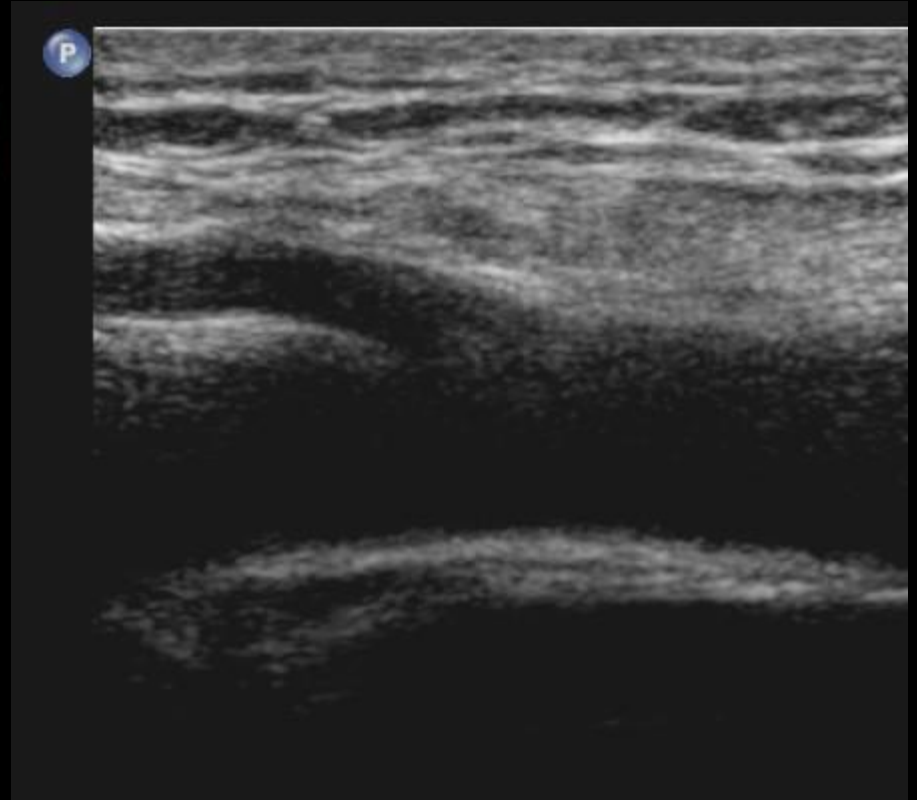
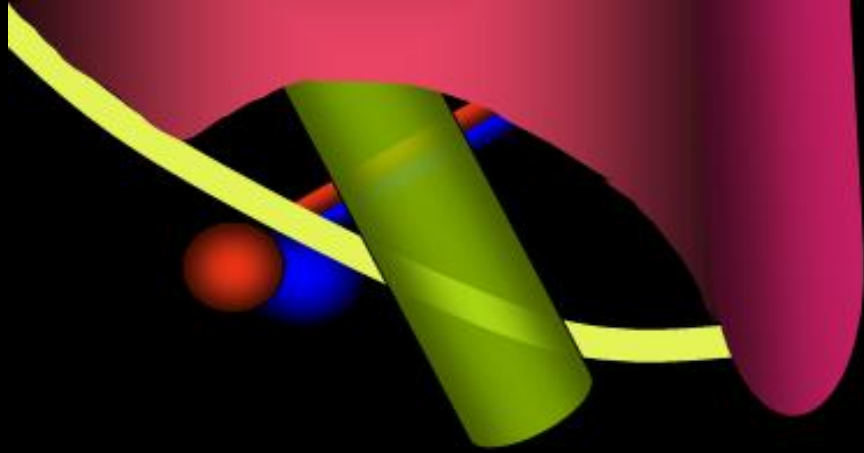
P



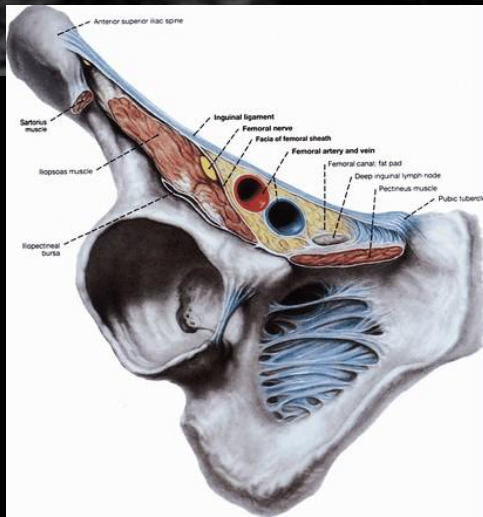
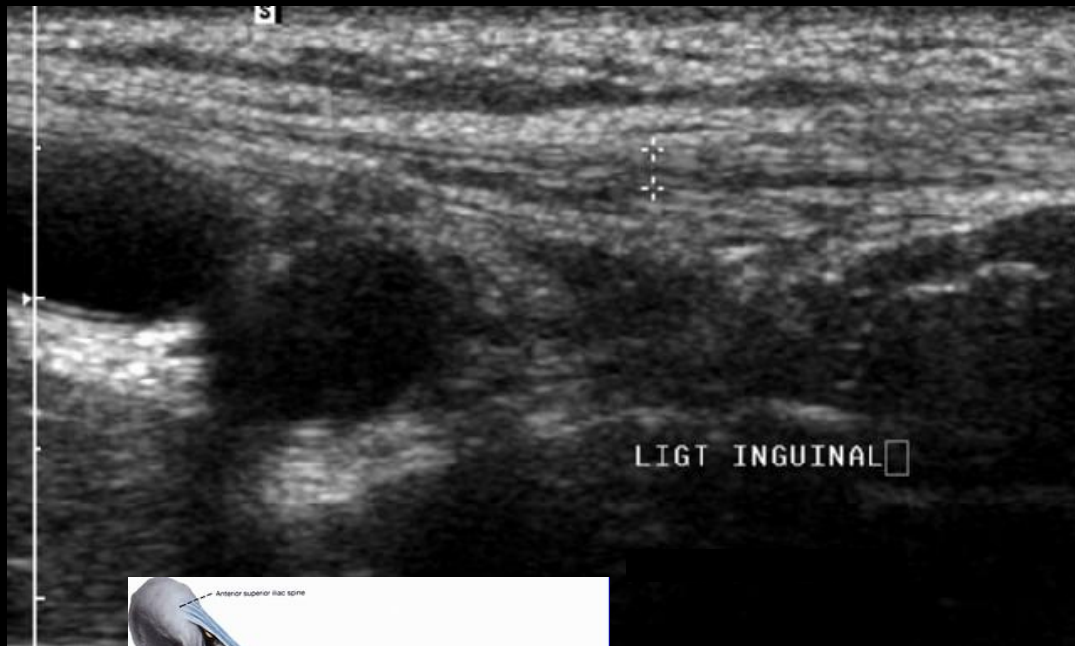
Echographie de l'orifice inguinal profond



Echographie de l'orifice inguinal profond



Echographie du canal fémoral



Echographie

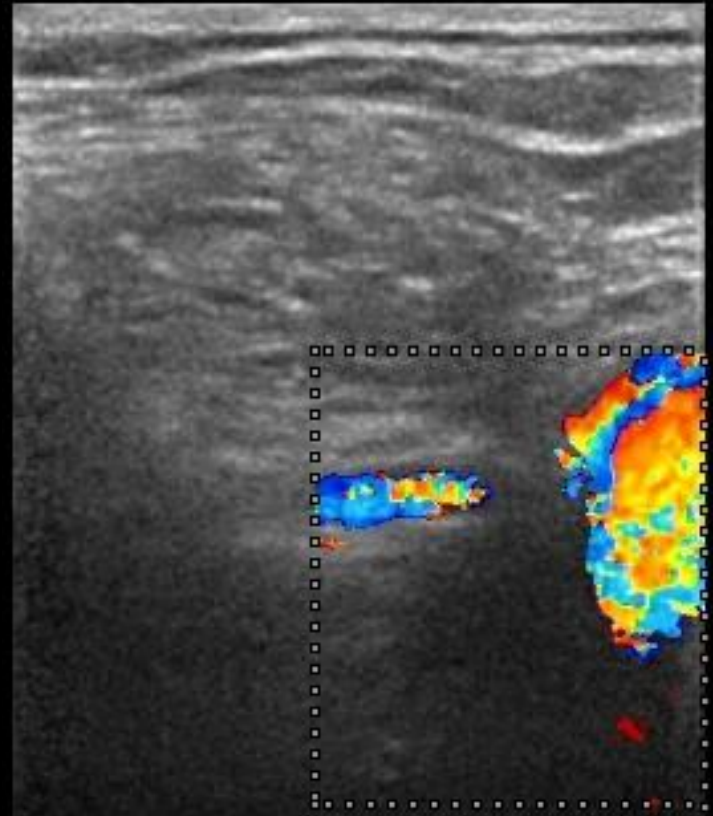
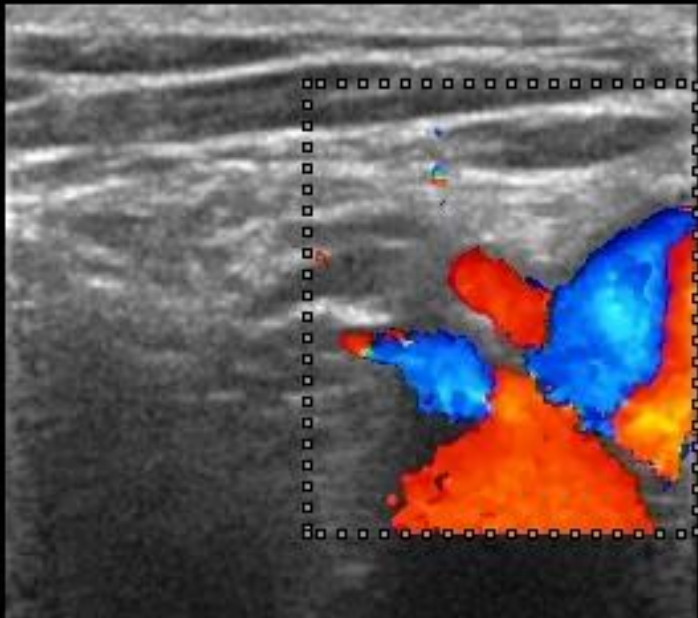
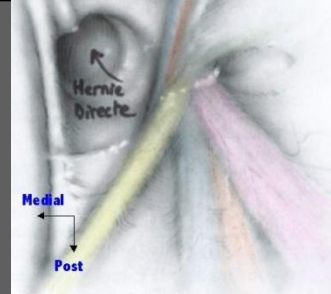
La recherche échographique de Hernie inguinale se fait :

- au repos allongé
- en valsalva allongé
- debout et valsalva si nécessaire

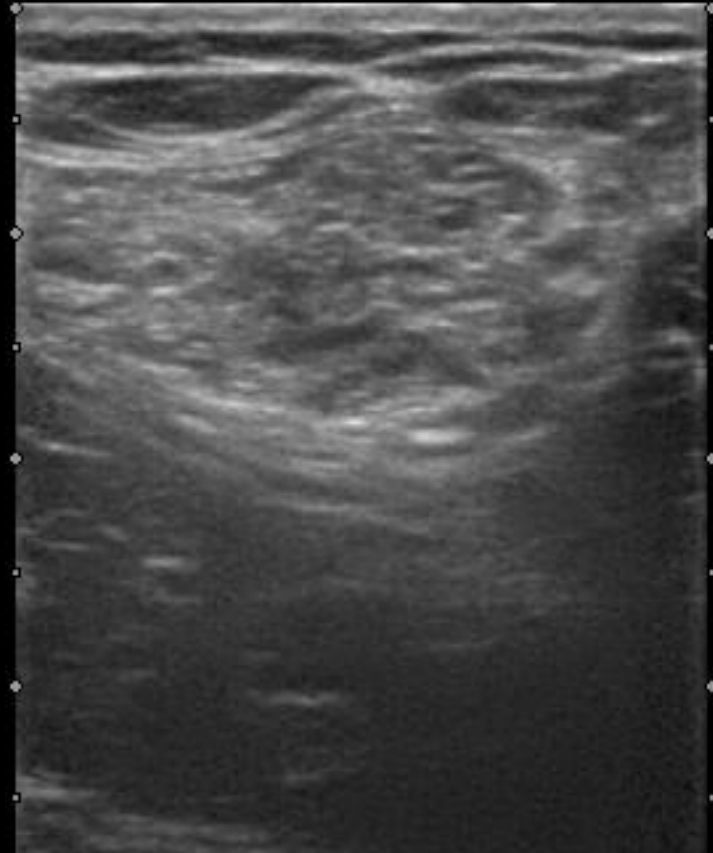
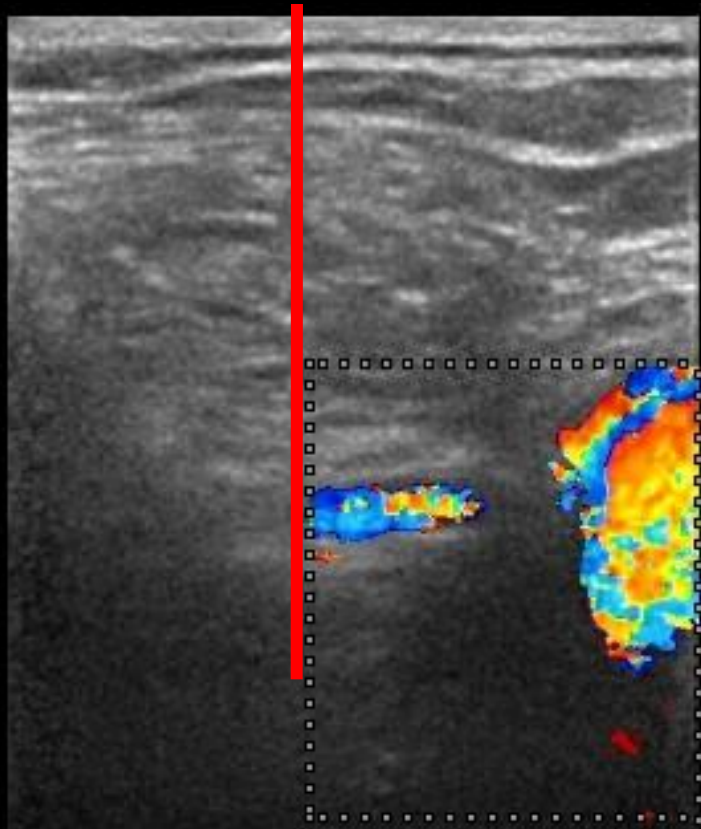
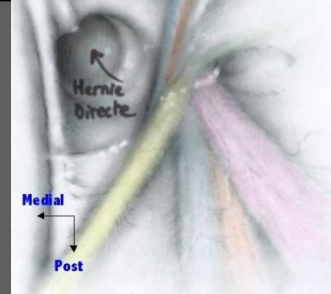
Le repère majeur est l'ostium de l'artère épigastrique inférieure

Bradley - 2003 : échographie S et Sp sup à 85% pour la détection des hernies inguinales occultes sur 120 sportifs opérés

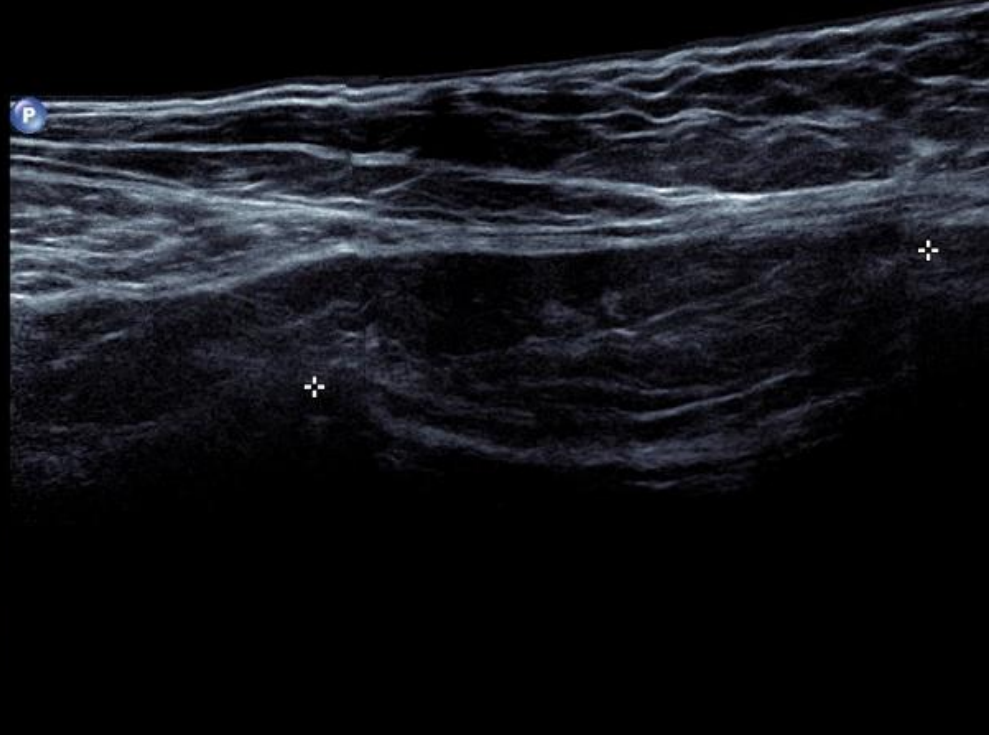
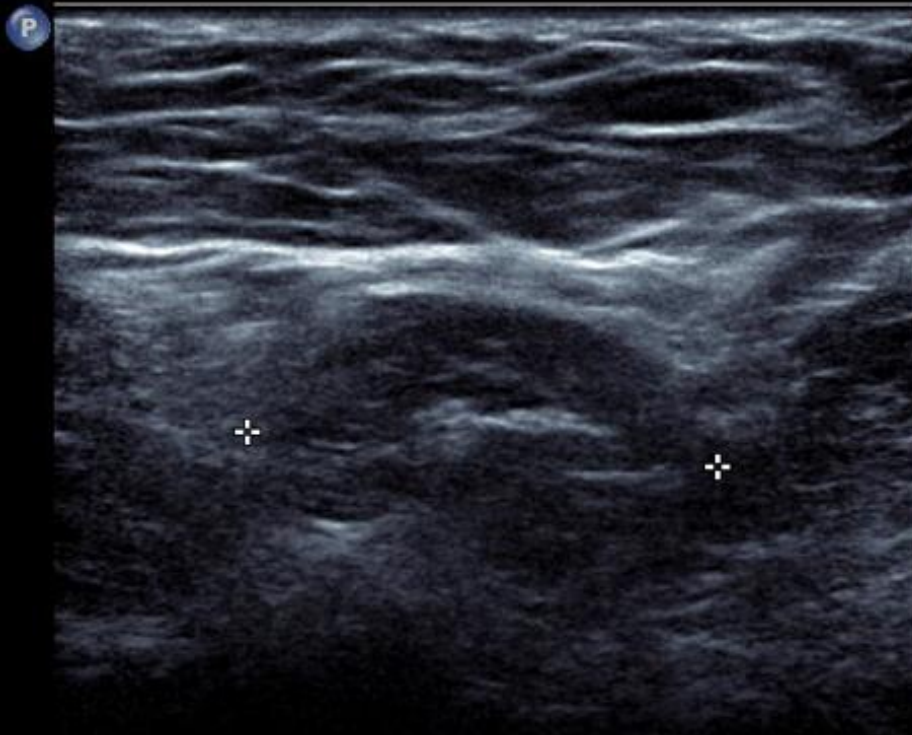
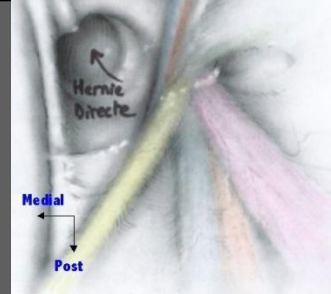
Hernie inguinale directe



Hernie inguinale directe

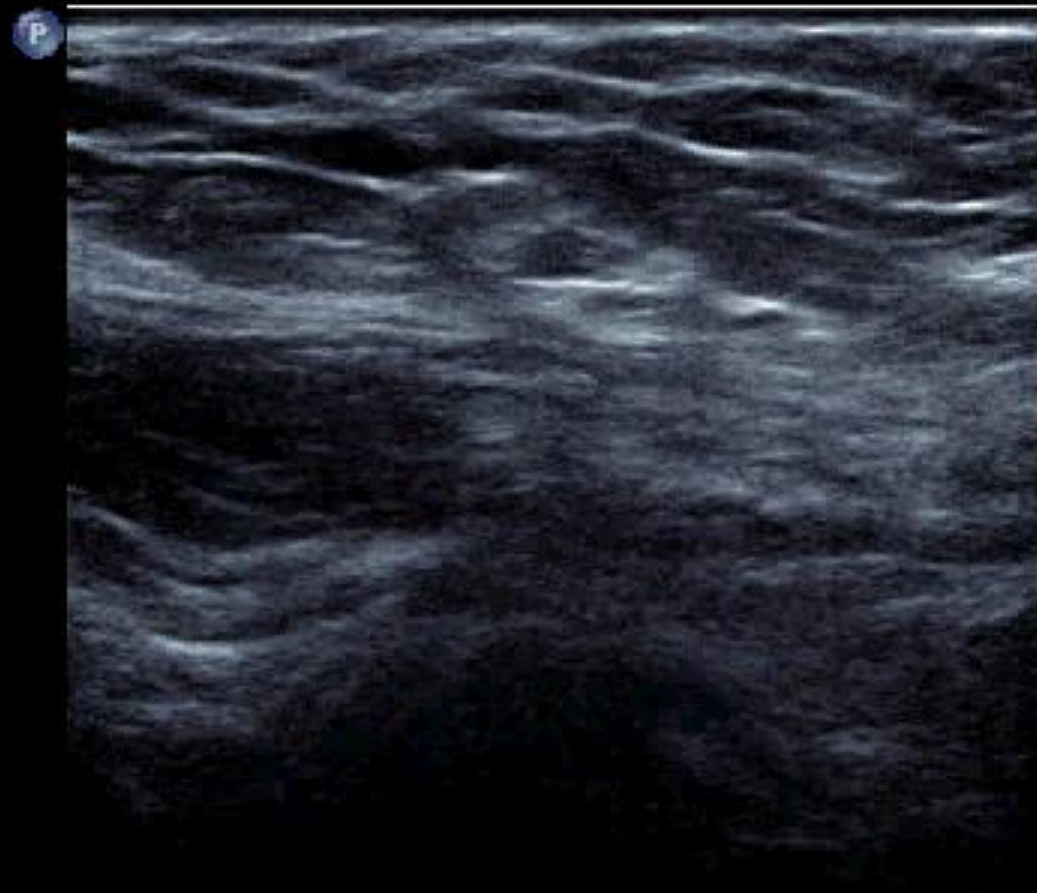


Hernie inguinale directe



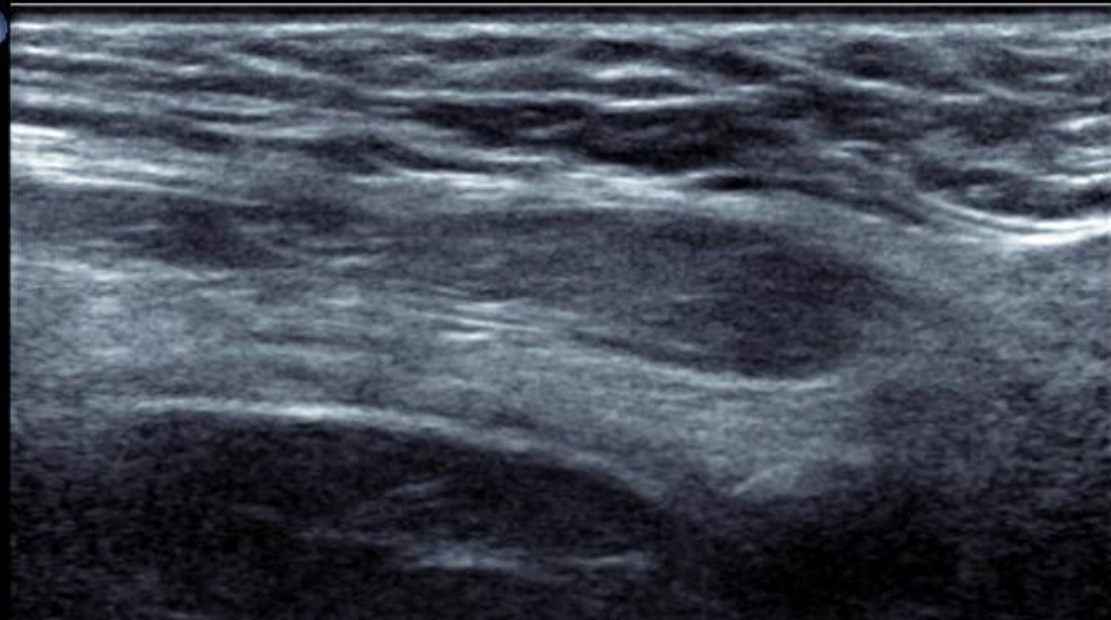
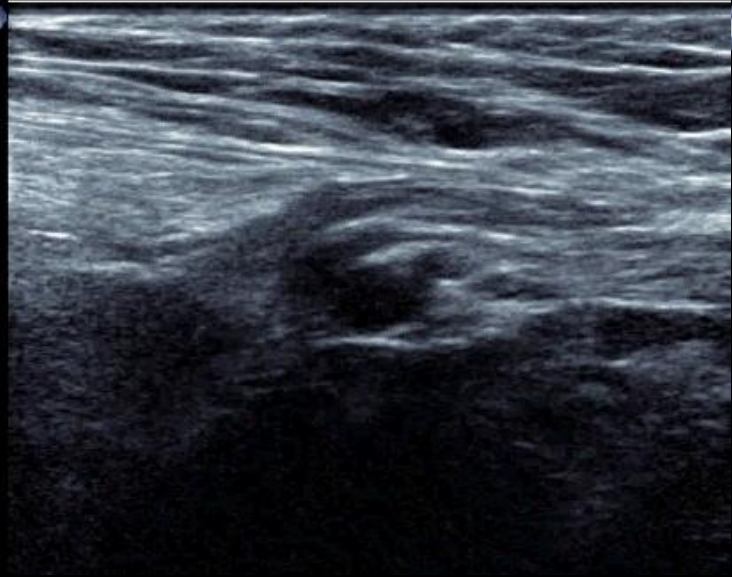
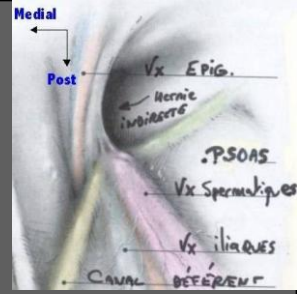
CF 55Hz
RV

2D
74%
C 58
P Bas
Rés

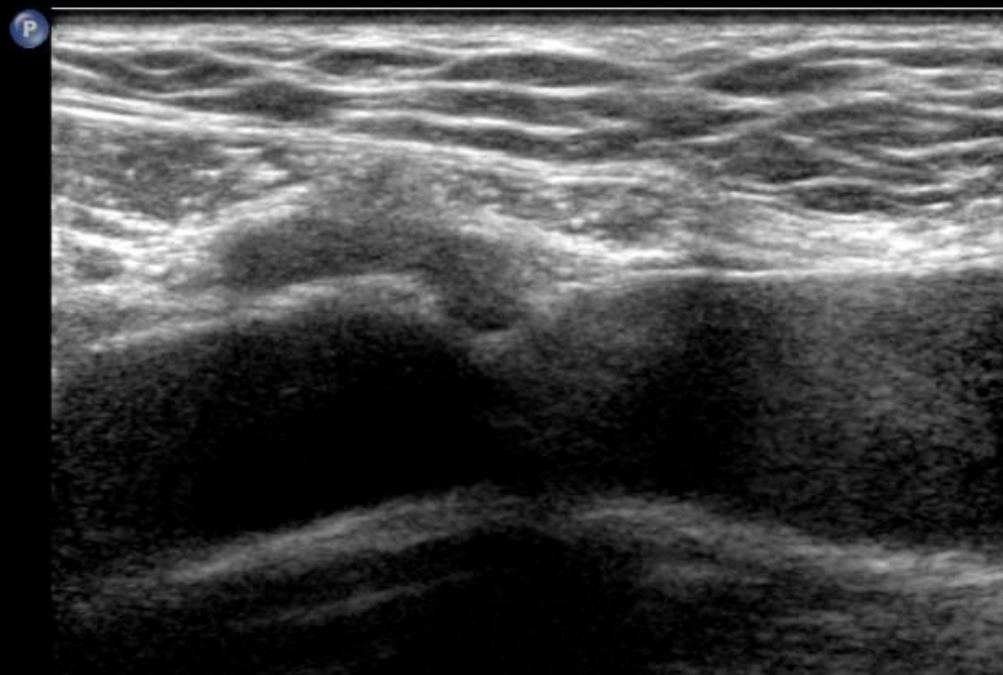
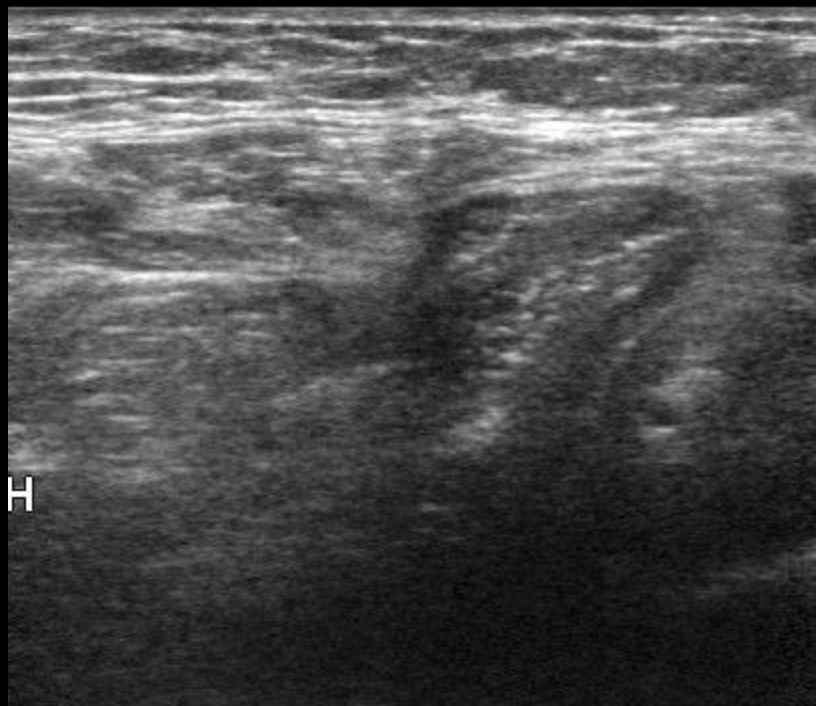


JPEG
*** bpm

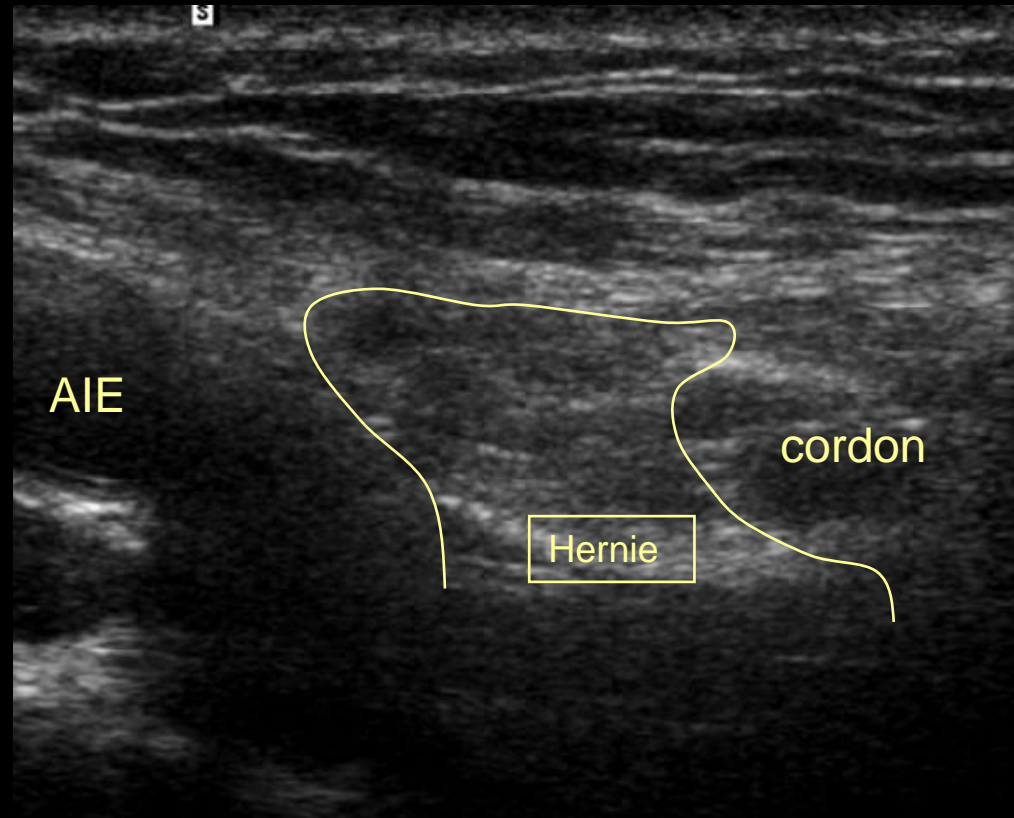
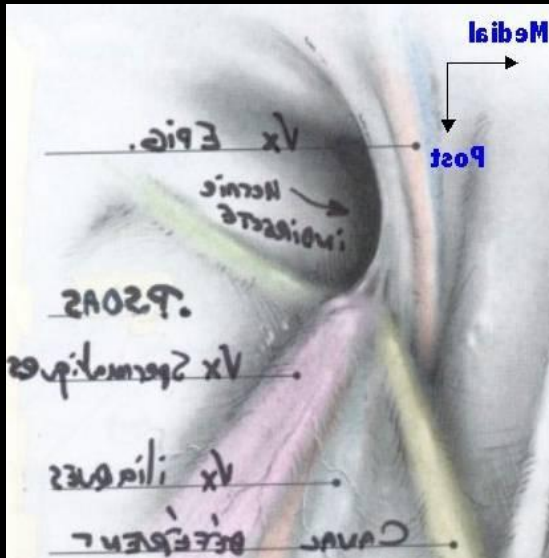
Hernie inguinale indirecte



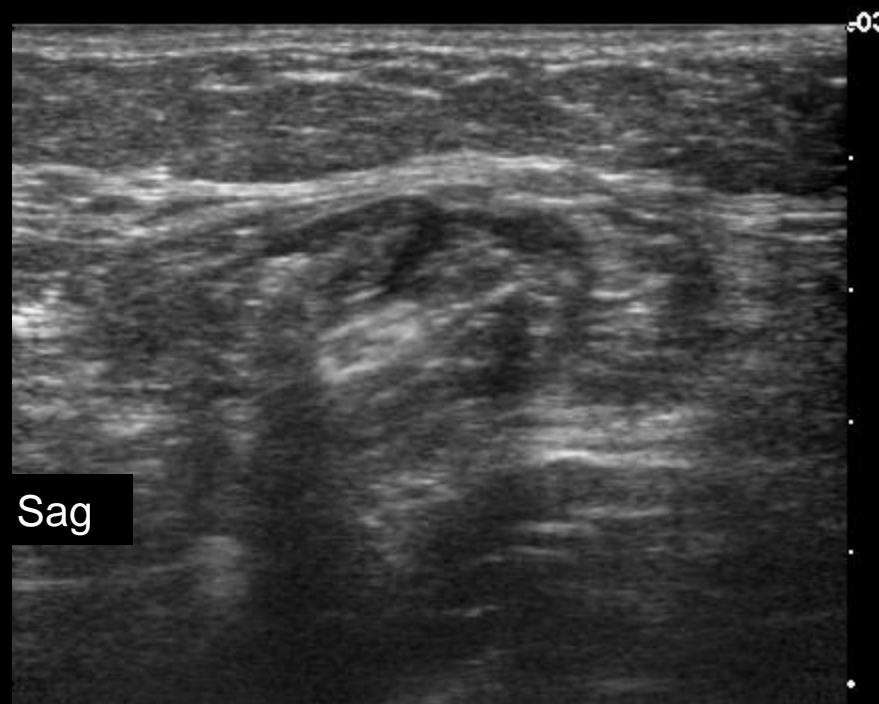
Hernie inguinale indirecte



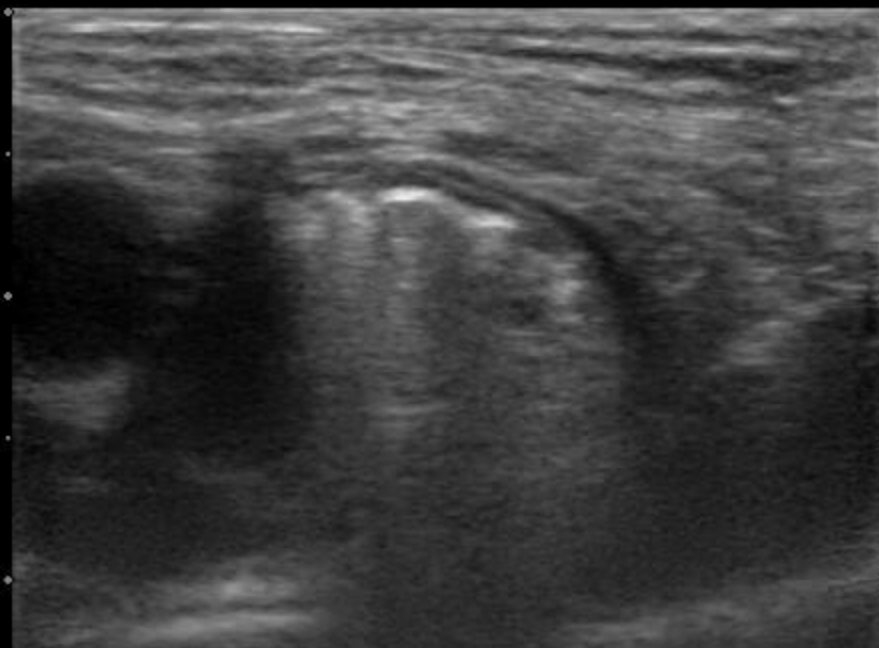
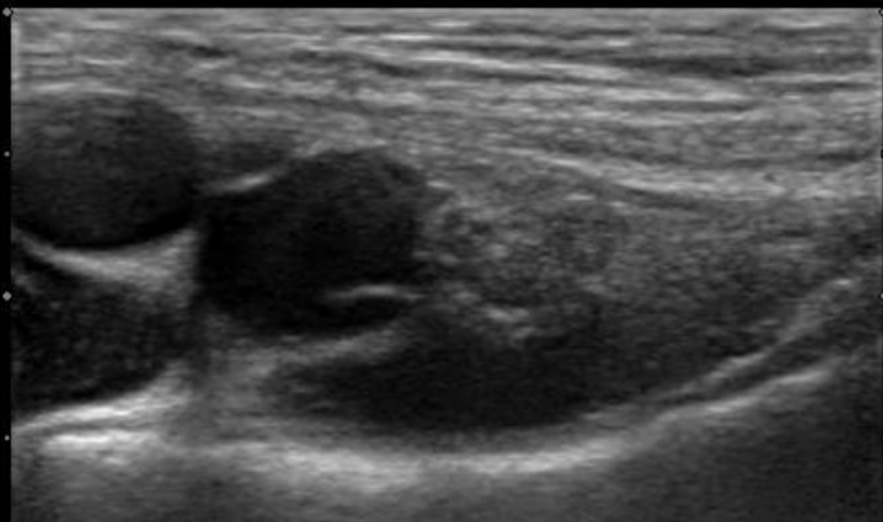
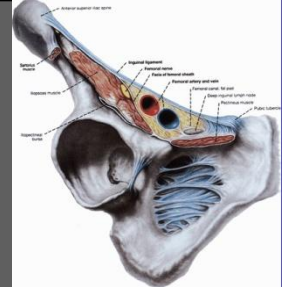
Hernie inguinale indirecte



Hernie inguinale indirecte



Hernie crurale



Vasalva

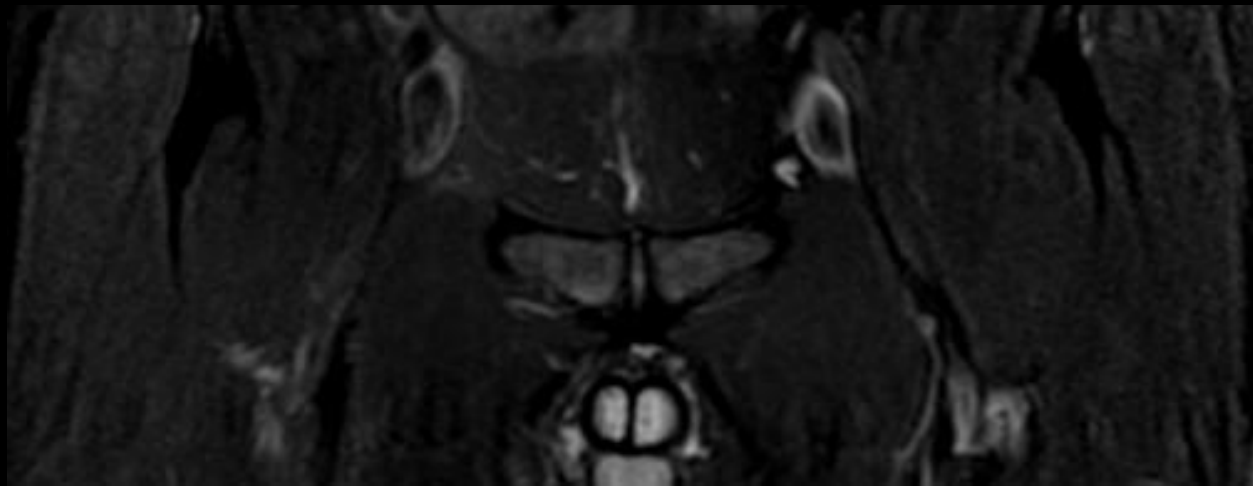
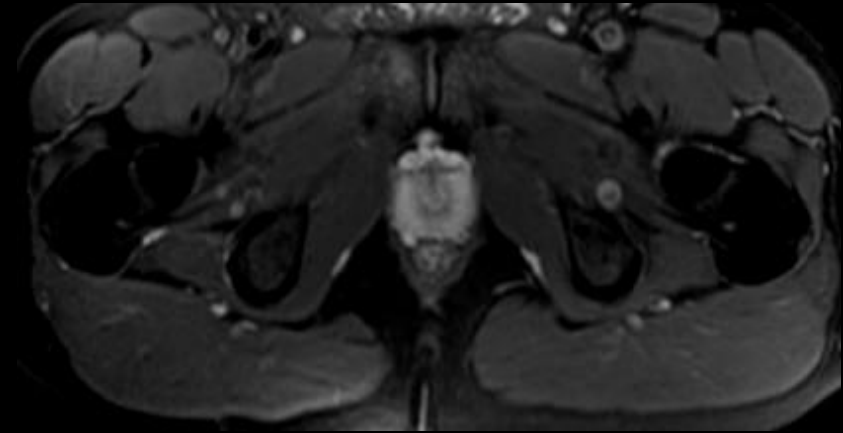


IRM



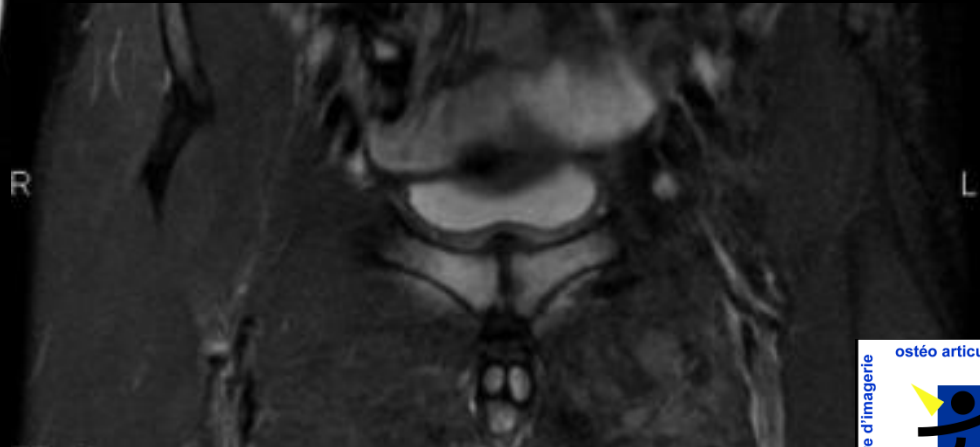
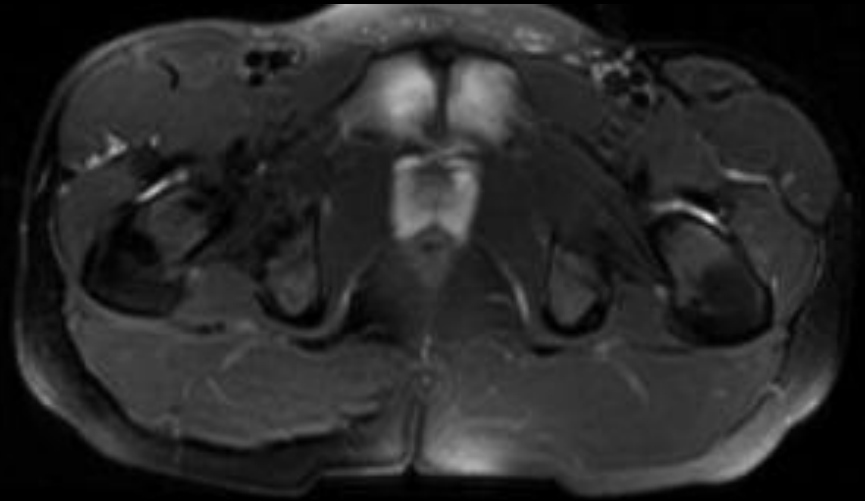
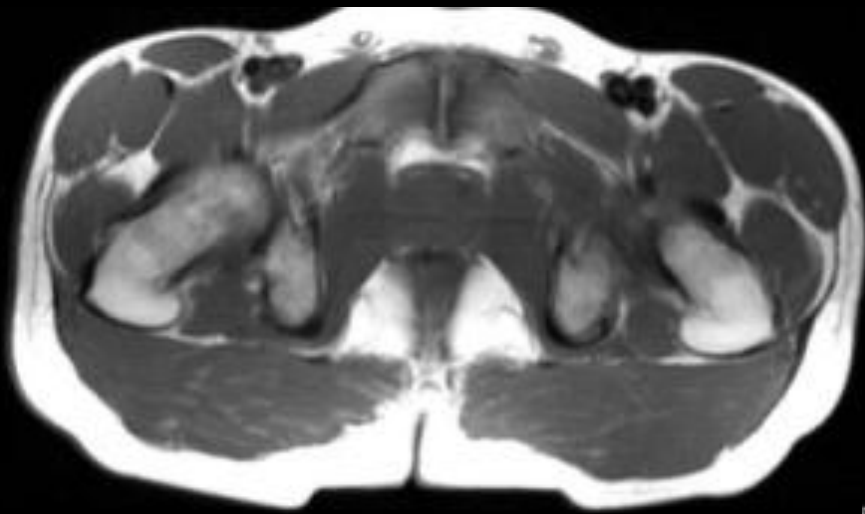
IRM

Elle montre très bien l'ostéoarthropathie pubienne (Gebothni et Roger 96, Barile 2000, Orchard 2001)



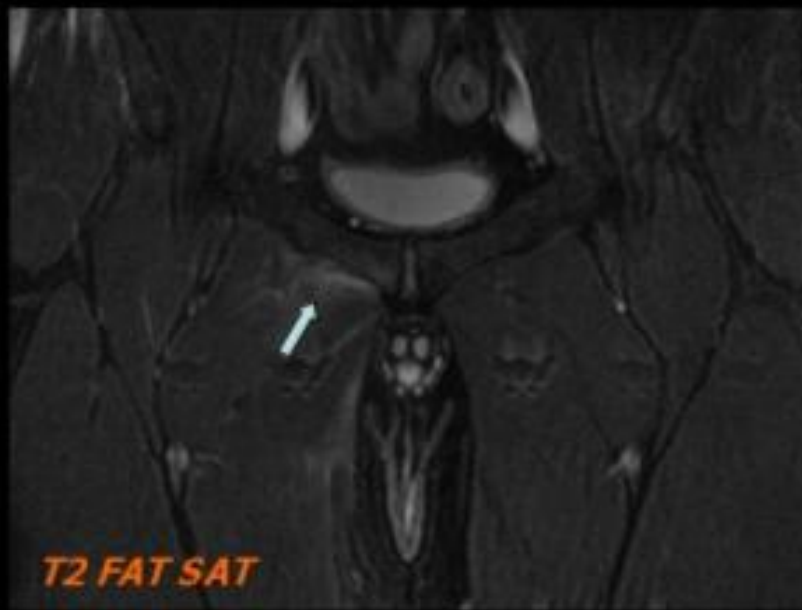
IRM

Ostéo arthropathie pubienne



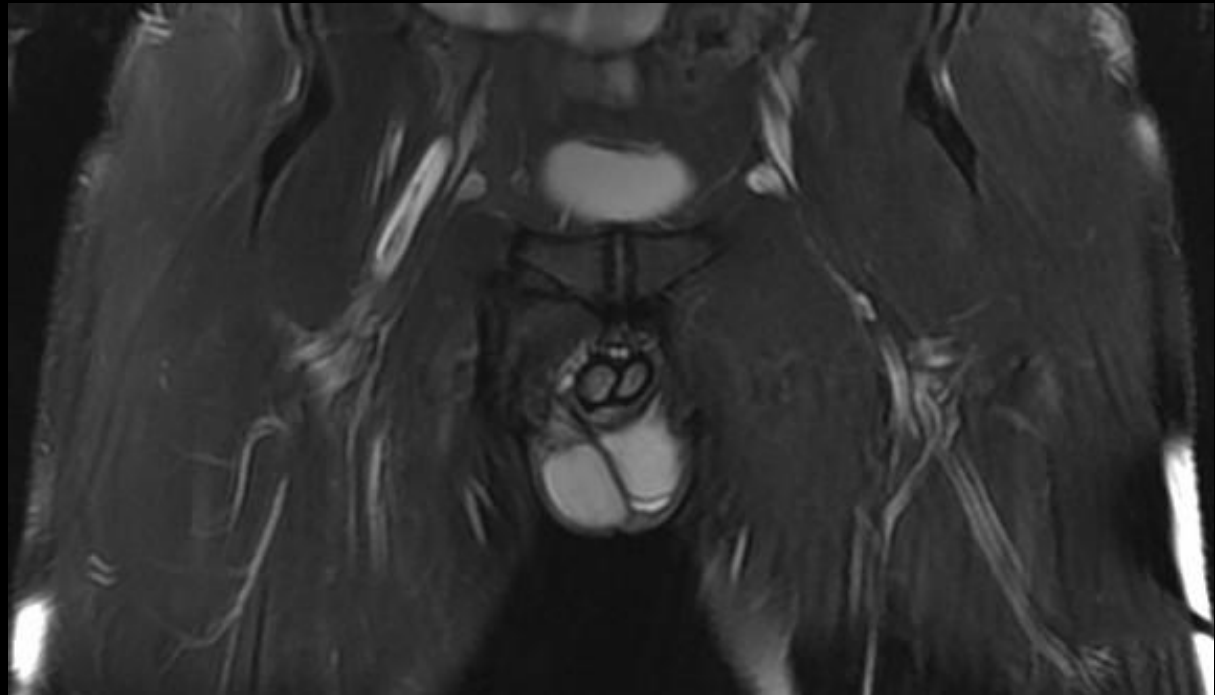
IRM

Lésions musculaires



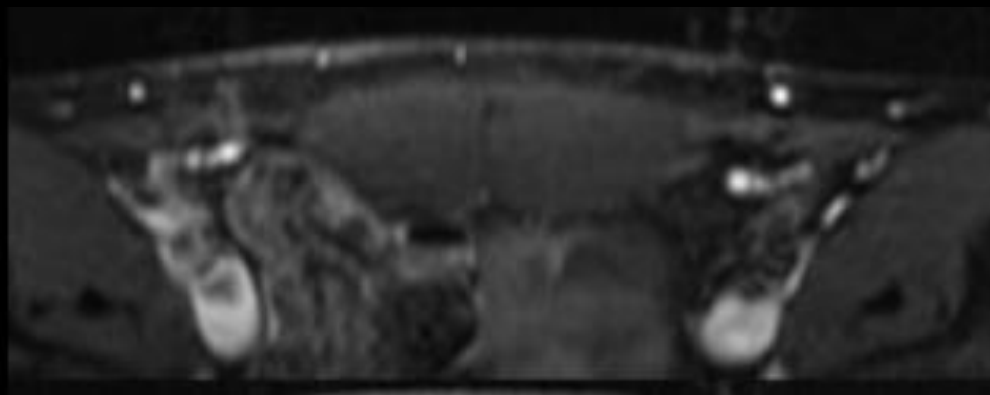
IRM

Lésions musculaires



IRM

Hernie inguinale



IRM

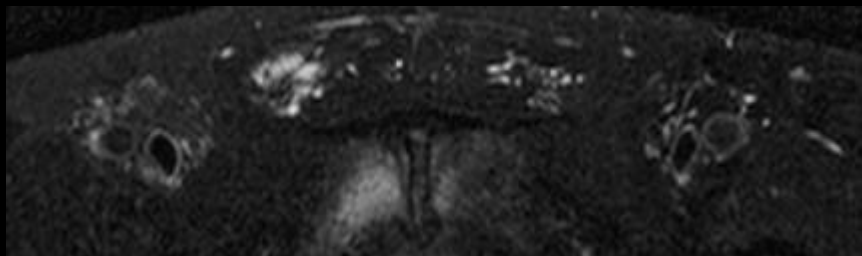
Fracture





Radiologie interventionnelle

Infiltration radioguidée



CONCLUSION

Bilan des pubalgies par l'imagerie

1° intention : Radio standard et échographie

2° intention : IRM

FIN



www.image-echographie.net
www.image-echographie.net