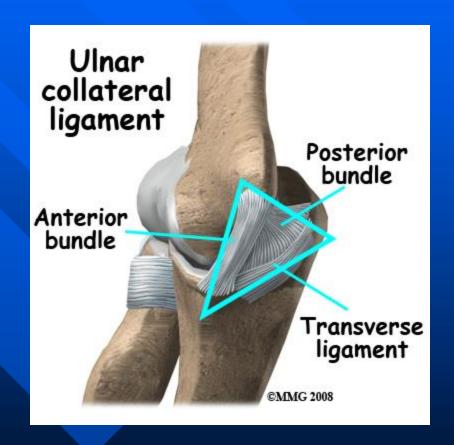
# Ulnar collateral ligament (medial collateral ligament)

- Medial Side
- anterior bundle
- posterior bundle,
- thinner, transverse ligament



#### UCL

Sublime tubercle
Ant band attaches
here

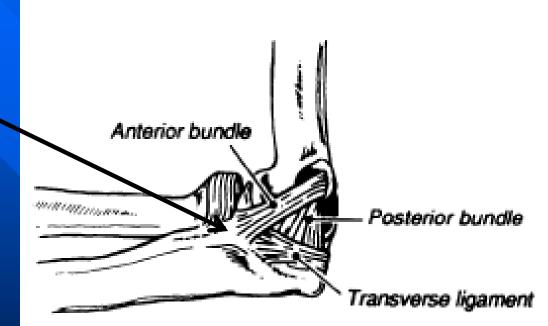
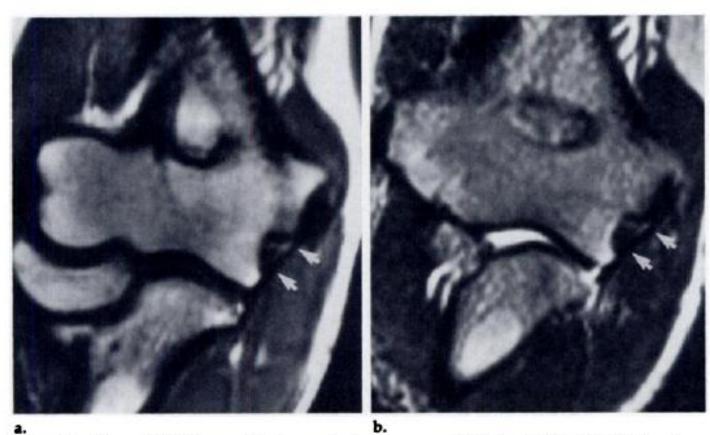


Figure 1. Schematic illustration of the elbow shows the three components of the UCL complex.

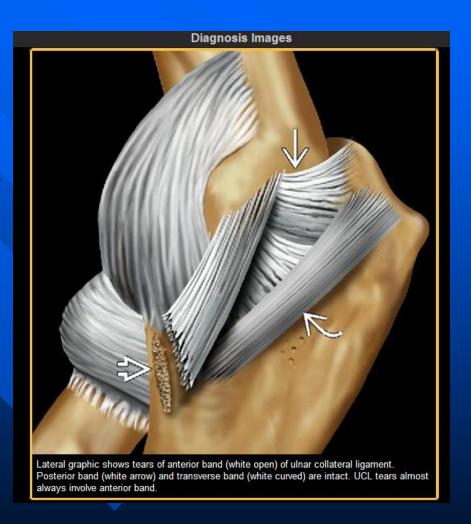
#### Normal UCL



**Figure 2.** Normal UCL (arrows) is demonstrated on coronal (a) T1-weighted (550/16) and (b) T2-weighted (2,000/80) images obtained in a patient without clinical evidence of UCL injury. The normal ligament is characterized by a straight course, discretely defined margins, and an absence of internal signal intensity with all pulse sequences.

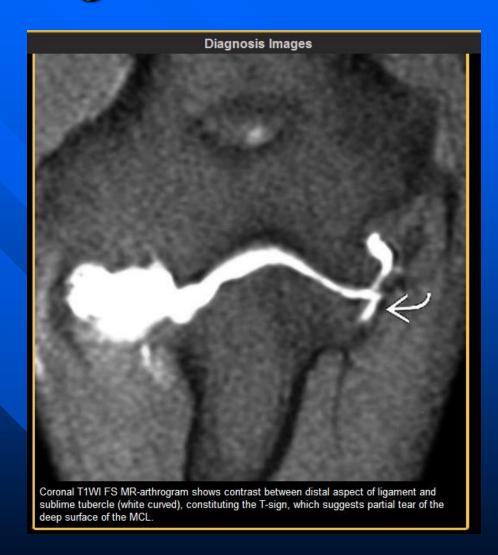
#### Ulnar collateal ligament Tear

- Although UCL has
   3 bands, clinical
   attention is focused
   on anterior band
- Term UCL tear generally used to mean anterior band UCL tear

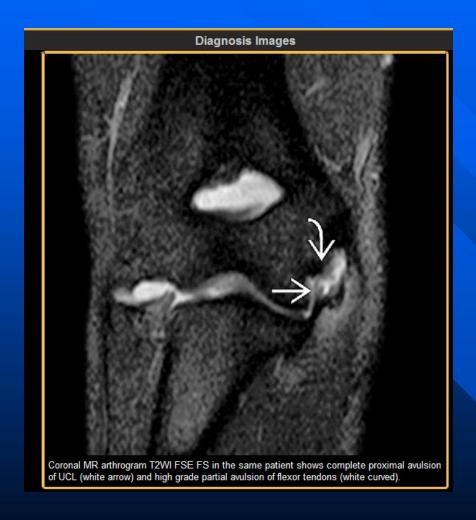


### Partial tear: T-sign described

- Ligament partly detached from sublime tubercle
- Contrast extends
   between tubercle
   and more distal
   attachment of
   ligament
- May sometimes be a normal variant

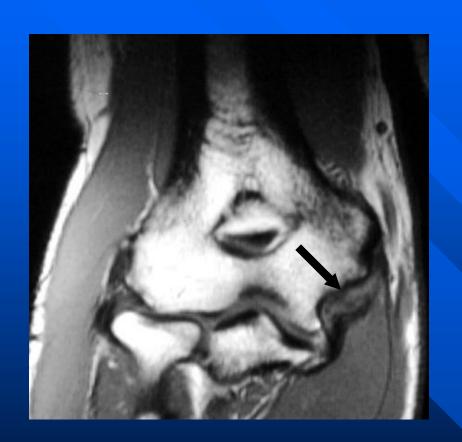


### Complete Tear





#### Ulnar collateal ligament Tear





Professional baseball pitcher with pain medial elbow

### Complete UCL Tear

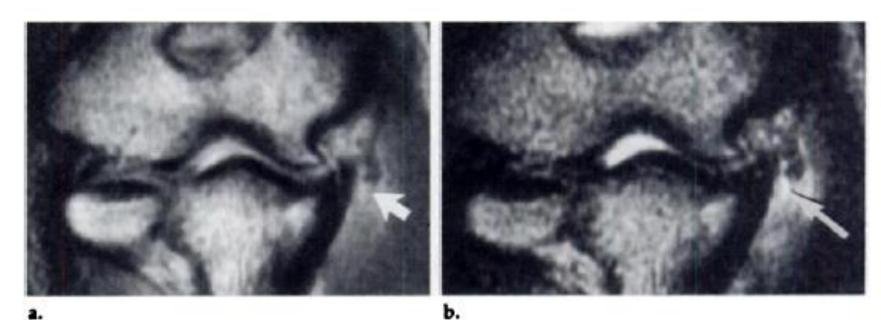
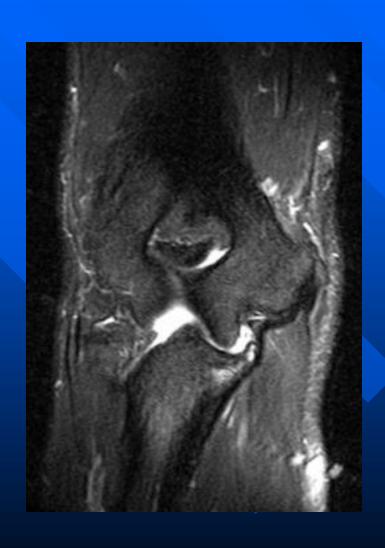


Figure 5. Complete rupture of the distal UCL is demonstrated on coronal (a) proton density-weighted (2,250/30) and (b) T2-weighted (2,250/80) images. The UCL is thickened and retracted proximally from the site of detachment (arrow), and extensive abnormal increased signal intensity surrounding the UCL represents edema and hemorrhage.

## Injury to Sublime Tubercle



## Ulnar collateral ligament reconstruction

- Ulnar collateral ligament reconstruction.
- Baseball players
   and fans call it
   Tommy John
   surgery

