

# Labral Tear, Hip

- Most commonly anterosuperior corner of acetabulum

## General Features

- Etiology
  - Femoroacetabular impingement (FAI)
    - Cam-type or pincer-type
  - Developmental dysplasia
    - Degenerative tear of limbus labrum
  - Trauma
    - Twisting injuries or hip dislocation
  - Degenerative: Secondary to osteoarthritis
- Associated abnormalities
  - Paralabral cysts
  - Hyaline cartilage injury, usually adjacent to tear
  - Ligamentum teres injury
  - Capsular laxity

## Gross Pathologic & Surgical Features

- Czerny MR arthrography classification
  - Stage 1: Hyperintense signal does not extend to surface
  - Stage 2: Contrast extends into labrum
  - Stage 3: Labral detachment
  - Each stage is further divided
    - A: Perilabral sulcus visible
    - B: Sulcus not visible

# Labral Tear, Hip

- Decide if intrasubstance vs detachment
- Labrum can have different morphologies
- Should be a ▲ up to 15 years old



# Paralabral cyst, posterior labrum

