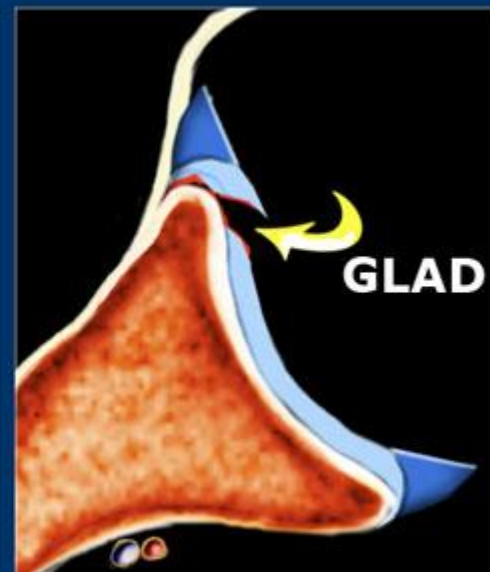
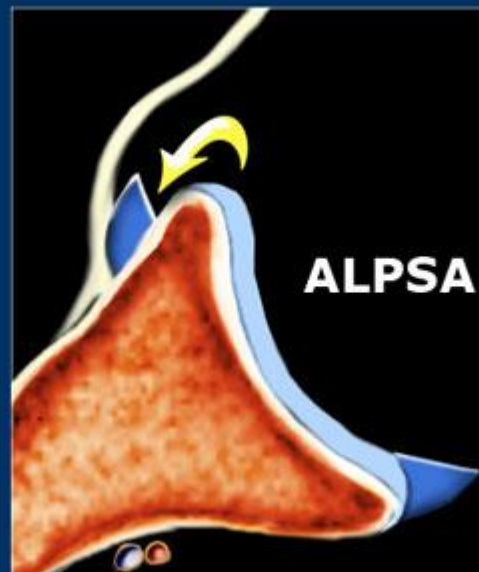
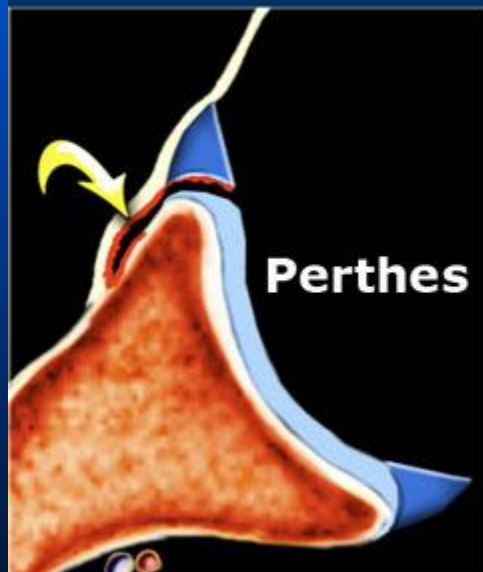
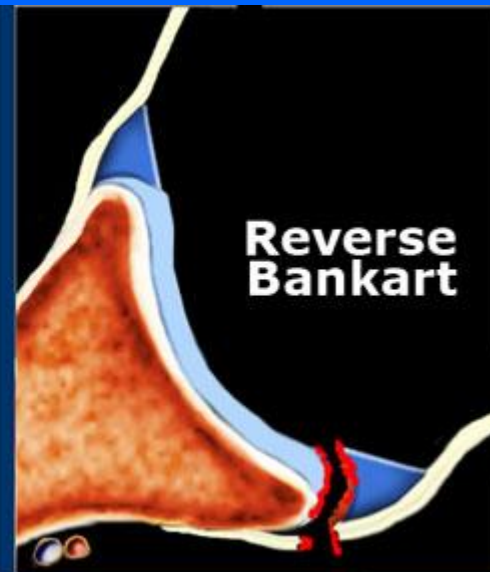
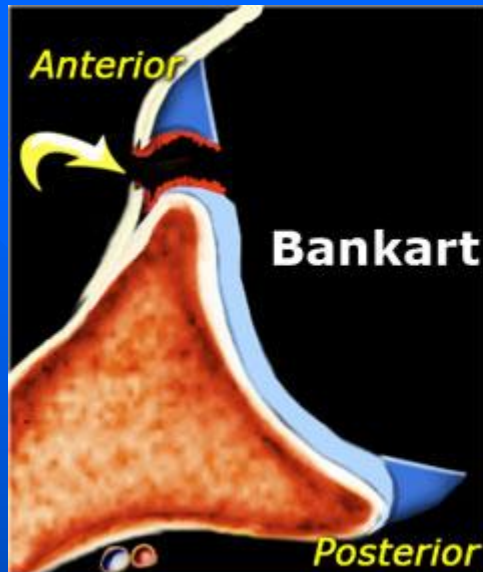


# Bankart-lesions

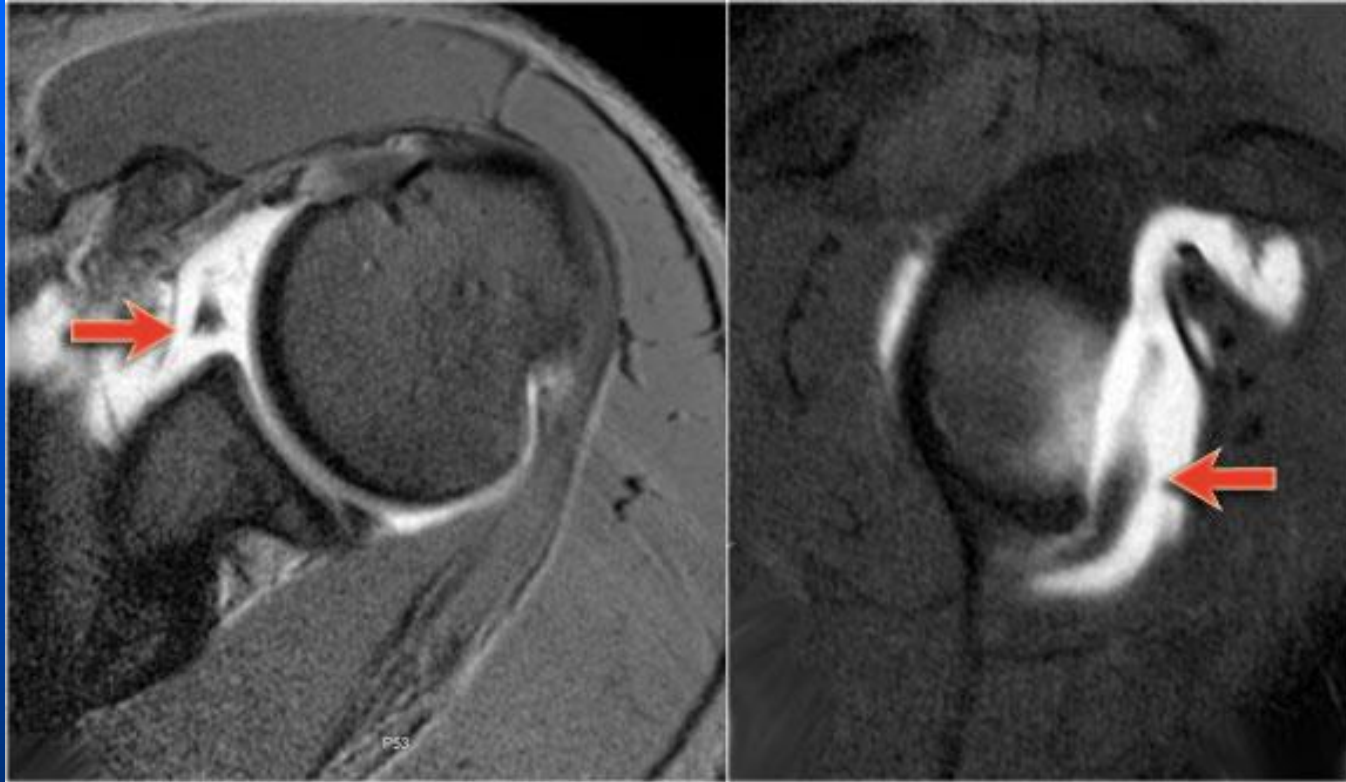
- Injuries to the anteroinferior labrum.
- These injuries are always located in the 3-6 o'clock position because they are caused by an anterior-inferior dislocation.
- The only exception to this rule is the reverse Bankart, which is the result of a posterior dislocation and injury to the inferoposterior labrum.
- Bankart tears may extend to superior, but this is uncommon.



# Bankart lesions

- Labral tears without an osseus fragment.
- MR arthrography or arthroscopy are optimal to diagnose Bankart or Bankart-like lesions.
- There is a detachment of the anteroinferior labrum (3-6 o'clock) with complete tearing of the anterior scapular periosteum.
- The arrow points to the disrupted periosteum.

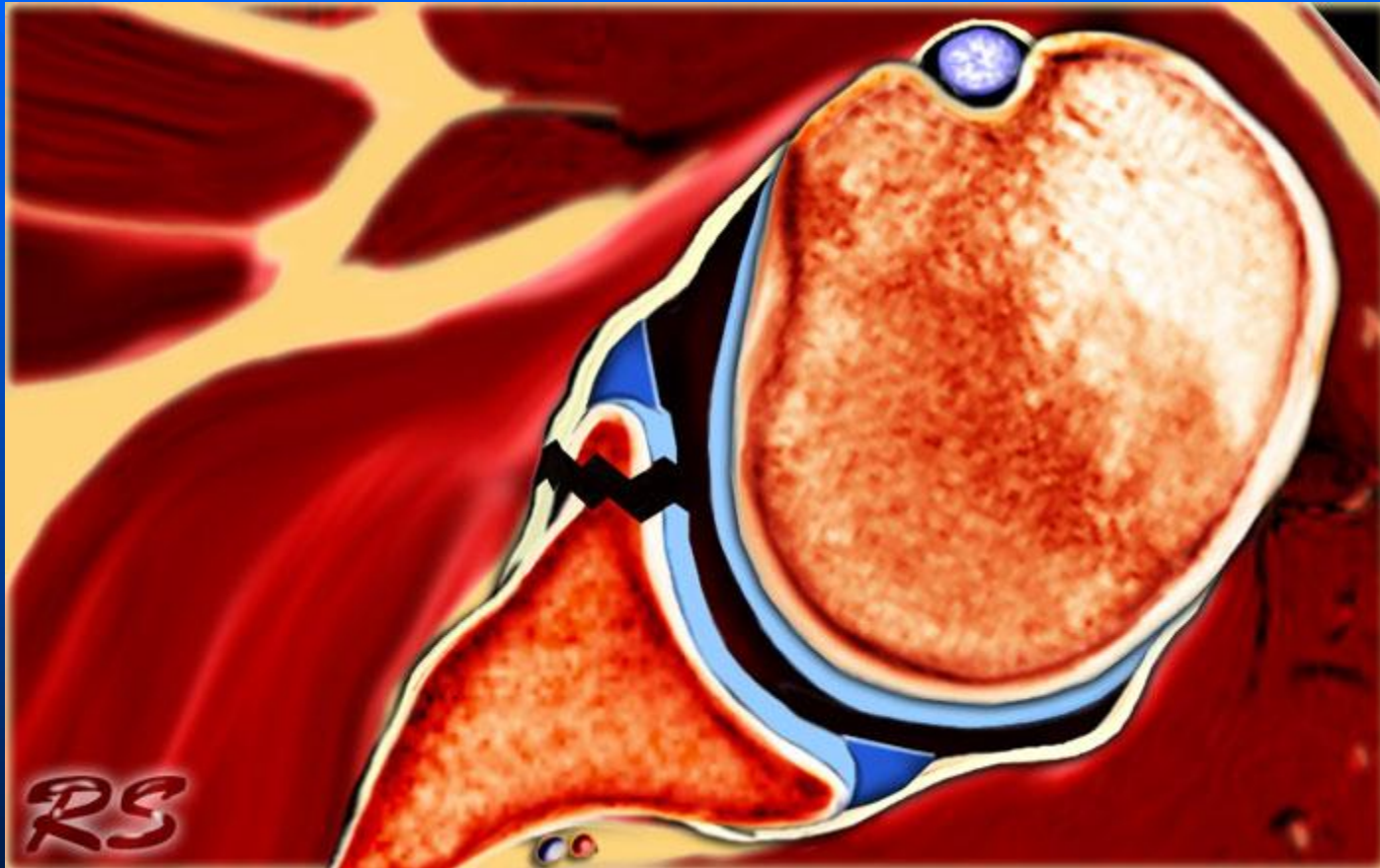




On MR-arthrography the labrum is missing on the anterior glenoid and the labral fragment is displaced anteriorly (arrow).



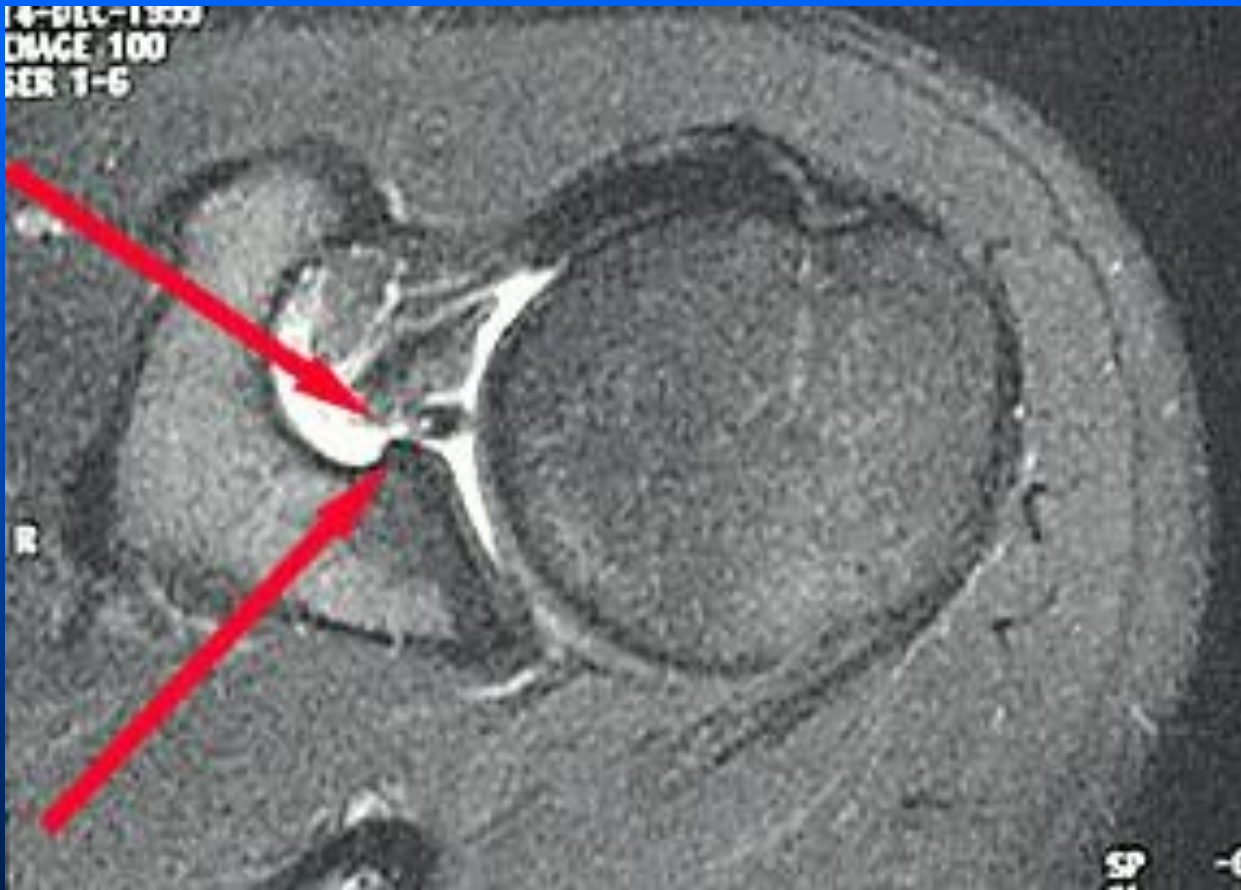
# Osseous Bankart



# Osseous Bankart



# Labral Tear/Bankart Lesion



Anterior – Inferior labrum