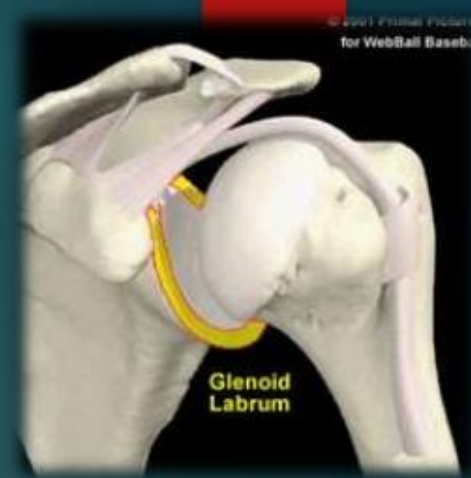


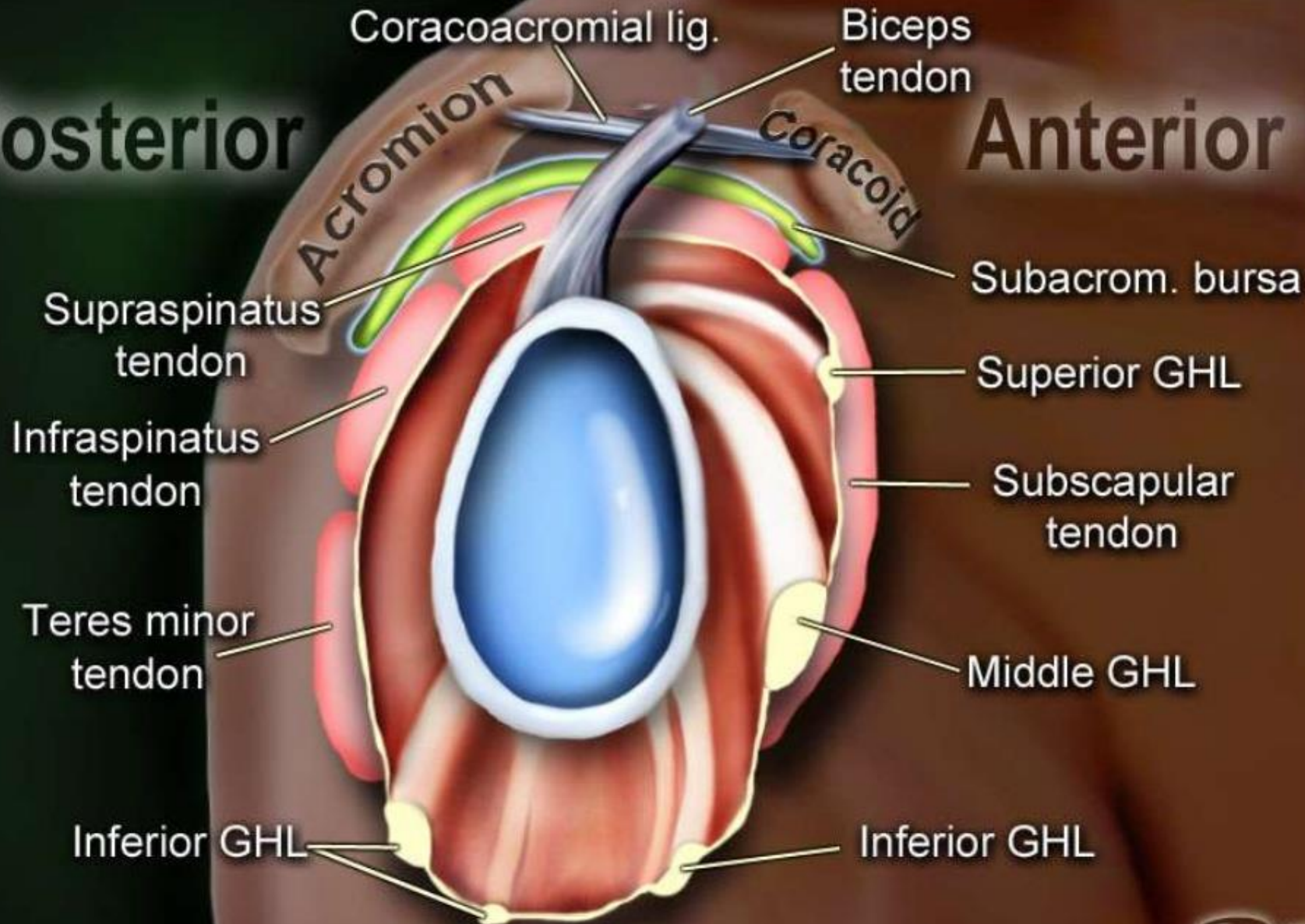
Labrum

- Fibrocartilagenous structure
- Rim around the glenoid
about 3 mm
- Anterior usually larger than posterior
- Increases surface area & depth of glenoid fossa
- Add stability of glenoidhumeral articulation



Posterior

Anterior



RS

General

- A Clockwise approach is the easiest way to diagnose labral tears and to differentiate them from normal labral variants.
Two types of labral tears:
- SLAP tears and Bankart lesions.
- SLAP is an acronym that stands for 'Superior Labral tear from Anterior to Posterior'.
 - » SLAP tears start at the 12 o'clock position where the biceps anchor is located, which tears the labrum off the glenoid.
 - » SLAP tears typically extend from the 10 to the 2 o'clock position, but can extend more posteriorly or anteriorly and even extend into the biceps tendon.
- Bankart lesions are typically located in the 3-6 o'clock position because that's where the humeral head dislocates

Posterior



SLAP



Bankart



RS



**Sublabral
foramen**



**Sublabral
recess**



**Buford
complex**

Shoulder dislocation

Causes

Anterior	95% of dislocations direct blow or fall on outstretched arm
Posterior	Due to electric shock or seizure Go often unnoticed
Inferior	Very uncommon also called luxatio erecta many complications: vascular, neurologic