

Impingement Syndrome

- Caused by anything that narrows coracoacromial arch.
- Rotator cuff impingement is clinical syndrome
- Painful compression of supraspinatus (SS) tendon and subacromial (SA) bursa between coracoacromial (CA) arch and humeral head
- Older individuals

Subacromial impingement

- By far the most common form of shoulder impingement
- Occurs secondary to attrition between the coracoacromial arch and the supraspinatus tendon or sub acromial bursa.
- Do not diagnose rotator cuff impingement by MR alone; can only be diagnosed clinically.
 - Mention MR findings associated with impingement CA arch indenting cuff, tendinopathy, RCT

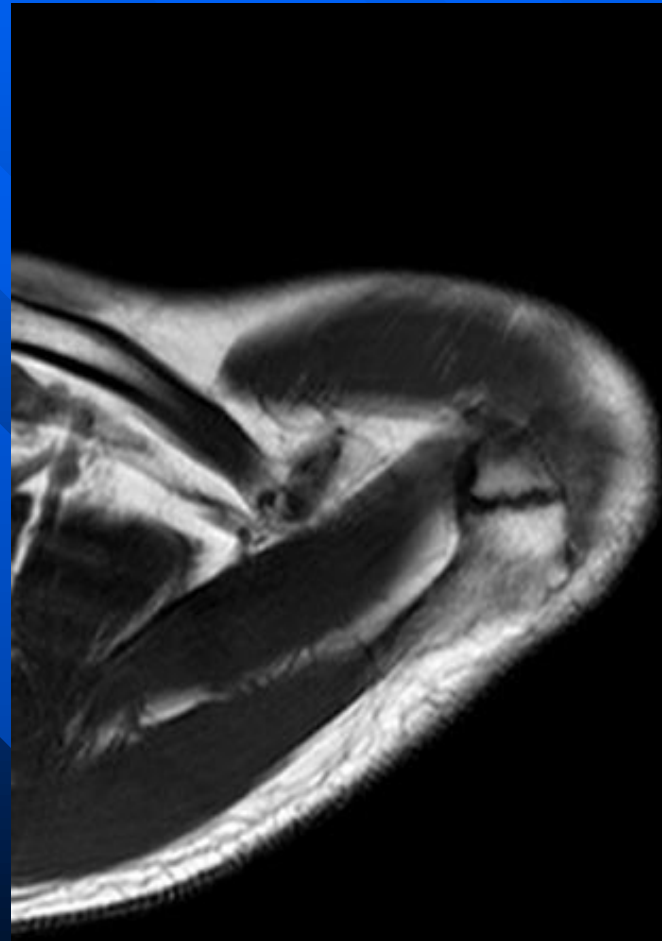
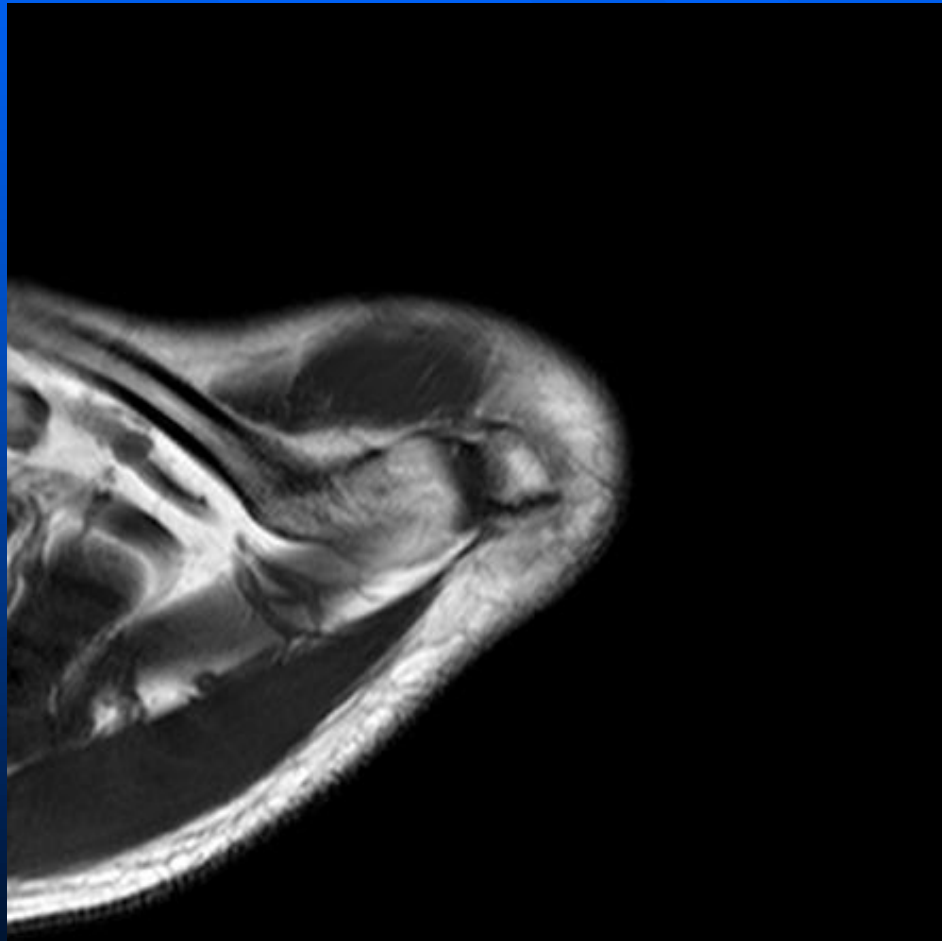
Etiology

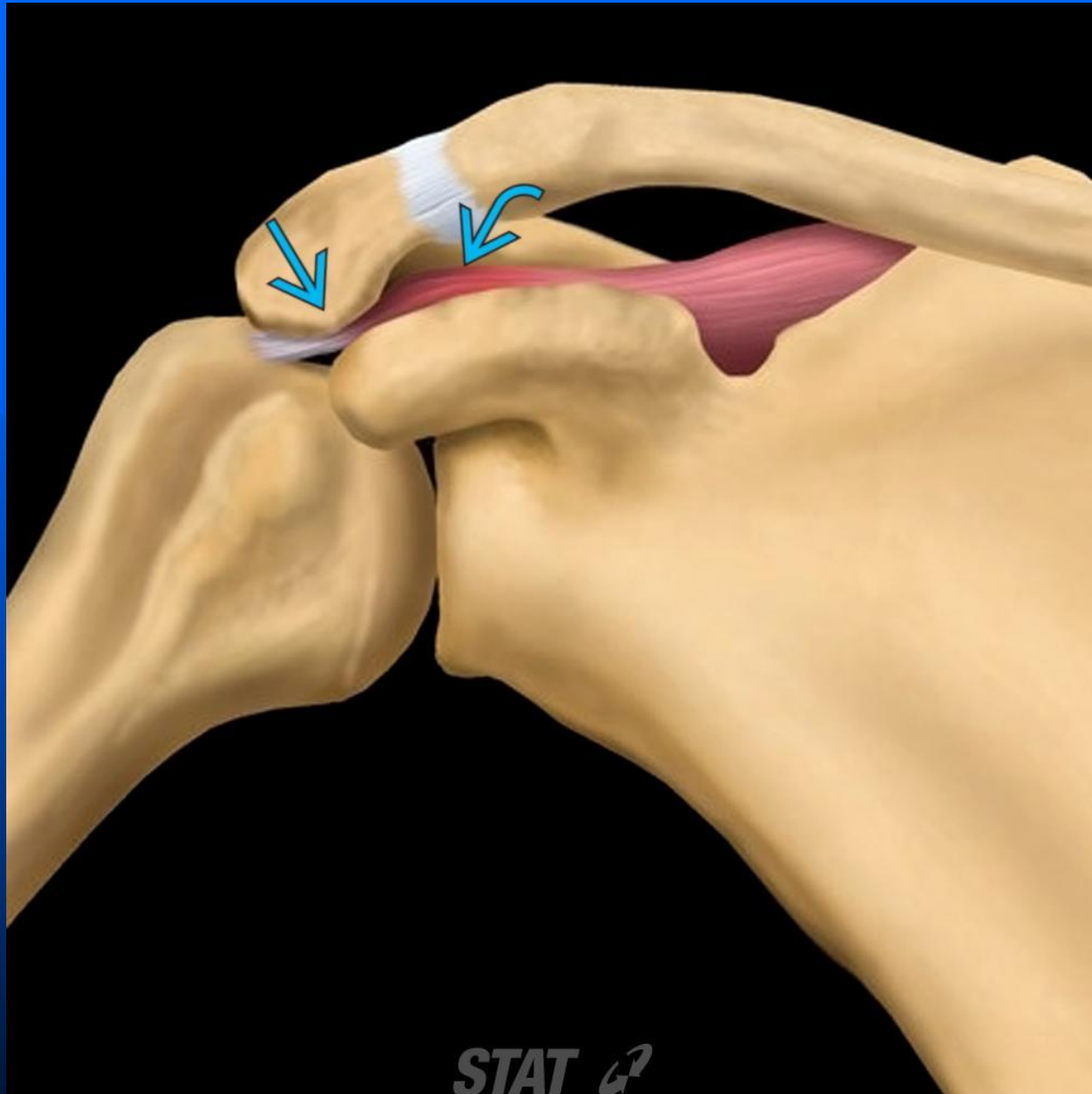
- Os acromiale
- Type III acromion
- Acromioclavicular degenerative disease
- thickening of the coracoacromial ligament
- coracoacromial ligament ossification
- shoulder instability
- post-traumatic deformity
- supraspinatus over development
- low lying acromion

Os acromiale



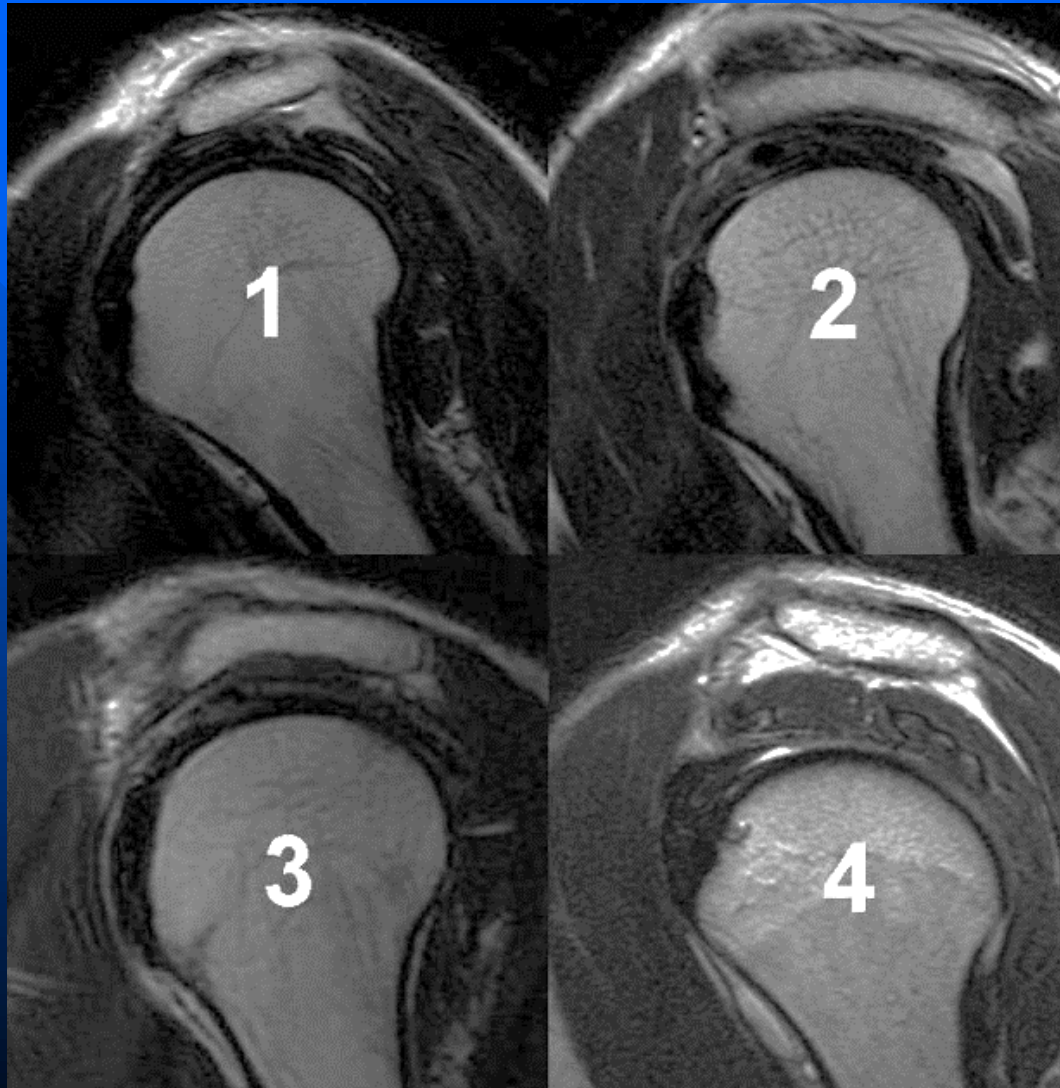
Os acromiale



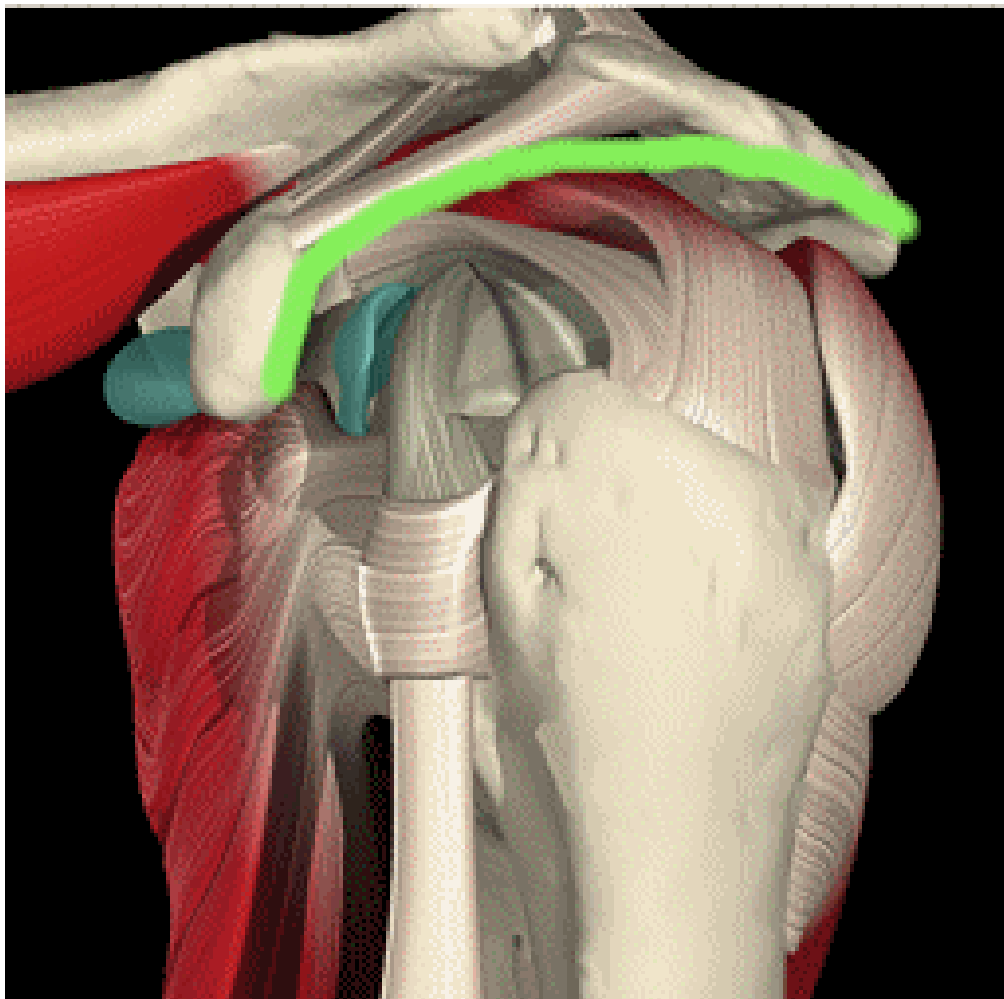


type III, anterior acromion (cyan solid arrow) compressing the anterior supraspinatus (SS) tendon (cyan curved arrow). The acromion also compresses the richly innervated subacromial (SA) bursa and joint capsule.

Acromion Types



Coraco-acromial Arch



*Coraco-acromial arch
formed by the
coracoid,
coracoacromial
ligament and acromion*