

Notes

Shoulder dislocations:

- Anterior (MC): humeral head inferior and medial to glenoid
- Posterior: humeral head may appear correctly positioned relative to glenoid on AP view. Shoulder classically fixed in internal rotation.
- Inferior: humeral head inferior to glenoid w arm often fixed in abduction (raised over head)

Fractures

- Hill-sachs: occurs in posterolateral humeral head where humeral head impacts on glenoid. Best seen on internal rotation views. Reverse Hill-Sachs from posterior dislocation resulting in impaction fx of inferomedial humeral head resulting in trough sign
- Bony Bankart: anterior rim of glenoid, often difficult to see on radiographs. Reverse Bankart (posterior rim) w posterior shoulder dislocation.

Types of views

- Stryker notch view: assess Hill-Sachs lesions/posterior humerus
- West Point axillary view: used to look for Bankart lesions / glenoid rim fx
- Velpeau view: can be used in place of an axillary view if patient cannot abduct arm



Search pattern

Check hx, indications, priors

- Fx, dislocation, signs of instability.

Assess technique and overall extent of abnormality

- Need additional views?
- Look for gestalt of each view
- Consider morphology and mineralization

Look for fractures (examine each cortex and medullary space)

- On frontal and other views:
 - Hill-Sachs and Bankart lesions (regular and reverse)
 - Cervical ribs

- Physes in children.
- On axillary view: acromioclavicular joint, coracoid process, dislocation.
- On scapular Y view: scapula, acromioclavicular joint, and coracoid process

Look for malalignment / dislocation

- On frontal view
 - Assess glenohumeral joint space.
 - Is there abnormal narrowing, asymmetry, or misalignment?
 - Assess the acromioclavicular distance
 - Assess the coracoclavicular distance
 - Assess the acromiohumeral distance (chronic rotator cuff injury)
- On axillary view: ant or post glenohumeral dislocation.

Look for degenerative changes and erosions

Look for other osseous lesions

- Frontal view: hooked shaped acromion or subacromial enthesophyte
- Frontal and axillary view: os acromiale
- All views: lucent / sclerotic lesions

Lungs and thoracic viscera

Soft tissues



