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MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF ROTATOR CUFF TEARS IN SHOULDER IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME

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Introduction. Shoulder joint is a common localization of musculoskeletal pain, caused among others by rotator cuff tears due to narrowing of subacromial space, acute trauma or chronic shoulder overload. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an excellent shoulder soft tissue imaging modality, considering possibility of multiplanar image acquisition and its non-invasive nature.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of partial and complete rotator cuff tears in magnetic resonance images of patients with shoulder impingement syndrome and to review of the literature on the causes and classification of rotator cuff tears.

Material and methods. We retrospectively analysed results of 137 MRI shoulder examinations performed in 57 women and 72 men in the Magnetic Resonance Laboratory of the Department of Radiology and Diagnostic Imaging in Regional Hospital No. 2 by the name of St. Jadwiga the Queen, in Rzeszów in the period from June 2010 to February 2013.

Studies were performed with the Philips Achieva 1.5 T system, we performed spin-echo and gradient echo sequences with T1-weighted, T2-weighted, PD as well as fat saturation images in transverse, frontal and sagittal planes. Patients were referred from our hospital wards as well as subcarpathian province outpatient clinics.

Results. The most often reported was supraspinatus tendon partial tear, and supraspinatus tendon was the most often completely torn. The smallest group were patients with subscapularis complete tear. From 137 patients in study population 129 patients had shoulder pain, of whom 57 patients reported history of trauma. In the group of patients with shoulder pain there were 44% women and 56% men. Shoulder pain following injury was predominantly reported by men, while a larger group of patients with shoulder pain without injury comprised women.

Conclusions. In patients with shoulder impingement syndrome a very often pathology is rotator cuff injury. The most often injured or completely torn is the supraspinatus tendon solely, rather than with other tendons of the rotator cuff. We did not observed isolated complete tears of subscapularis and subscapular tendons.

PULMONARY ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATION – DOES ANYONE REMEMBER IT?

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Background. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformation (PAVM) is a junction between medium sized arteries and veins bypassing the capillary system. The junctions may have very different macro and microscopic structure, they may be multiple or single. Their important feature is shortening of blood flow route between the pulmonary artery and pulmonary veins. PAVM is a very rare pathology, occurring twice more often in females than males, it may coexist with Rendu-Osler-Weber disease and may be hereditary. Currently the diagnostic 'gold standard' for this pathology is CT-angiography and the treatment of choice is embolization or cardiothoracic surgery.

Case report. In this article we present CT images of incidentally diagnosed PAVM in a 33 year-old woman, seen as rounded opacity on chest radiograph.

Conclusions. Routine chest radiograph in two basic views (PA and lateral) demonstrated presence of rounded opacity in the posterior basal segment of the left lower lobe, however it was not sufficient to state certain diagnosis. The chest CT examination with unenhanced and enhanced scans allowed to differentiate the described lesion and to undoubtedly diagnose arteriovenous malformation. The patient remains in constant thoracic surgery follow-up.

SOLITARY FIBROUS TUMOR OF THE PLEURA – CASES ANALYSIS

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Background. Isolated fibrous tumor of the pleura (SFTP — Solitary Fibrous Tumor of the Pleura/Localized