

Anatomy and Function of the Glenoid Labrum

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Objectives: Take into account two static factors (joint congruence and glenoid labrum) for later comparison with a variant, the resection of the labrum..

Methods: We used 10 cadaveric shoulders injected with 10% formalin, we practice macroscopic dissection. Describing glenoid cavity with labrum its dimensions and depth, using digital caliber, then remove the labrum, is measured again the major axis of the articular cavity, depth, and the index with glenohumeral labrum and without the same.

Results: : Glenoid cavity: 1.With labrum front-back max 32.78, min 26.09 . Upper- lower max 44.06 min 33.69. Depth max 8.70 min 6.27.

2.Without labrum axs (mm) Front-back max 28,62 min 22,29. Upper-lower max 39,35 min 39,54
Depth max 6.03 min 3,70.

Proximal humerus: Head measures (average mm):

Front-back max 45,98 min 38,05upper-lower max 51,56 min 39,83.

The results of our comparative study were found variations in the static elements,which were statistically significant for the depth of the glenoid cavity with and without labrum (p: 0,0152) and close to the significance for front-back axis (p: 0,0812).

Conclusion: Those measures in the glenoid surface without labrum were of 25.05 mm in average Front-back sense and 34.71 mm in average Upper-lower sense ; L Bigliani refers 25 and 35 mm respectively.

We highlight the features of these static elements with their significant variables to be taken into account when planning reconstructive surgeries.

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