

## Acromial morphology profile in Brazilian young adults

Cardinot, TM.<sup>1</sup>, Almeida, JS.<sup>2</sup>, Bueno, ACF.<sup>2</sup>, Rodrigues, JC.<sup>1</sup>, Wanderley, SS.<sup>2</sup>,  
Guimarães, GL.<sup>2</sup>, Vasconcellos, HA.<sup>2</sup>, Passos, MARF.<sup>2</sup> and Moniz de Aragão, AHB.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Abeu - Centro Universitário

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Hamilton, in 1875, was the first author to identify the acromial morphology as a source of shoulder pain. In 1986, Bigliani and Morrison classified the acromion according to its undersurface in type I (flat), type II (curved) and type III (hooked). Since then, the acromial morphology (curved and hooked) have been implied in shoulder pain and investigations to clarify the relation between acromial morphology and its pathologic contribution for shoulder pain have been performed. Most of the studies that had described the acromial morphology were made in European and North-American countries and for this reason little is known about the acromial morphology in Brazilian people. The aim of this study was to determine the acromial morphology occurrence bilaterally in Brazilian young adults. We studied 20 healthy adults of both genders between 21 and 25 years-old without shoulder joint actual or previous use in sport and/or professional activity. The radiographic incidence used was the supraspinatus outlet view. The acromion morphology was classified by the Bigliani/Epstein method (type I - flat, type II - curved, type III - hooked). The statistic was made by the Fisher test ( $p < 0.05$ ). Of the 20 right acromions, we found 25% - type I, 40% - type II e 35% - type III; and of the 20 left acromions, we found 20% - type I, 55% - type II e 25% - type III. In Brazilian young adults the type II acromion was the most predominant for the right and left shoulder.

**Financial support:** Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro and Abeu - Centro Universitário.