

## Acromial morphology, gender and race in Brazilian young adults

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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, investigations to clarify the relation between acromial morphology and its pathologic contribution for shoulder pain have been performed, but a few of them have studied the influence of gender and race in the acromion morphology. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relation among acromial morphology, gender and race 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. We investigated gender, race, profession and exercise history by a questionnaire. 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 ( $p < 0.05$ ). The relation between gender and right and left acromion morphology showed a p value of 0.362 and 0.512, respectively. The relation between race and right and left acromion morphology showed a p value of 0.171 and 0.238, respectively. In our study there was no relation between gender and right or left acromion morphology, as well as there was no relation between race and right or left acromion morphology. So, for Brazilian young adults we can consider male and female gender as well as white and no-white race together to determine the acromial morphology occurrence.

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