

Figure 1 : Classification sur le type acromion (Bigliani Morrison)

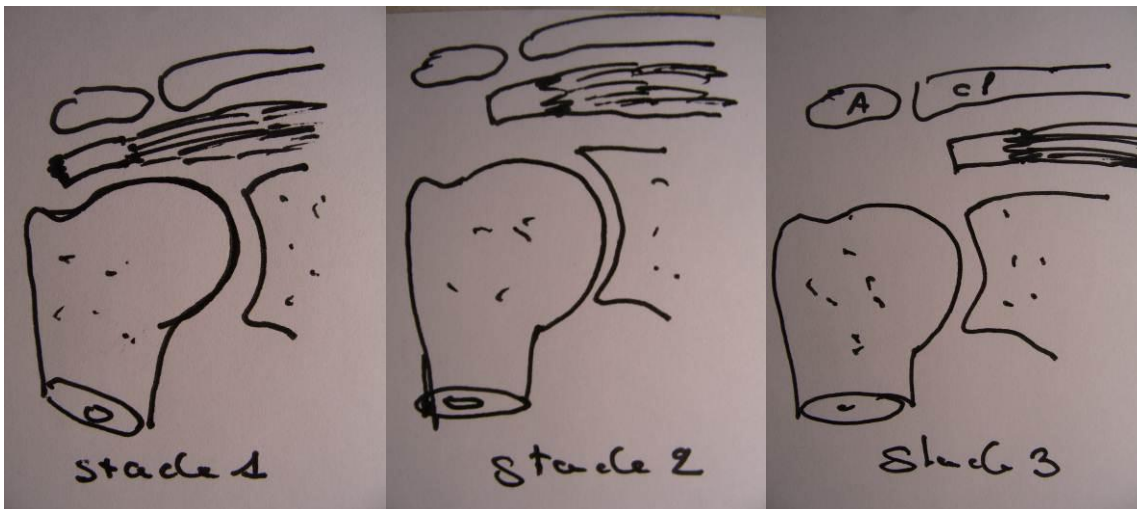


Figure 2 : Classification de l'extension de la rupture dans un plan sagittal

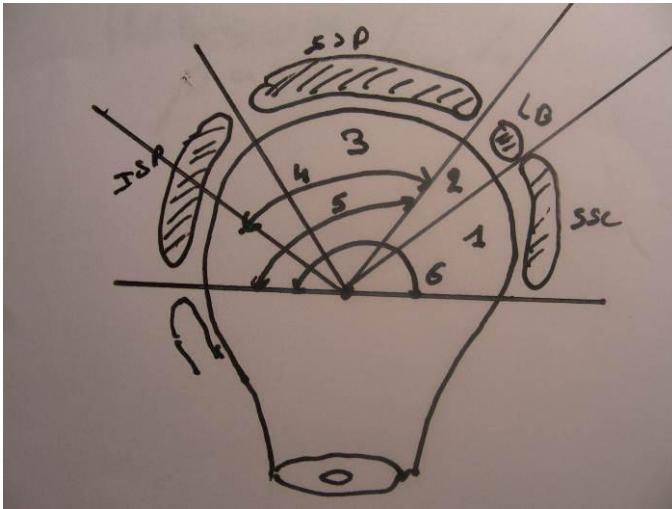


Figure 3 : Classification de l'extension des lésion dans un plan frontal

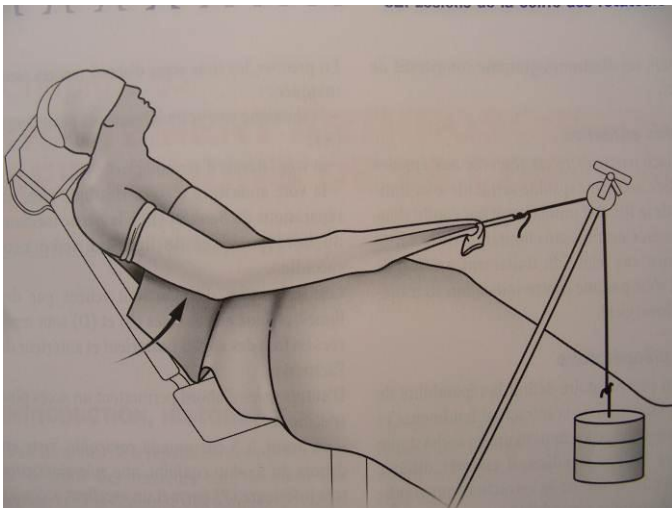


Figure 4 : Installation du patient en Beach chair

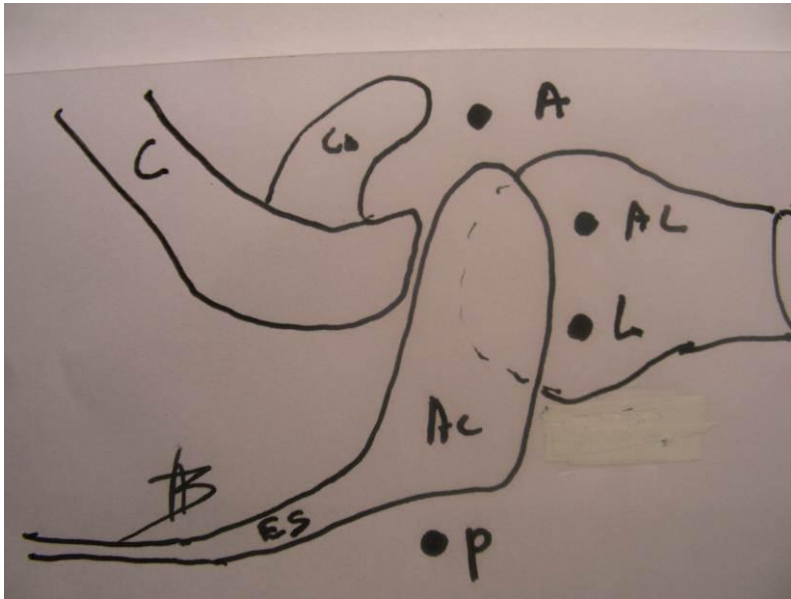


Figure 5 : voies d'abord arthroscopiques

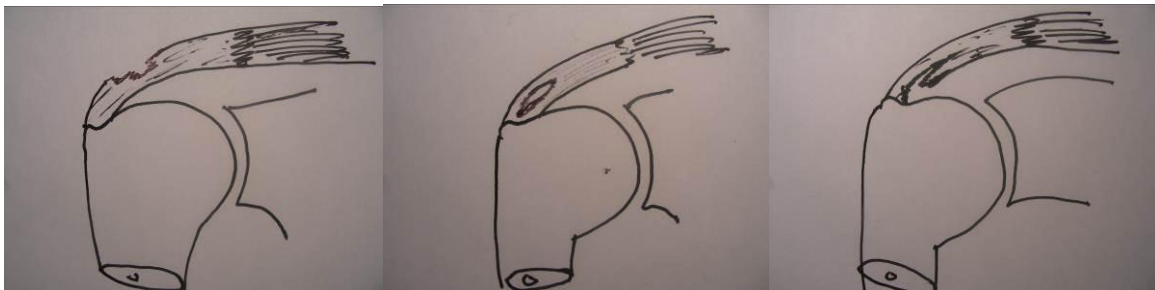


Figure 6 : Ruptures partielles de la coiffe : superficielle, intratendineuse, profonde

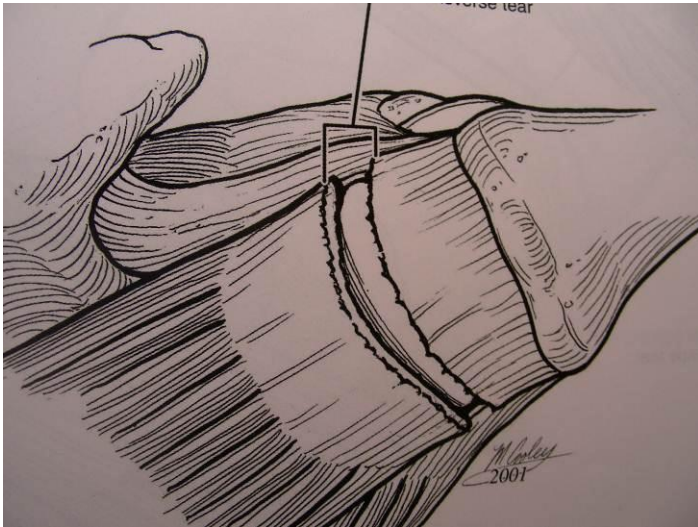


Figure 7 : Transverse Tear (Gartsman in 14)

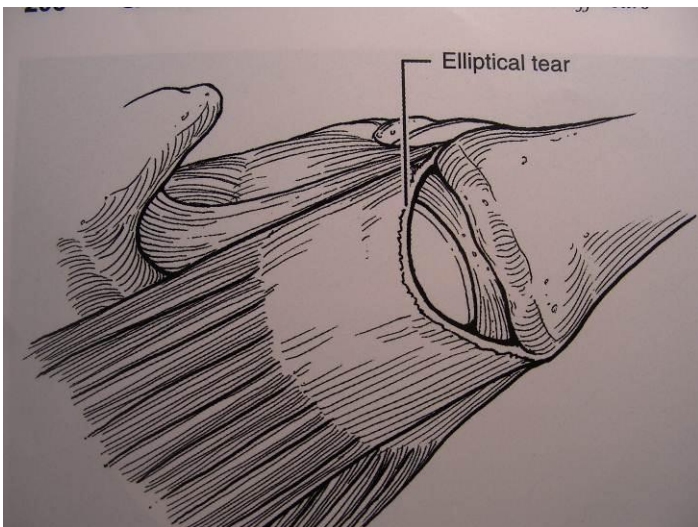


Figure 8 : U Shape Tear (Gartsman in 14)

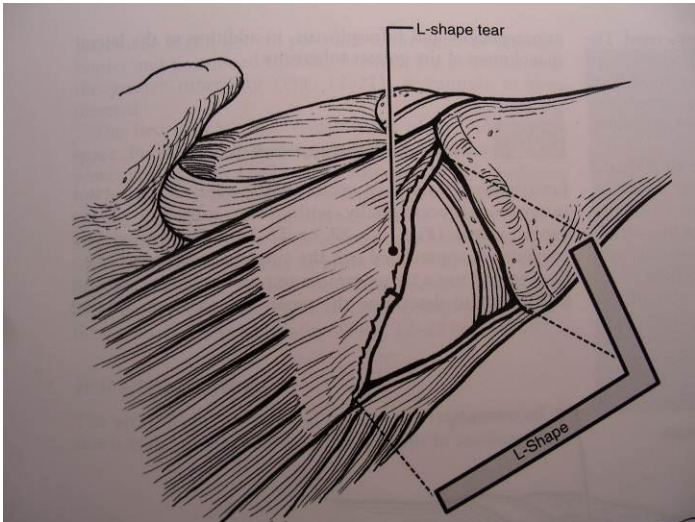


Figure 8 : L Shape Tear (Gartsman in 14)

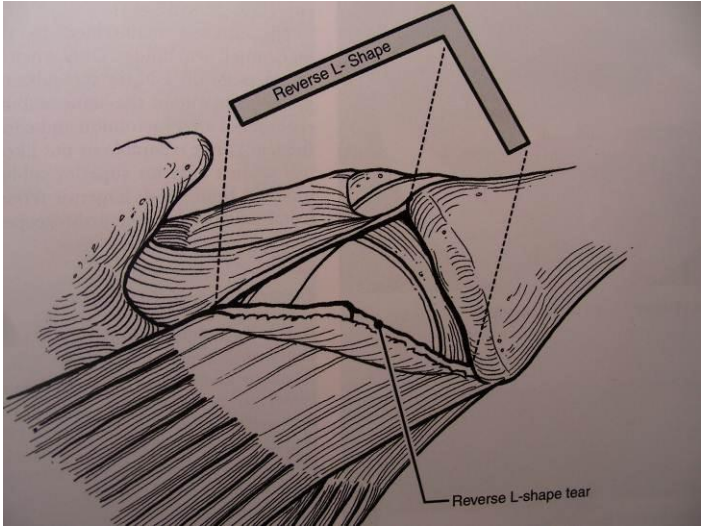


Figure 9: Reverse L Shape (Gartsman in 14)



Figure 10 : V shape Tear

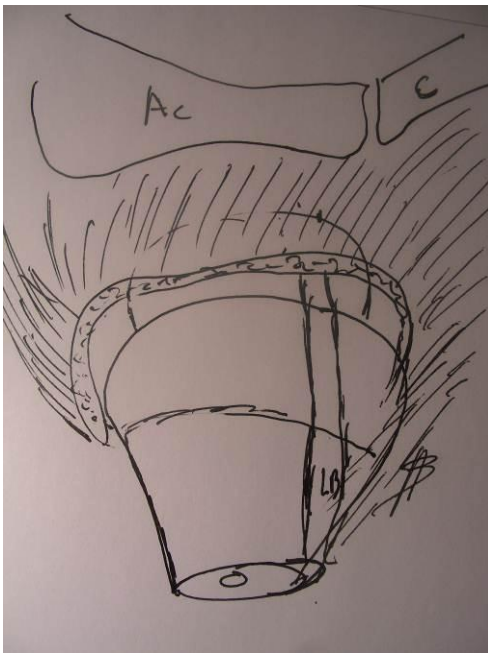


Figure 11 : rupture massive au delà de la glène

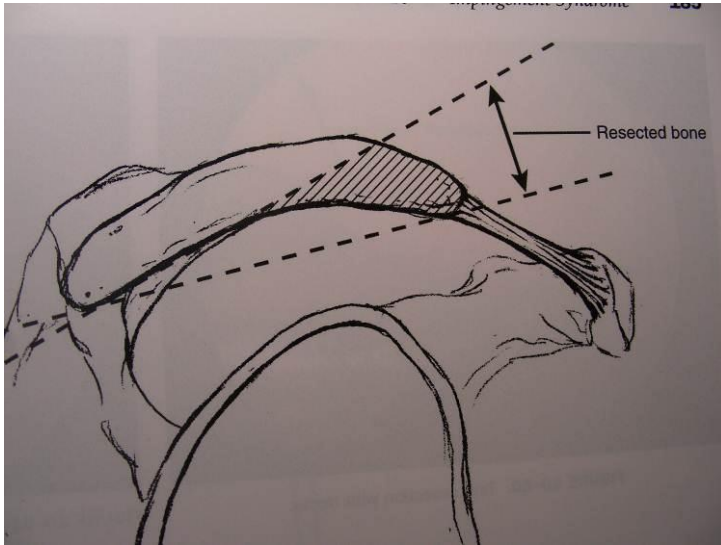


Figure12 : acromioplastie (Gartsman in 14)

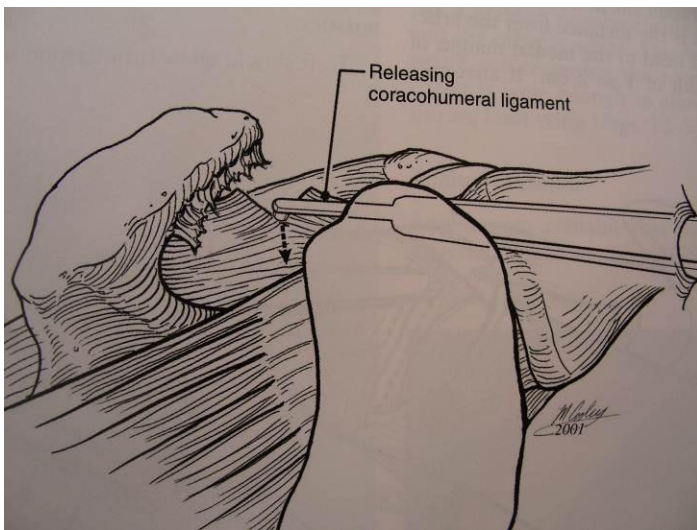


Figure 13 : resection du ligament acromio coracoidien (Gartsman in 14)

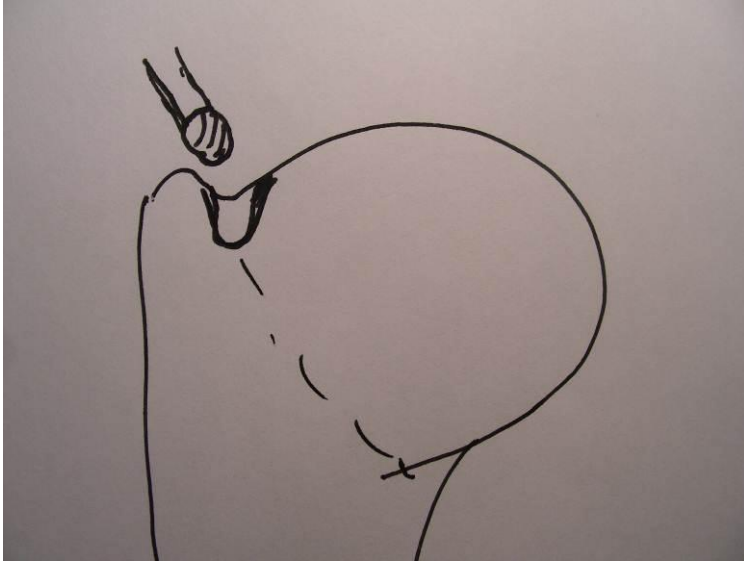


Figure 14 :Avivement trochiter et préparation tranchée osseuse de réinsertion

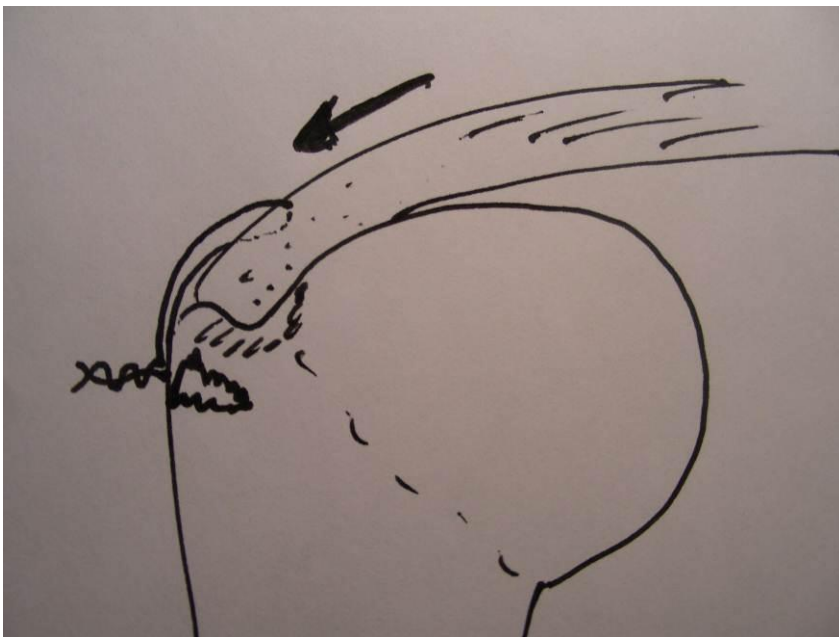


Figure 15 : Suture par haubanage

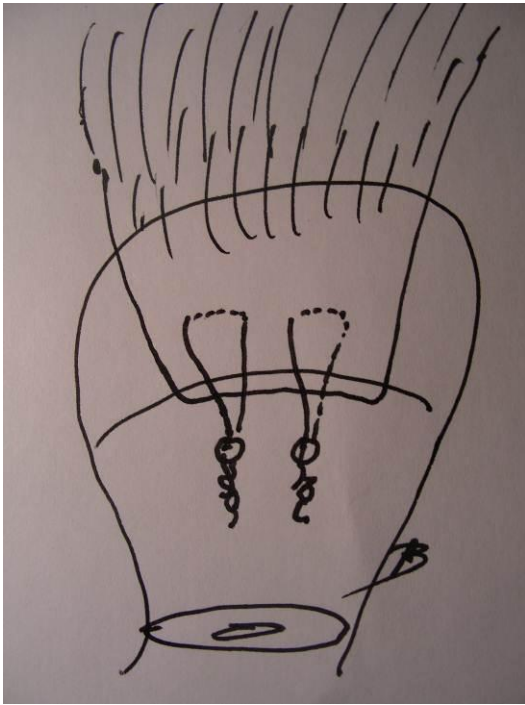


Figure 16 : Suture par haubanage

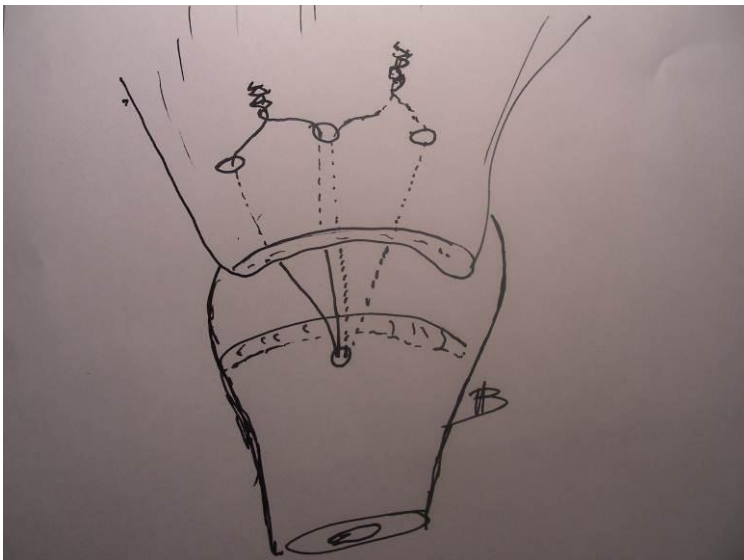


Figure 17 : Suture de traction par parachute



Figure 18 : Réparation des pré ruptures par point parachute