

## **Title of Presentation:**

### *Identification of Acetabular Labral Pathology in Asymptomatic Volunteers Using Optimized Noncontrast MRI*

**Author:** Matthew R. Schmitz, MD, San Antonio

**Co-author:** Warren Kadrmas, MD

#### **Learning Objectives (After attending this session, the attendee should be able to):**

- discuss the prevalence of acetabular labral pathology in asymptomatic patients as detected with optimized non contrast magnetic resonance imaging and its relation to clinical practice.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

The objective of this study was to use an optimized noncontrast MRI protocol to identify hip pathology in young, active, asymptomatic volunteers.

#### **METHODS:**

In this prospective prevalence study, 42 hips in asymptomatic patients with an average of 34 years old (range 27-43) were imaged with optimized noncontrast MRI scans. Two fellowship trained musculoskeletal radiologists interpreted the scans of two different points in time and commented on the presence of labral pathology. The results were analyzed for both interobserver and intraobserver reliability.

#### **RESULTS:**

Acetabular labral tears were in 37/42 (88%) and 32/42 (76%) of the hips with an interobserver reliability of 83 % and intraobserver reliability of 97%.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Acetabular labral tears, as a potential source of hip pain, have received a great deal of attention in recent literature. The gold standard for identifying acetabular labral tears is hip arthroscopy, but recent advances in optimized noncontrast MRI have proven effectiveness in identifying intraarticular hip pathology without the invasive nature of hip arthroscopy or gadolinium enhanced arthrography. We report the previously undescribed prevalence of correlating patient symptoms and using diagnostic, and potentially therapeutic, intraarticular injections when evaluating patients with hip pain and radiographic abnormalities as defined by MRI criteria.