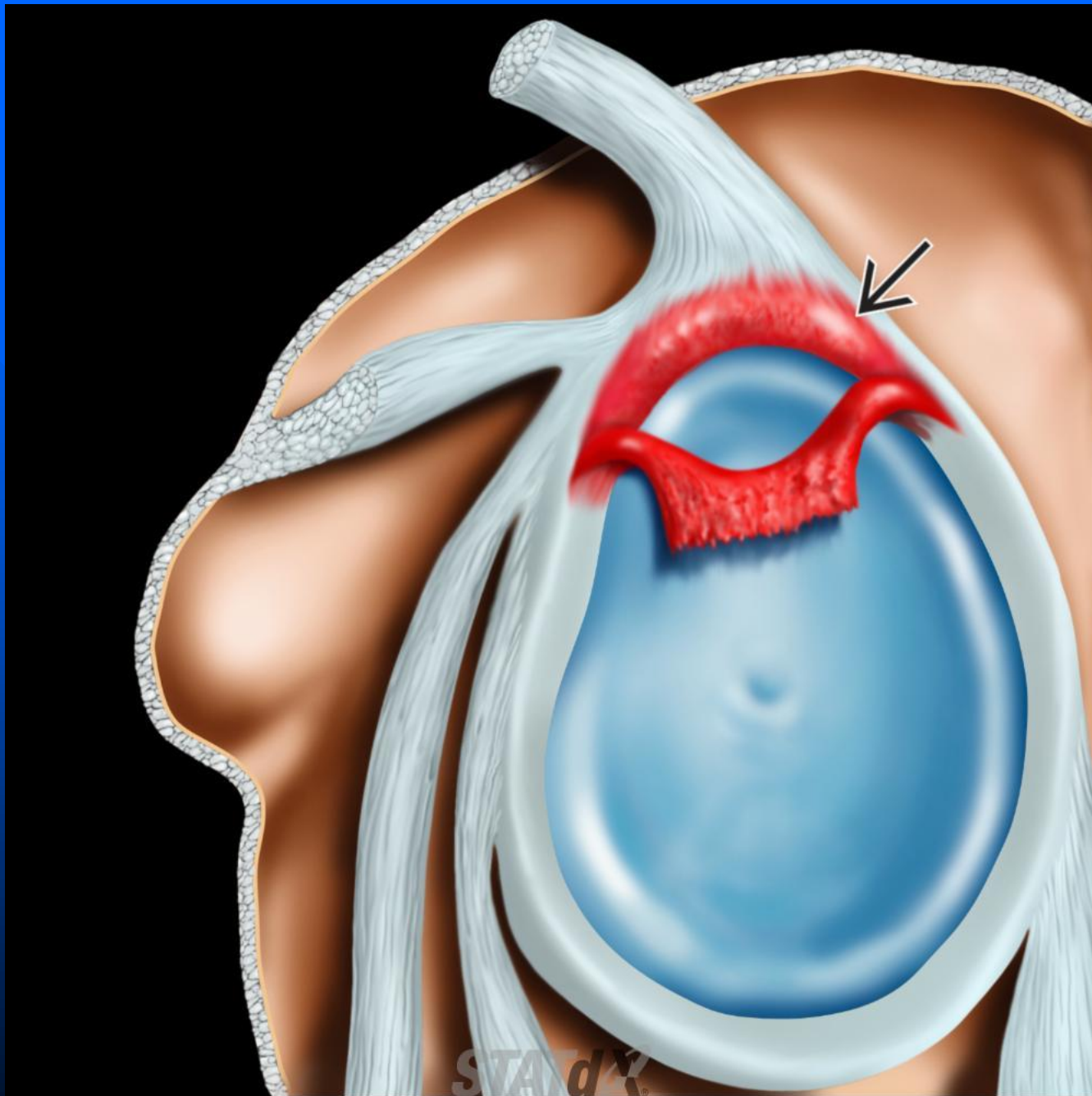


# Type 3 Tear

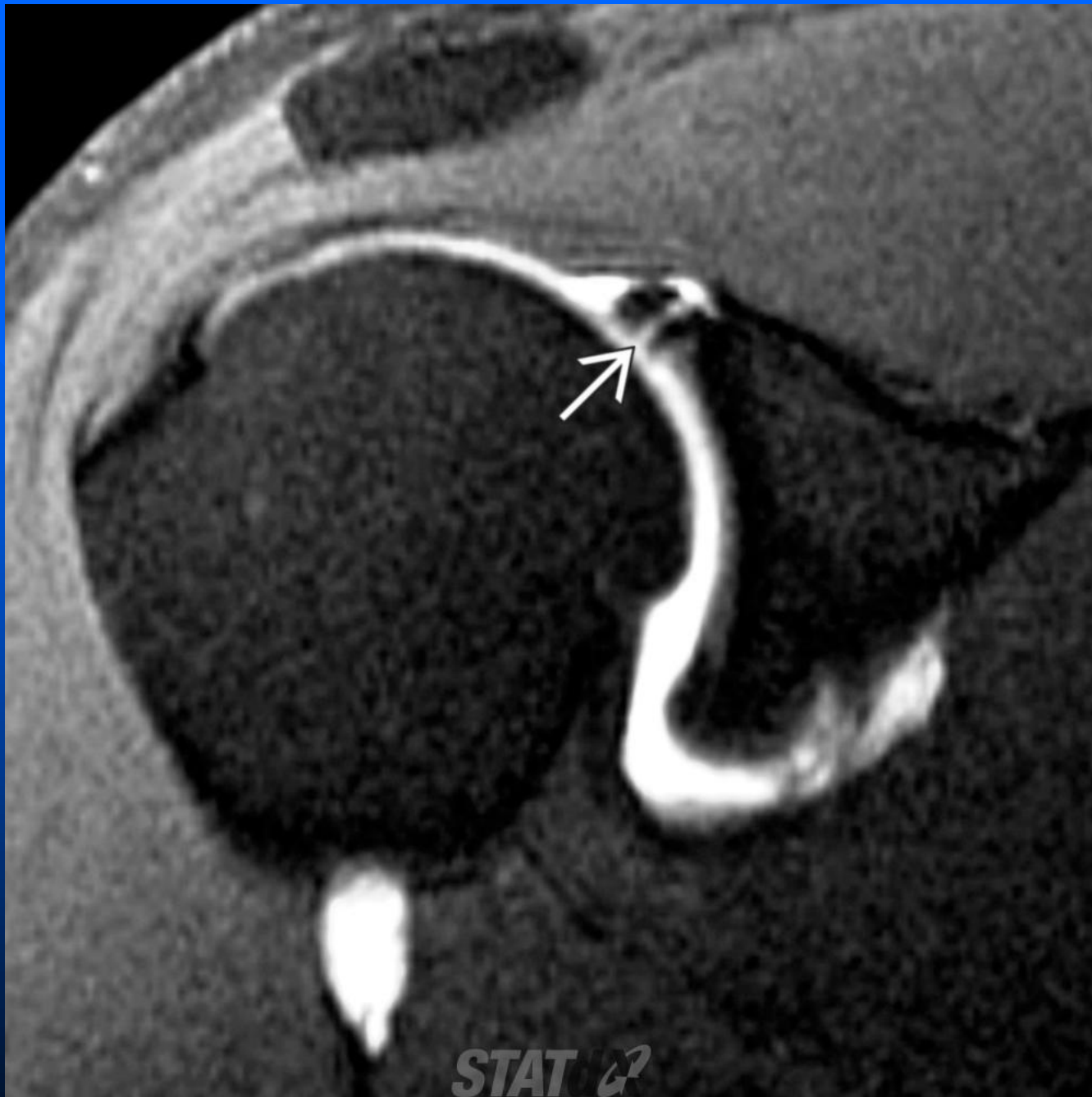
- Linear increased signal extends across entire labrum so that superior labrum is detached.
- Full thickness tear with detachment of superior labral fragment
- Labral fragment forms bucket handle when it separates from superior glenoid rim during arthroscopy
- Type III-IV: 20-40 years old
- Treatment
  - Small tears: Labral debridement
  - Large tears: Labral repair with reattachment to superior glenoid rim



Lateral graphic shows a type III SLAP tear. There is full width tear causing detachment of a segment of the superior labrum (black solid arrow). Although this appears as a bucket-handle tear at arthroscopy, these tears are typically nondisplaced at MR.



Coronal oblique T1 FS MR arthrogram shows extension of abnormal signal (white solid arrow) posterior to the biceps. The tear extends across the width of the labrum, so this is a type III SLAP tear.



Coronal oblique T1 FS MR arthrogram shows a type III SLAP tear (white solid arrow). Contrast extends across the entire width of the superior labrum so that a labral segment is detached. Type III SLAP tears occur almost exclusively in patients 20-40 years old after trauma.