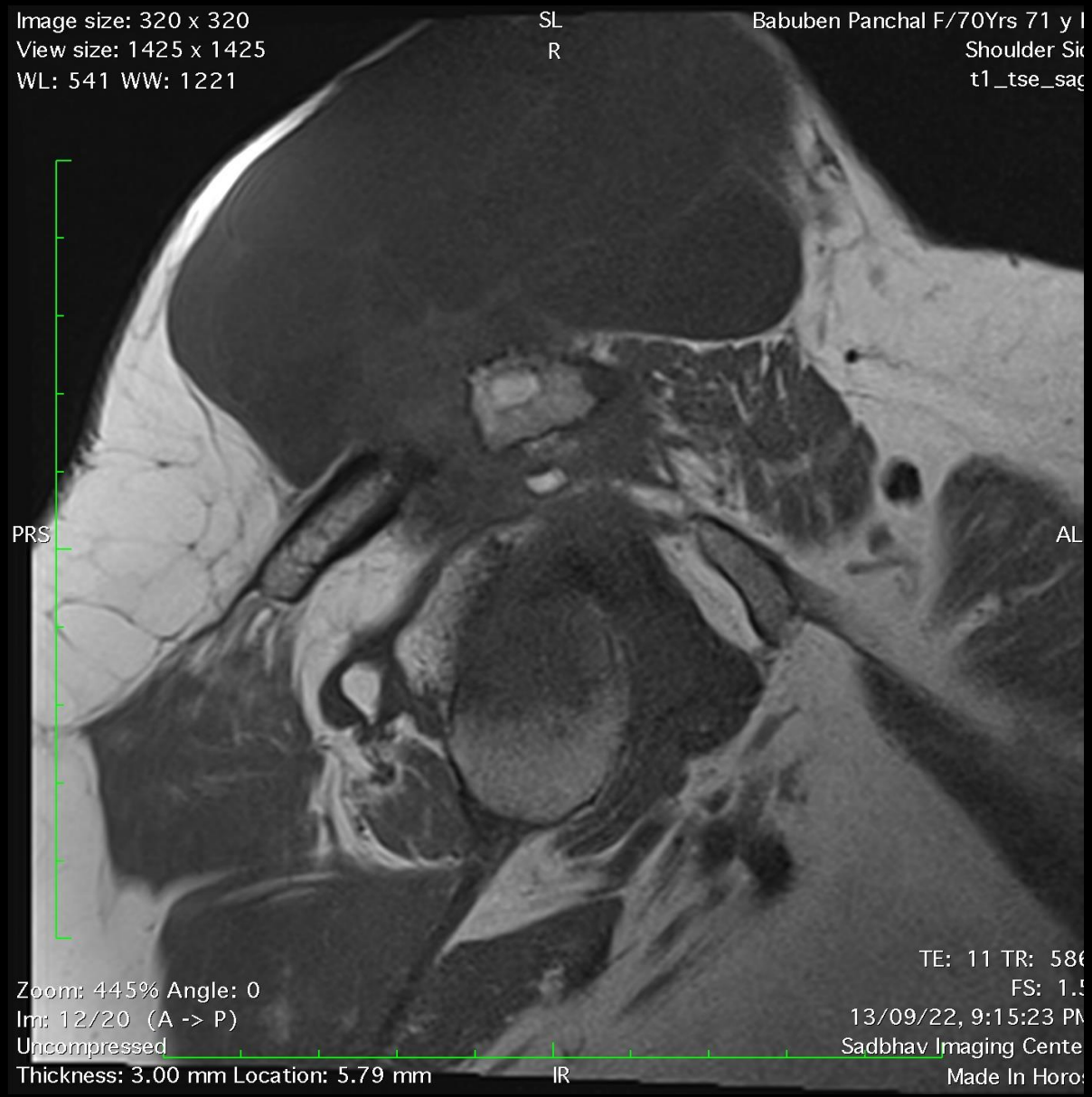
# MICOD –18/06/2024
# Case contributor – Dr. Ankur Shah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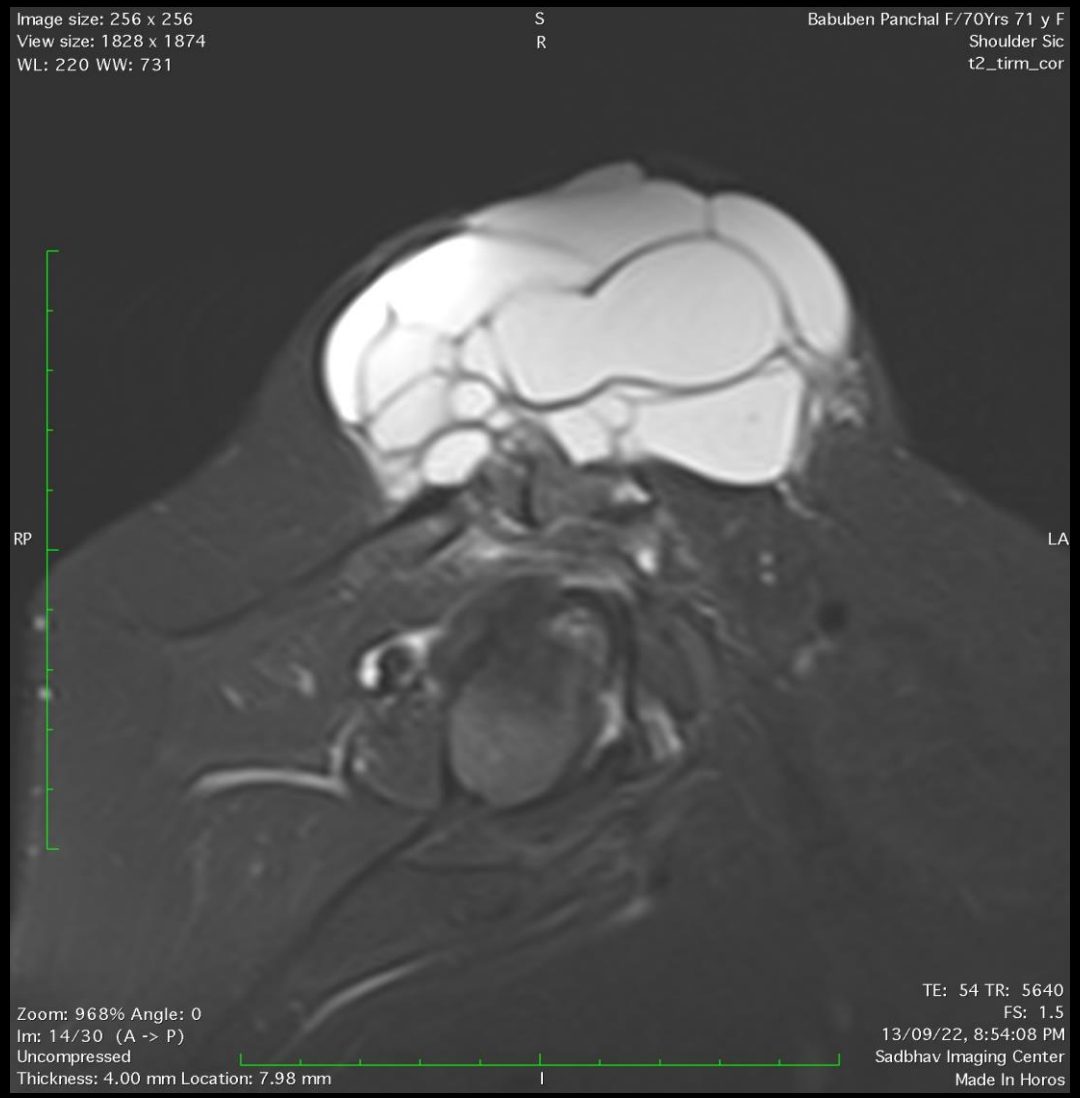
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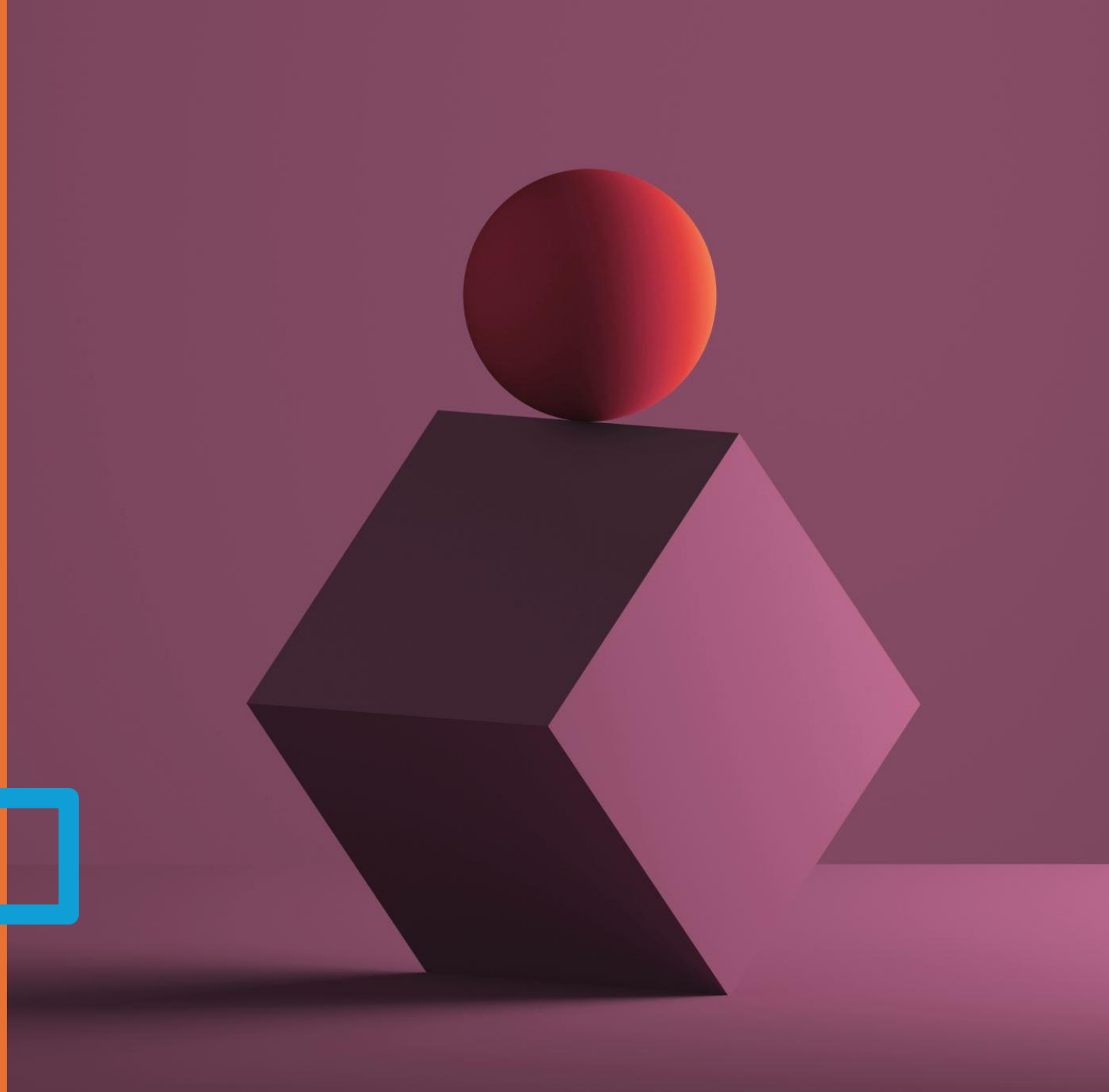
# Geyser sign of the Shoulder.



The **geyser sign** is the flow of arthrographic contrast or joint fluid from the glenohumeral joint across the acromioclavicular joint (ACJ) to form a supraclavicular collection.
It is seen in some cases of long-standing rotator cuff tear and advanced degenerative change of the shoulder.

## Pathology

- Chronic rotator cuff degenerative change and full-thickness tearing lead to instability of the humerus in the glenohumeral joint.
- Eventually, chronic impaction from the humeral head disrupts the inferior acromioclavicular joint capsule, and glenohumeral joint fluid "erupts" superiorly through the acromioclavicular interval from the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa and glenohumeral joint.

## Plain radiography

- There is often a high riding humeral head abutting the acromion or acromioclavicular joint indicating rotator cuff tears. There may be signs also of rotator cuff arthropathy.

## Conventional arthrography

- After injection of arthrogram solution into the glenohumeral joint, the solution will decompress and extend into the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa (through the cuff tear) and into the acromioclavicular joint.

## Ultrasound

- Background advanced degenerative changes in the shoulder with a full-thickness rotator cuff tear, as with a bare humeral head sign

•Hypoechoic fluid collection above the acromioclavicular joint.

- ensure that the collection is genuinely fluid and not an exuberant hypoechoic degenerative change of the acromioclavicular joint or mass with color Doppler

## MRI

- Background advanced degenerative change in the shoulder with a full-thickness rotator cuff tear.
- **T2:** hyperintense fluid tracks from the glenohumeral joint space into the subdeltoid bursa and into acromioclavicular joint

https://radiopaedia.org/articles/geyser-sign-shoulder-1

# THANKYOU