Table E-1

Demographic characteristics, preoperative radiographic findings, and corresponding intraoperative findings in the supraspinatus (SSP), infraspinatus (ISP), and subscapularis (SSC) tendons of the study patients. The conventional radiographs were made with a true anteroposterior and outlet view technique. The shape of the acromion was graded, according to the system of Morrison and Bigliani*, into three types. Type I stands for a flat morphology of the acromial undersurface; Type II, for a curved morphology; and Type III, for a hooked morphology. The acromiohumeral interval (AHI) was measured on the true anteroposterior radiograph and is given in millimeters.

Patient	Age (yr)	Gender	Shape of Acromion	AHI	Intraoperative Findings
1	40	M	Flat acromion, no spur, Type I	11	Complete tear SSP
2	58	M	Os acromiale	8	Degeneration/impingement, deep partial rupture on articular side
3	58	F	Curved acromion, Type II	10	Degeneration/impingement, small partial rupture on articular side
4	51	F	Hooked acromion, Type III	9	Degeneration/impingement, partial rupture on articular side
5	68	M	Curved acromion, Type II	8	Complete tear SSP
6	66	M	Curved acromion, Type II	8	Complete tear SSP, ISP
7	67	M	Curved acromion, Type II	6	Complete tear SSP, ISP, and SSC
8	49	M	Flat acromion, Type I	11	Degeneration/impingement, partial rupture on articular side
9	57	M	AC spur, Type I	10	Degeneration/impingement, partial tear on bursal side
10	53	F	Hooked acromion, Type III	8	Degeneration/impingement, partial tear on bursal side
11	50	M	Curved acromion, Type II	9	Degeneration/impingement 2°, small partial rupture on articular side

* **Bigliani LU, Ticker JB, Flatow EL, Soslowsky LJ, Mow VC.** The relationship of acromial architecture to rotator cuff disease. *Clin Sports Med.* 1991;10:823-38.