

Erişkin kalça displazisinin değerlendirilmesinde normal radyolojik ölçüm değerleri; Anadolu toplumunda 1732 sağlıklı kalçanın değerlendirilmesi

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ÖZET

Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı, sağlıklı Anadolu insanında kalça eklemine, özellikle de kalça displazinin değerlendirilmesi amacı ile normal radyolojik parametrelerinin saptanmasıdır.

Hastalar ve metod: Prospektif olarak yapılan çalışmamıza, klinik olarak herhangi kalça rahatsızlığı bulunmayan ve merkezimizde rutin tarama amaçlı pelvik bölgeyi içeren, ön-arka direkt grafisi çekilmiş 866 erişkin hasta (18 yaşından büyük) dahil edilmiştir. Asetabular Sharp açısı, CE açısı, asetabular indeks (AI), ACM açısı ve Reimer'in migrasyon indeksi standart radyografiler üzerinden ölçüldü. Her iki cinsiyet ve her iki taraf kalça için ayrı olarak normal değerler saptanıp istatistiksel karşılaştırma yapılmıştır.

Sonuçlar: CE (E: 30.3 ± 3.4 - K: 28.8 ± 2.7) ve ACM açıları (E: 41.0 ± 1.8 - K: 40.5 ± 1.8) erkek hastalarda istatistiksel olarak yüksek iken; AI (E: 3.5 ± 0.6 -K: 3.8 ± 0.9) ve Sharp açıları (E: 37.9 ± 2.5 -K: 38.5 ± 2.1) bayanlarda daha fazla idi. Reimer'in migrasyon indeksi cinsiyetler arasında benzer değerlere sahipti (E: 12.6 ± 3.5 -K: 13.0 ± 3.6). Erkek hastalardaki AI (asetabular indeks) açıları haricinde tüm parametreler her iki cinstede sağ ve sol kalça için farklı idi.

Çıkarımlar: Asetabular bölgeyi içeren ortopedik cerrahi işlemlerde kendi toplumumuzdan elde edilmiş normal asetabular açı değerlerinin kullanılmasını vurgulamaktayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Asetabular displazi, sharp açısı, asetabular indeks, merkez kenar açısı, ACM açısı, Reimer'in migrasyon indeksi, Türk popülasyonu, normal data.

SUMMARY

Normal values of radiographic measurements used for the assessment of adult hip dysplasia; analysis of 1732 healthy hips in Anatolian population

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to determine the normal values of radiographic measurements used for the assessment of hip joint, particularly focusing on the hip dysplasia, on healthy young adults in Anatolian population. **Materials and methods:** This prospective study consisted 866 subjects (>18 years of age) without clinical evidence of hip disorder who underwent anterior-posterior (AP) x-ray of pelvic region for routine screening in our institution. Acetabular angle of Sharp, center edge angle, ACM angle, acetabular index, and Reimer's migration index were measured. Normative data regarding radiographic parameters were presented for both gender and body side and statistical comparison was performed between gender and body sides. **Results:** CE angles (M: 30.3 ± 3.4 vs F: 28.8 ± 2.7) and ACM (M: 41.0 ± 1.8 vs F: 40.5 ± 1.8) angles were higher in male subjects; AI (M: 3.5 ± 0.6 vs F: 3.8 ± 0.9) and Sharp angle (M: 37.9 ± 2.5 vs F: 38.5 ± 2.1) was higher in female subjects. Reimer's migration index was similar between genders (M: 12.6 ± 3.5 vs F: 13.0 ± 3.6). All measured variables were statistically different between body sides, except AI in male subjects. **Conclusion:** We emphasize that normal limits of acetabular angles obtained from our own population should be used as reference values in various orthopedic operations regarding acetabular region.

Key words: Acetabular dysplasia, sharp angle, acetabular index, center edge angle, ACM angle, Reimer's migration index, Turkish population, normative data.

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Introduction

Assessment of a hip joint and determining whether it is normal or abnormal is essential in patients undergoing hip joint surgery. In order to understand and define what is 'abnormal'; first we need to know what is 'normal'. Direct radiographic examination of the pelvis is generally used as a first-step diagnostic tool for the evaluation of the hip joint. Several radiographic measurements have been described to assess and quantify the anatomic structure and morphology of the hip including acetabular index (AI), which is described by Hilgenreiner and Tönnis (1,2), acetabular angle of Sharp (3), ACM angle described by Delberger and Frank (1), acetabular index of weight bearing zone, CE angle of Wrisberg (4) and Reimer's migration index (5). These objective measures are frequently used for the diagnosis, contemplating a prompt surgical plan and follow-up of patients with acetabular dysplasia as well as patients undergoing hip joint preserving surgeries and total hip replacement.

It is well known that hip joint morphology may vary between different ethnic groups and populations (6-9). The normal values of radiographic measurements used for the assessment of adult hip dysplasia in Turkish population have been previously reported by Ozcelik et al (10). However, this study was performed only on patients residing in the province of Eskisehir, and it was not clearly explained that the study population are healthy subjects or not. Therefore, this previous normative data may not be generalized to whole country, and may not be representative for healthy subjects.

We have performed this study on a larger population and included only healthy subjects from all regions of the country. The purpose of this study is to determine the normal values of radiographic measurements used for the assessment of hip joint, particularly focusing on the hip dysplasia, on healthy young adults in Anatolian population.

Patients and methods

This descriptive cross-sectional study comprised of 866 adults subjects (>18 years of age) without clinical evidence of hip disorder who underwent anterior-posterior (AP) x-ray of pelvic region for routine screening in Gülhane Medical Faculty during the last three-year period. Subjects with history of chronic hip pain, inflammatory arthritis, congenital or neuromuscular disease or abnormality of the lower limb, and subjects with a history of prior hip and lower limb surgery were excluded from the study. All subjects were job applicants for Turkish Armed Forces and apparently healthy subjects without systemic disease. This prospective study was carried out according to Declaration of Helsinki and the Institutional Review Board at

our institution approved the study protocol. All subjects gave their informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study.

All antero-posterior (AP) standard standing radiographs including pelvic region were taken from a film-to-focus distance of 115cm and x-ray beam was centered to the symphysis pubis. The AP view was obtained with approximately 20° of internal rotation of the lower limbs, to compensate for femoral anteversion. The criteria for an acceptable pelvic radiograph include a symmetric appearance of obturator foramina and iliac crests, and a true AP view of both femoral necks. Inappropriate radiographs on which femoral head and acetabulum are not clearly displayed and anatomic landmarks cannot be clearly revealed were excluded from the study.

Radiographic measurements

Acetabular angle of Sharp, center edge angle of Wiberg, ACM angle, acetabular index of weight bearing zone, and Reimer's migration index were measured by the senior authors who was familiar with these measurements and had used them in clinical practice. All measurements were performed using the software program Clinical Workstation Simple (ver. 4.5.16, TURMAP, MedPlus, Turkey) on the digital workstation (Figure 1). Demographic data including age, sex and place of birth was also recorded.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were stated as mean and standard deviation and categorical variables as percentages and frequency distribution. Independent sample t-test and paired sample t-test were used for statistical analysis. A p value less than 0.05 was accepted as significant.

Results

There were 482 male and 384 female subjects with a mean age of 22.7±1.6 years (range, 18-26). A total of 1732 hip joints were assessed. Distribution of subjects according to place of birth is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to place of birth

Region	Frequency (Percent)
Marmara Region	71 (8.2%)
Aegean Region	140 (16.2%)
Mediterranean Region	113 (13.0%)
Southern East Anatolian Region	133 (15.4%)
Southern West Anatolian Region	107 (12.4%)
Black Sea Region	101 (11.7%)
Interior Anatolian Region	201 (23.2%)

Sharp's Angle: The mean Sharp's Angle in female and male subjects was 38.5±2.1 (range, 30-49) and 37.9±2.5 (range 29-49) respectively and statistically significant difference detected between genders (p=0.0001). When we compare the different body sites, in both gender left hips had slightly higher values compared to right hips.

Center edge angle of Wiberg: The mean CE angle was 29.7±3.2 degrees (range, 22-38) in all hips. The mean CE ang-

le in female and male subjects was 28.8±2.7 (range, 23-38) and 30.9±3.4 degrees (range, 22-38) respectively (p=0.0001). Again in both gender right hips had slightly higher values compared to left hips.

ACM Angle: ACM angle was statistically higher in male subjects (M: 41.0±1.8 vs F: 40.5±1.8) (p<0.05). In both gender right hips had greater values compared to left hips.

Acetabular index of weight bearing zone: Female subjects tend to have higher values compared to male subjects (F: 3.8±0.9 M: 3.5±0.6) Again in female gender, left hips have slightly higher values compared to right side. However in male subjects AI values were similar between body sites.

Reimer's migration index: The mean Reimer's migration index for female and male subjects was 13.0±3.6 % and 12.6±3.5 % respectively and there was no statistically significant difference between genders. However when we compare left and right hips, in both genders left hips had slightly higher values compared to right hip.

Summary of all measurements in both genders are presented in Table 2. Comparison of male and female subjects according to right and left hips is presented in Table 3. There was no statistically significant difference between regions of Turkey.

Table 2: Summary of normative data

Measurement	Sex	Mean±SD	Range	95% CI
Sharp Angle (°)	Male	37.9±2.5	29-49	37.7-38.0
	Female	38.5±2.1	30-49	38.3-38.6
Center-Edge Angle (°)	Male	30.3±3.4	22-38	30.0-30.5
	Female	28.8±2.7	23-38	28.6-28.9
ACM Angle (°)	Male	41.0±1.8	36-49	41.6-41.9
	Female	40.5±1.8	36-49	40.3-40.6
Migration Index (%)	Male	12.6±3.5	7-26	12.3-12.8
	Female	13.0±3.6	6-26	12.7-13.2
Acetabular Index (°)	Male	3.5±0.6	2-5	3.4-3.5
	Female	3.8±0.9	2-6	3.7-3.8

Center-edge (CE) angle less than 20° is accepted as dysplastic, a CE angle between 20° and 25° is accepted as borderline dysplasia, and CE angle greater than 25° is accepted as normal hip. Acetabular index of weight bearing zone greater than 10° is considered as abnormal; values above 10° are frequently found in acetabular dysplasia. Sharp angle greater than 42 degrees is considered as abnormal. The migration index of Reimers is considered to be abnormal if greater than 20%. An ACM angle greater than 49 degrees is considered abnormal.

Discussion

This study aimed to determine the normal ranges of plain radiographic measurements used for the assessment of adult hip dysplasia in Anatolian population. Several similar studies have been performed previously in different ethnic populations (Table 4). Results of our study showed that acetabular morphology and related parameters specific to Anatolian population was unique and different with some aspects from the other populations.

One of the most common used radiologic parameter in acetabular dysplasia is acetabular index (AI). It shows the slope of the acetabular roof as previously described by Hilgenreiner (2). However reference points vary in children and adults so it is not a reliable method for long-term follow-up of dysplastic acetabulum. Moreover this angle is mostly affected by the

Table 3. Comparison of Right and Left Hips according to gender (Abbreviations, SD: Standard Deviation, L: Left, R: Right)

Male Subjects (n:464)

Variables	Side	Mean	SD	Significance
Sharp Angle (degrees)	L	37,78	2,29	0.012
	R	37,69	2,32	
Center-Edge Angle (degrees)	L	30,50	3,30	0.0001
	R	30,72	3,27	
ACM Angle (degrees)	L	40,96	2,52	0.024
	R	41,16	1,77	
Reimer's Migration Index (percentage)	L	12,48	3,37	0.027
	R	12,43	3,31	
Acetebular Index (degrees)	L	3,55	0,63	0.080
	R	3,50	0,67	

Female Subjects (n:365)

	Side	Mean	SD	Significance
Sharp Angle (degrees)	L	38,33	1,93	0.0001
	R	38,24	1,95	
Center-Edge Angle (degrees)	L	28,99	2,59	0.0001
	R	29,13	2,75	
ACM Angle (degrees)	L	40,46	1,82	0.0001
	R	40,57	1,84	
Reimer's Migration Index (percentage)	L	12,64	3,29	0.034
	R	12,62	3,27	
Acetebular Index (degrees)	L	3,95	0,93	0.0001
	R	3,75	0,88	

Table 4: Normal hip radiologic measurements in different ethnic populations.

Author	Year	Country	Age	Sharp Angle M/F (male/female)	AA of Tonnis M/F	CE angle of Wrieberg M/F	Reimer's extrusion index M/F	ACM angle M/F
Han CD	1998	Korea	20-29 years	37.3±3.5	4.5 ±4.3	31.9± 5.4	N/A	N/A
Yoshimura N	1998	Japan and Britain	60-79 years	N/A	N/A	J:31/31 Br: 36/37	N/A	N/A
Ozcelik H	2002	Eskisehir/Turkey	16-35 years	38.6±3.4	3.4±4.5	N/A	N/A	41.3±2.8
Lavy CBD	2003	Malawi/Africa	N/A	36.9±4.0/38.6±4.9	N/A	34.0±7.5/34.3±7.5	14.5±5.1/15.2±5.0	N/A
Goker B	2004	Turkey	50 years and over	N/A	N/A	34.5±7.4/35.0±7.0	N/A	N/A
Jacobsen	2005	Denmark	22-93 years	37.0±3.5/ 39.1 ± 3.7	N/A	34±7,35±7,6	12.0 ± 8.7/8.0 ± 7.8	N/A
Moussa M	2006	Saudi Arabia	40-88	34.3±4.6/36.6±4.2	N/A	34.0±4.0/36.6±4.2	N/A	N/A
Umer M	2006	Singapore	19 years	39.85±6.38.25±5.98	7,79±6,46/7,78±6,81	30.63±8,19/33,54±7,14	20±8/14±7	N/A
Umer M	2009	South Asia	15-78 years	37.31±4.27/38.28±4.43	11.68±6.0/9.19±6.24	36.28±6.44/34.57±6.78	13±5/11± 6	N/A
Saikia KC	2008	India	20-30	39±4.1/39.4±3.2	N/A	33.2± 8/33.5± 10.2	N/A	N/A
Shi YY	2010	China	19-30 years	N/A	N/A	31.7±6.1/30.0 ± 5.2	NA	N/A
Jeremic	2011	Serbia	21-65 years	37.5±3.6/38.5±3.9	6.2±4.9/9.0±6.0	33.6 ± 5.8/31.3 ± 6.9	N/A	N/A
Aly	2011	Egypt	18-60 years	36±2.7/ 38.8±2.4		35.5±4.6/32.8±4.7	13.4±4.7/16± 4	N/A

patient's position on plain radiographs (1,10). According to the Tönnis (1) the upper limit of normal AI value in adults is stated as 10 degrees and the method of measurement described by Tönnis found to be reliable by Nelitz et al. (11). Again Lequesne et al. stated that values greater than 12 degrees must be accepted as dysplastic (12). In male subjects, we have found the mean AI value as 3.5 ± 0.6 , which was statistically different from the female subjects (3.8 ± 0.9). However on a local zone in Turkey, Ozcelik et al (10) found no statistically significant difference between genders in terms of AI values. While our overall AI results were congruent with Ozcelik et al, they were significantly lower than the specified values in foreign countries. (6,8,9).

Another common radiologic parameter used in acetabular dysplasia is Sharp angle. Sharp states that acetabular angle determines the angle of acetabulum instead of its depth (3). But, the major benefit of this angle, it remains the same throughout the person's life. So it can be a diagnostic tool for determining healthy hip joints. However, it can be difficult to measure especially in severely dysplastic hips as the teardrops may be deformed (1,10). In the current study, all of our subjects were otherwise healthy so we could measure this angle without any problem. Furthermore, the other major benefit of the acetabular angle of sharp over acetabular index that it is minimally affected from the pelvic position during radiologic procedure as it can be major problem in busy outpatient radiology clinic environment (3,10). In his original article Sharp et al. (3) referred the normal acetabular angle below 42° in adults; moreover Tönnis et al. (1) reported the upper limit of normal as 43°. In the current study we found the mean value of Sharp angle 37.9 ± 2.5 degrees in males and 38.5 ± 2.1 degrees in females. The difference between genders was statistically significant and the average Sharp angle values in our study were close to the normative values reported in some western studies (6,13) but significantly lower from the values reported in some eastern studies (8,9).

ACM angle is a radiologic parameter that measures the depth of acetabulum and correlates with dysplastic acetabulum. However it doesn't give any information about obliquity of acetabular roof. The major advantage of the ACM angle is not affected by the patient age and position on pelvic radiographs (10). According to Tönnis et al. (14) major concern about this radiologic measurement is the patient age. It is difficult to measure ACM angle in patients below 10 years old as the B point, (inferior edge of the acetabulum) is hard to be determined on pelvic radiographs. In our series we did not have any problem regarding ACM angle measurements as our subjects was in adolescent group. In the current literature values between 40-50 degrees are reported normal (1) and Tönnis et al (1,14) states that values greater than 49 degrees after 2 years old must be accepted as pathologic. We found the mean ACM angle 41.0 ± 1.8 in males and 40.5 ± 1.8 in females. Our results were congruous with the current literature.

The CE angle is another radiologic parameter that was first introduced in 1939 (15) and shows the relationship between the femoral head and the acetabulum. It has a physiological range of 20–40 degrees. Cut-off values below 20 degrees indicates hip dysplasia and values between 20–25 degrees indicates borderline cases, and >25 reveals normal hips (7). However Sharp (3) stated three limitations of CE angle which were the center point of deformed femoral head, joint space

subluxation and lateral edge of acetabulum which affects CE result. In the present study we have found the mean CE angles 30.3 ± 3.4 degrees for males and 28.8 ± 2.7 degrees for females and our results were consistent with other studies performed in different ethnic populations. (6,7,16-18),(table 4).

The femoral head extrusion index (FHEI) reveals the amount of femoral head covered by the acetabular roof. The normal range of this index was initially reported to be normal between 70–100 %, with an average of 90 % (19). It reveals the amount of femoral head covered by the acetabular roof. In the later period, Cooperman et al.(20) proposed the cut off values as 75 %. This has been supported by findings by the Danish group, presented as an inverse index, called the lateral migration index, with values above 25 % being indicative of dysplasia (13). The results of the present study revealed the Reimer's migration index 12.6 ± 3.5 and 13.0 ± 3.6 for males and females respectively. Our results were slightly lower compared to other studies. (7,13,18)

Our study has some strengths and limitations. Although we have large enough population from all around the country; our study group was limited to same age group. Also inter-observer variability is not taken into consideration. However, to our knowledge this is the largest population based study, which measures the several acetabular angles in young adult Turkish population.

As a conclusion we believe that knowing the normal acetabular parameters as a first step before the treatment is very important and we must use our own public radiologic parameters in the future studies. And surgeons should be familiar with their own parameters

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