

ARTHROSCOPIC HIP JOINT ASSESSMENT CAN IMPACT THE INDICATIONS FOR PAO SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The purpose of this study was to analyze clinical, radiographic and intraoperative disease characteristics of patients with symptomatic acetabular dysplasia in which periacetabular osteotomy (PAO) was contraindicated due to advanced intraarticular findings at the time of disease staging hip arthroscopy (HA).

Methods: A prospective cohort was used to identify all patients who were scheduled for a PAO and concomitant hip arthroscopy for the treatment of symptomatic acetabular dysplasia. From a total of 286 patients (286 hips), 11 patients (11 hips) were identified in whom the PAO was contraindicated due to the intraarticular findings of a disease-staging hip arthroscopy. Clinical characteristics, radiographic and intraoperative findings were analyzed and compared to those patients in whom the joint was judged to be appropriate for PAO surgery.

Results: 11 patients (11/286 or 4%), in whom a PAO was contraindicated after joint assessment with HA, were identified and included in this study. There were nine females and two males. All patients were potential candidates for PAO surgery. The PAO was contraindicated in these cases due to severe articular cartilage damage on both the femoral head and acetabulum. The patients when compared to those in which the PAO was performed, were significantly older (42.3 years (IQR, 38.1-46.8) vs. 24 years (IQR, 19-34)) ($p < 0.001$) and had more severe dysplasia with a lower median lateral center-edge angle (LCEA, 12.9° vs. 17.7°, $p = 0.001$) and lower anterior center-edge angle (ACE, 14.4° vs. 20.3°, $p = 0.021$).

Conclusions: Patients in which the PAO was contraindicated, compared to those in which PAO was performed, were older and had significant more severe dysplasia. The main cause of intraoperative disqualification for PAO was advanced articular cartilage disease.

Level of Evidence: IV

Keywords: acetabular dysplasia, PAO, hip arthroscopy, developmental dysplasia

INTRODUCTION

The Bernese periacetabular osteotomy (PAO) is a well-established technique for the treatment of symptomatic acetabular dysplasia.¹ With only a few prospective, long-term studies of PAO outcomes, proper patient selection remains challenging.^{2,3} PAO is indicated for those patients who are symptomatic, yet have relatively preserved articular cartilage. A combination of clinical history and physical examination, along with plain radiography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are normally utilized to establish a predictable indication.^{1,4,6}

The use of imaging studies aids in the qualification process, but imaging may not completely define the severity of the articular cartilage and labral lesions.^{7,8} Severe cartilage damage as determined by radiographic joint space narrowing is a significant predictor of failure and relative contraindication for PAO.^{9,12} Since cartilage damage is common in patients with symptomatic DDH,^{13,14} MRI has been established as part of preoperative imaging modality for patient selection. However, the diagnosis of cartilage damage through noninvasive imaging modalities can have limitations relative to determining the exact size and thickness of a given articular cartilage lesion in the hip.^{8,15,16}

In patients with equivocal clinical presentation and imaging studies relative to indicating PAO surgery, hip arthroscopy (HA) provides an excellent tool to directly visualize and determine articular cartilage integrity.¹⁷ Additionally, in patients with symptomatic acetabular dysplasia and associated intra-articular abnormalities (labral tears, ligamentum teres tears, and chondral lesions) concurrent hip arthroscopy can provide improved access, visualization and technical precision in the central compartment compared to an open anterior arthrotomy.¹⁸

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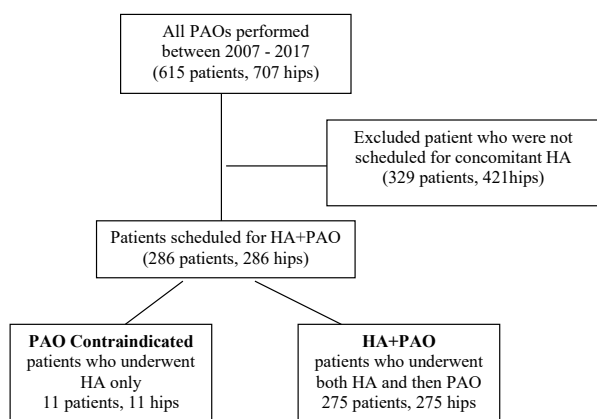


Figure 1. Flowchart shows final cohort and reason for exclusion. PAO = periacetabular osteotomy, HA = hip arthroscopy

Over the past several years, hip arthroscopy has been used in combination with the PAO (HA+PAO) to stage articular cartilage degeneration and diagnose and treat associated intraarticular abnormalities.^{13, 19-21} However, the superiority of hip arthroscopy concomitantly with the PAO has not been established.

Uncommonly, despite the use of strict clinical parameters and advanced imaging for patient selection, the indication for PAO may not be completely clear due to uncertainty regarding the health of the femoral head and acetabular articular cartilage. Since intra-articular lesions and more advanced articular cartilage disease have been described as a risk factor for poor outcomes and osteoarthritis progression following PAO,⁹⁻¹² it is important to determine joint health prior to indication for PAO treatment. In cases with equivocal health of the articular cartilage, a staging hip arthroscopy can provide important information regarding joint health and appropriateness of PAO surgery. The purpose of this study was to analyze the clinical and radiographic characteristics of patients with symptomatic acetabular dysplasia in whom PAO surgery was contraindicated due to the findings of advanced articular cartilage disease at the time of a disease-staging hip arthroscopy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selection criteria

This study was performed under an institutional review board-approved protocol. An institutional prospectively longitudinal database of PAOs was reviewed and 286 consecutive patients (286 hips) who were scheduled for HA+PAO by the senior surgeon (JCC) from April 2007 to April 2017, were identified. Throughout the study period, the indications for the HA+PAO were (1) symptomatic acetabular dysplasia²² as diagnosed by the senior author (center-edge angle of Wiberg of less than 25° and skeletal maturity) (2) failed nonsurgical treatment

Table 1. Demographic and History Data for the 286 Patients

Parameter	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA + PAO (n=275)	Significance level
Age (years)	42.3 (38.1 - 46.8)	24 (19 - 34)	p<0.001
Sex (M: F ratio)	2: 9	30: 245	p=0.453
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.5 (21.8 - 25.1)	22.7 (20.6-25.2)	p=0.32
Previous hip surgery (Y: N ratio)	1: 10	39: 236	p=0.633
Pain chronicity			p=0.637
< 6 months	1	14	
6 months - 1 year	1	56	
1 - 3 years	5	120	
3 - 5 years	1	44	
> 5 years	3	39	

BMI - body mass index; M - male; F - female; Y - yes; N - no
The Data are Median (IQR) for Age and BMI and Ratios for Sex and Previous Hip Surgery.

(minimum three months, including physical therapy, activity modification, NSAIDs and variable intra-articular corticosteroid injection), (3) mechanical hip symptoms, (4) MRA diagnosed labral detachment and/or (5) concern regarding the integrity of the femoral head and acetabular articular cartilage. The contraindications for PAO were (1) osteoarthritis (Tönnis Grade 2 and higher), (2) poor hip congruence on plain radiographs, (3) BMI greater than 35 and/or (4) limited hip range of motion (flexion less than 90°, abduction less than 20°). After all patients scheduled for HA+PAO were identified, all of their operative notes were searched manually to identify those, who were intraoperatively disqualified from continuing with the PAO. This left 11 patients (11 hips) in the study group (contraindicated for the PAO) and 275 in a comparison group (HA+PAO). The process is presented in Fig. 1.

Outcomes

Demographic and clinical data regarding age, sex, height, weight and previous surgeries (Table 1) were obtained. Additionally, the preoperative clinical scores including modified Harris Hip Score (mHHS),²³ HOOS²³ and UCLA score²⁴ were recorded.

Radiographic analysis

One author (MKW), who was not aware of the status of the hip, assessed all conventional radiographs (Table 2). All patients had preoperative radiographs, which included an antero-posterior pelvis (AP), frog-lateral, false profile,

Table 2. Patient-Reported Outcomes for Both Groups at Baseline

Parameter	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA+PAO (n=275)	Significance level
UCLA	4 (3 - 6)	6 (4 - 10)	p=0.080
HOOS Symptoms	60 (50 - 75)	50 (35 - 65)	p=0.165
HOOS Pain	57.5 (50 - 70)	47.5 (35 - 65)	p=0.141
HOOS ADL	69.9 (57.4 - 82.4)	63.2 (47.1 - 80.9)	p=0.422
HOOS S&R	53.1 (25 - 75)	37.5 (18.8 - 56.3)	p=0.133
HOOS QoL	34.4 (18.8 - 37.5)	25 (12.5 - 43.8)	p=0.617
WOMAC	68.8 (57.3 - 79.2)	61.5 (45.8 - 76)	p=0.324

and 45° Dunn lateral view.^{4, 25-27}

The following radiographic parameters were measured: the center-edge angle of Wiberg,²⁸ acetabular index angle²⁹ and minimal joint space width.³⁰ The minimal joint space width was measured as the smallest distance between the acetabular sclerotic zone and the femoral head. The degree of osteoarthritis was graded preoperatively according to the Tönnis classification (Grades 0-3).²⁹ All of the measurements above were performed using the OrthoStudio plug-in (Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA) for the OsiriX Lite DICOM viewer (Pixmeo Sarl, Bernex, Switzerland). The congruence of the hip was evaluated by identifying the center of the femoral head using the best-fitted circle; then another best-fitted circle of the acetabulum was drawn with a digital software (BJC Clinical Desktop, BJC Healthcare, St. Louis, MO). We considered the hip congruent if the centers of the femoral head and the acetabulum were concentric within one millimeter.

All patients had preoperative MRI with a 1.5-T magnetic resonance system (Avanto; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) with T1, T2 and PD fat sat sequences. The following parameters were used: slice thickness 0.82 mm, Repetition time (TR) 15.96 ms, Echo time (TE) 6.2 ms, Field of view (FOV) 400 mm at the hip joint, 512 512 matrix. MRI images were read by a fellowship-trained musculoskeletal radiologists and their reports were abstracted and findings analyzed.

Operative findings

The operative data was collected prospectively from a standardized data worksheet that was filled out by the operating surgeon (JCC) at the completion of the surgery. It described the status of the labrum and the articular surfaces (both acetabulum and femoral head). Labral tears were classified by involvement of anterior, superolateral and posterior regions of the acetabulum.³¹ For the

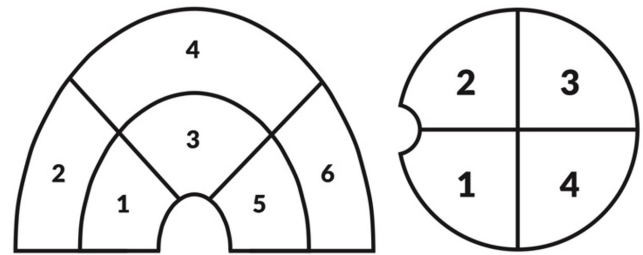


Figure 2. For each zone, the surgeon was requested to describe the worst chondromalacia for each section involved. Six anatomic locations were defined in the acetabulum: anterior central (1) anterior peripheral (2), superolateral central (3), superolateral peripheral (4), posterior central (5) and posterior peripheral (6). For the femoral head 4 quadrants were established as 1: posterolateral, 2: anterolateral, 3: anteromedial and 4: posteromedial.

chondromalacia, Beck scoring was used.³² Acetabular chondromalacia was identified in each one of the sextants of the acetabulum: anterior central, anterior peripheral, superolateral central, superolateral peripheral, posterior central and posterior peripheral. Femoral chondromalacia was graded in each one of the quadrants of the femoral head: anterolateral, anteromedial, posterolateral and posteromedial (Fig. 2). The results are analyzed as either the presence of chondromalacia or not. Then the grading according to Beck (ref) was clustered in two subgroups for every region and grades 2-3 vs. 4-5 were compared.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as means with 95% CIs when normally distributed and as medians with interquartile ranges (IQRs) when not normally distributed. Shapiro-Wilk test was used for normality testing. For comparing medians, t-test and for medians, U Mann-Whitney test was used. Occurrences were compared with a chi-square test with appropriate corrections, when necessary. The p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All calculations were performed in Statistica 13.1 software package (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK).

RESULTS

Demographics and history

From a total of 286, 11 patients (11 hips, 4%) were disqualified from the PAO due to the findings of hip arthroscopy. These included advanced articular cartilage lesions in all cases. There were nine females and two males with median age of 42.3 years (IQR, 38.1-46.8). The HA +PAO comparison group was comprised of 245 females and 30 males with a median age of 24 years (IQR 19-34). Further demographic data and data from patients' history, including BMI, previous hip surgery and pain chronicity,

Table 3. Radiographic Data for the 286 Patients

Parameter	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA+PAO (n=275)	Significance level
AP min. JSW	4.2 (3.2 - 4.9)	4 (3.6 - 4.5)	p=0.674
LCEA	12.9 (5.6 - 14.7)	17.7 (14.7-20.4)	p=0.001
AI	18.6 (9.1 - 22.8)	13.6 (10.9 - 16.2)	p=0.070
ACE	14.4 (8.5 - 21.4)	20.3 (14.5 - 25.6)	p=0.021
Tönnis grade			p=0.087
0	5	192	
1	6	83	

AP min. JSW - minimal joint space width on the AP radiographic view; LCEA - lateral center-edge angle; AI - acetabular index; ACE - anterior center-edge angle

are provided in Table 1. Patients in the study group (PAO contraindicated) were significant older than patients in the HA+PAO group (U Mann Whitney test, p<0.001).

Patient reported outcomes

No significant difference was observed in pre-operative clinical scores. Mean preoperative mHHS for the HA group was 61.1 (95% CI, 55.2-67) vs 57.5 (95% CI, 13.2-100) for HA+PAO (p=0.44). Other baseline patient-reported outcomes also did not differ statistically (Table 2).

Radiological characteristics

The study group had significantly more severe acetabular deformity than the comparison. Additionally the study group had a lower median lateral center-edge angle of 12.9° (IQR 5.6° - 14.7°), compared to the median 17.7° (IQR 14.7° - 20.4°) in the comparison group (p=0.001). When comparing IQRs, only 25% of the study patients and the majority (75%) of the comparison group patients had LCEA larger than 12.9°. Significantly less anterior coverage (median ACE 14.4°; IQR 8.5° - 21.4°) was observed in the study group, compared to the comparison group (median ACE of 20.3°, IQR 14.5° - 25.6°; p=0.021). Other radiographic parameters did not differ significantly and are provided in Table 3.

Magnetic resonance imaging

The prevalence of labral tears, paralabral cysts and chondrosis in the MRI did not differ between two groups. Details are provided in Table 4 and 5.

Intraoperative findings

All of the acetabula in the study group showed chondromalacia, which was also present in 92% of the hips in

the comparison group (p=0.329). The study group cases had more advanced cartilage disease (grades 4 and 5, representing cleavage and defects) compared to milder lesions (grades 2 and 3, representing malacia and debonding), in anterior central, anterior peripheral and superolateral peripheral regions of the acetabulum. Seven (64%) out of 11 patients in the study group had femoral head chondromalacia, compared to 52 (17%) of the comparison group patients (p<0.001). Detailed comparisons are given in Table 6.

Labral tear was diagnosed intraoperatively in all study group patients and in 99% (271/275) of the comparison group patients (p=0.854). Labrum morphology was normal in only two disqualified PAO patients and 140 HA+PAO patients, in the remaining it was either hypertrophic or ossified (p=0.033).

DISCUSSION

The most significant finding of this study was that findings at hip arthroscopy rarely provide a contraindication to PAO surgery. Only 4% of patients scheduled for combined HA/PAO were disqualified. These patients were significantly older and had radiographically more severe dysplasia. Disqualification was secondary to severe articular cartilage damage on both femoral and acetabular side.

Advanced age³³ and severity of dysplasia^{34, 35} have previously been proposed as a risk factor for advanced cartilage disease and failure following PAO.^{11, 36, 37} Still, in our cohort there were older patients that were not disqualified from PAO. Therefore, qualification for PAO cannot be based on the age alone. Additionally, Millis et al. showed that PAO would give satisfactory functional and pain scores in patients over age 40 having dysplastic hips with mild or no arthrosis.² During mean follow-up of five years, they had to convert 12% of patients with preoperative Tönnis grade 1 and 27% of patients with preoperative Tönnis grade 2. Different from our study, none of their patients had preoperative MRI and none were treated with a concomitant HA. Therefore, it is possible that some of those failures were attributable to the articular cartilage damage already present at the time of PAO. Thus, in patients over 40, Garbuz et al. recommended direct articular cartilage assessment for older patients.³⁸ Based on the results of our study, this recommendation seems well-founded.

Clinical results of PAO for the treatment of severe dysplasia have been promising, although in populations younger than in our study group.³⁹ Unfortunately, neither hip arthroscopy, nor MRI results were available for analysis in those patients. Despite the fact that most of the patients in the study group displayed significant acetabular undercoverage, it is difficult to attribute disqualification

Table 4. Magnetic Resonance Imaging Findings

parameter	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA+PAO (n=275)	significance level
labral tear			p=0.295
present	6	191	
absent	5	84	
paralabral cysts			p=0.519
present	0	10	
absent	11	265	
chondrosis in any location			p=0.265
present	3	22	
absent	8	253	
chondrosis of the femoral head			p=0.640
present	2	14	
absent	9	261	
chondrosis of the acetabulum			p=0.232
present	2	22	
absent	9	253	

to the increased severity of acetabular dysplasia. Additionally, patients in both groups had satisfactory congruence and joint space width, making them suitable candidates for PAO.^{1,11} Lastly, neither hip arthroscopy, nor MRI were performed before PAO in that study.

When considering both age and degree of acetabular dysplasia, no distinct pattern of those two risk factors could be eluded from the present study. Neither age, nor lateral undercoverage, nor combination of those two factors could predict the arthroscopic findings.

Most of the patients who were disqualified displayed femoral head chondromalacia. This might be an important threshold for aborting PAO. The subchondral bone exposure on the femoral head has been previously identified as a risk factor for progression of osteoarthritis after pelvic osteotomy.⁹ Horisberger et al. showed that if subchondral bone exposure is found in addition to the acetabular lesions, failure of hip arthroscopy ensues quickly.⁴⁰ Streich et al. found chondral defects to be prognostic of failure in arthroscopic labral repair.⁴¹ Unfortunately, many of the studies available do not give any information about the cartilage damage at the femoral head.⁴⁰

Success of PAO depends on the amount of preoperative osteoarthritis (OA), even though there is little evidence to guide the choice of cut-off point.¹⁰ In general, patients with no to little radiographic evidence of OA are considered

Table 5. Acetabular Cartilage Disease in 286 Patients

location / compartment	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA+PAO (n=275)	significance level
acetabular cartilage			
in any region:			p=0.329
chondromalacia present	11	253	
chondromalacia absent	0	22	
anterior central			p=0.022
2-3	0	24	
4-5	3	6	
anterior peripheral			p=0.013
2-3	2	133	
4-5	4	39	
superolateral central			p=0.347
2-3	1	13	
4-5	2	3	
superolateral peripheral			p=0.041
2-3	5	187	
4-5	5	53	
posterior central			N/A
2-3	0	4	
4-5	0	1	
posterior peripheral			p=0.783
2-3	3	28	
4-5	1	2	

For Each Location, the Number of Patients with Grades 1-3 and Grades 4-5 are Provided. Occurrences were Compared with Chi-Square Test, and Chi-Square Test with Yates Correction for Continuity when any of the Expected Counts was Smaller than 5

the best candidate for PAO.^{3,42} There are currently three imaging modalities available for staging intraarticular damage prior to PAO. These include plain radiography, conventional MRI, and compositional MRI techniques.

Radiographs assess cartilage loss indirectly by measuring apparent joint space loss or morphologic changes caused by arthritis. Thus, they cannot detect early cartilage injuries. In this study, all preoperative radiographs of aborted cases were judged to be Tönnis grade 0 or 1. Therefore, plain radiography underestimated the extent of cartilage damage in the aborted cases.⁴³

Conventional MRI allows visualization of the cartilage

Table 6. Femoral Cartilage Disease in 286 Patients

location / compartment	PAO Contraindicated (n=11)	HA+PAO (n=275)	significance level
femoral head cartilage			
in any region:			p<0.001
chondromalacia present	7	52	
chondromalacia absent	4	223	
posterolateral			
2-3	1	10	p=0.283
4-5	5	15	
anterolateral			
2-3	1	15	p=0.684
4-5	3	15	
anteromedial			
2-3	1	9	p=0.769
4-5	4	14	
posteromedial			
2-3	1	7	p=0.467
4-5	5	15	

morphology. Even though it remains a good tool to identify labral damage, MRI has known limitations in detecting cartilage lesions.¹⁶ Importantly, a negative MRI study does not exclude important intra-articular pathology that can be identified and treated arthroscopically.⁴³ This was also the case in this study, as the MRI results did not discern disqualified patients from the rest of the cohort.

Compositional MRI techniques analyze the content of hyaline cartilage and may one day become biomarkers that would influence patient selection. In the last decade, multiple studies using delayed gadolinium-enhanced MRI of cartilage (dGEMRIC) suggest this type of MRI may be a better diagnostic tool to assess early OA in the dysplastic hip.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶ Coronal dGEMRIC index⁴⁴ and then anterior index calculated based on anterior part of selected sagittal cuts⁴⁵ were proposed as a predictors of failure. These results can be considered preliminary at best, as they both come from the same population. There is a need for rigorous, multicenter prospective studies to establish the usefulness of compositional MRI techniques in prediction of failure and/or patient selection for conservative or surgical treatment.⁴⁶

Since the preoperative imaging is not fully reliable for patient selection, some surgeons perform PAO with hip

arthrotomy to address intraarticular lesions and femoral head-neck deformities.⁴⁷ Other surgeons consider performing diagnostic arthroscopy before PAO to address intraarticular damage.^{3, 48} Good results have also been reported with hip arthroscopy, followed immediately by PAO during the same procedure.^{19, 49} A concomitant arthroscopy at the time of a PAO allows more complete visualization of the intraarticular hip structures plus improved ability to address intraarticular pathology.^{9, 14, 50} However, it is not clear whether the added surgical time and risks result in improved outcomes,⁵¹ although short-term studies show no adverse outcomes and equivalent or improved results.^{49, 52} Disadvantages of combined HA+PAO include increased operative time (by adding HA, but also by making PAO more difficult), possibility for fluid extravasation, and increased risk of capsular adhesions from intra-articular work.^{19, 49, 53, 54}

Our study has limitations. One is that the decision to abort the PAO was made at the discretion of the operating surgeon. Secondly, we could not provide exact cut-off values for the factors predicting intraoperative disqualification. We believe, though, that the recorded differences in patients' characteristics have the potential to improve selection of patients who will benefit from PAO and help in the future identify patients who might otherwise be subjected to unnecessary hip-preserving surgery, instead of being offered a primary total hip replacement.

To conclude, our data indicates that intraoperative disqualification from PAO is rare, with only 4% of the whole cohort disqualified. Patients that have been disqualified from the PAO were significantly older and presented radiographically higher grades of dysplasia. In cases with strong suspicion of substantial intra-articular damage or questionable indications, HA performed before PAO helps identify hips in which advanced articular cartilage disease may diminish the predictability of the PAO.

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