

Change in Femoral Neck Anteversion Relative to the Retrocondylar Coordinate System and Computed Tomography Axial Plane

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Abstract: *In the present study, we aimed to verify the discrepancies in the measured femoral neck anteversion (FNA) values relative to the retrocondylar plane and computed tomography plane by using computer simulation. We observed that the measured FNA values increased with an increase of each degree of extension and adduction. Moreover, in cases where the neck shaft angle was larger, the measured FNA values tended to increase more. The maximum discrepancy between the true value and measured value was 15.8°, whereas the largest difference between the maximum discrepancy and minimum discrepancy of the fixed neck shaft angle and FNA was 25.8°. In cases where the femur has a high neck shaft angle (valgus hip) and/or high anteversion, it is likely that the measured value is smaller than the actual value. Hence, it is essential to carefully consider the discrepancy of the measured value when the FNA is measured from the CT axial plane without any correction according to the retrocondylar plane.*

Keywords: femoral neck anteversion, neck shaft angle, retrocondylar plane, computer simulation, discrepancy

1. Introduction

Femoral neck anteversion (FNA) is usually measured during the planning for stem anteversion prior to total hip arthroplasty (THA), the evaluation of stem anteversion after THA, and planning for valgus osteotomy with derotation. Hence, the accurate measurement of the FNA is vital [1]. To ensure such accurate measurements, it is preferred that FNA is measured using a standard coordinate system [2].

The retrocondylar plane [3], also termed as the table top plane [4], includes the most posterior point of the medial femoral condyle and lateral condyle, as well as the most posterior points of the greater trochanter of the femur. It is often used as a reference plane for the measurement of FNA [2,3,5,6]. Furthermore, FNA is also measured using the axial plane on computed tomography (CT), without any adjustment with the retrocondylar plane [7,8,9]. However, the discrepancy in the measured FNA values between the retrocondylar plane and CT axial plane has not been verified thus far.

In the present study, we aimed to verify the discrepancy in the measured FNA values between the retrocondylar plane and CT axial plane by using computer simulation.

2. Materials and Methods

Subject

This study was approved by the institutional review board of Niigata University Medical and Dental Hospital. We used the CT scan of a 38-year-old woman who presented to our institution for the evaluation of femoroacetabular impingement. She did not have any abnormalities of the lumbar spine; in particular, no evidence of spondylolisthesis or spondylosis was observed. The acetabula and femoral heads on both sides appeared normal on anteroposterior and lateral

radiographs. A pelvic model was reconstructed with the ZedHip system® (Lexi, Tokyo, Japan), and was used for the three-dimensional assessment of lower extremity alignment, as described previously [10,11,12].

Definition of the coordinate system of the femur

A three-dimensional bone model was established by one of the authors (NI) using CT scan images of the femur with the patient in the supine position. The coordinate system was created using this bone model, according to the following definitions. The coordinate system of the femur comprised the retrocondylar plane and the femoral axis projected on the retrocondylar plane, and was created using the discrete points of the bone model. The retrocondylar plane included the most posterior points of the medial femoral condyle and the lateral femoral condyle, as well as the most posterior points of the greater trochanter of the femur. The femoral axis was identified as a line between the knee center and the trochanteric fossa. The unit vector of the femoral coordinate system was defined as follows: the X axis was perpendicular to the retrocondylar plane, the Y axis was the line on which the femoral axis was projected on the retrocondylar plane, and the Z axis was perpendicular to the X and Y axes. The axial plane was defined as the plane containing the X axis and Z axis, the coronal plane was defined as the plane containing the X axis and Y axis, and the sagittal plane was defined the plane containing Y axis and Z axis.

Definition of the femoral neck axis

Based on previous reports of the measurement of the neck shaft angle of the femur [2,13,14], we considered the following 3 neck shaft angles: 110° as varus femur, 125° as normal femur, and 140° as valgus femur. Moreover, the FNA was measured for each femur with a different neck shaft angle, and hence, a total of 9 (3 × 3) three-dimensional femoral morphological models with different femoral neck axes were established.

Definition of the femur position

Based on our preliminary three-dimensional measurements, at least 95% of 52 patients with osteoarthritis before THA needed correction of the angle, on plain CT, to the retrocondylar plane from -10° to $+10^\circ$ (average, $-2.7 \pm 2.9^\circ$; a negative value represents extension) for flexion and extension, from -10° to $+10^\circ$ (average, $-2.2 \pm 3.6^\circ$; a negative value represents adduction) for abduction and adduction, and from -20° to $+20^\circ$ (average, $-10.3 \pm 6.6^\circ$; a negative value represents internal rotation) for external and internal rotation of the femur.

Accordingly, the flexion angle was categorized as follows: -10° , -5° , -3° , 0° (parallel to the vertical line), $+5^\circ$, and $+10^\circ$. Thereafter, abduction was assigned to each femoral model corresponding to each of the 6 different flexion angles

according to the following 6 categories: -10° , -5° , 0° , $+2^\circ$, $+5^\circ$, and $+10^\circ$. Furthermore, rotation of the femur was assigned to each femoral model corresponding to each of the 36 (6×6) different angles, according to the following 5 categories: -20° , -10° , 0° , $+10^\circ$, and $+20^\circ$ (Figure 1). Thus, we established 180 ($6 \times 6 \times 5$) three-dimensional positional conditions. Consequently, we created 1720 (9 morphological models \times 180 positional conditions) three-dimensional femoral models.

We compared the differences between true value of FNA, which was relative to the retrocondylar plane, and those from each three-dimensional femoral model. Moreover, we evaluated certain parameters, including the morphological and positional factors that affected the measured values.

Table 1: FNA values in cases with a femur neck shaft angle of 110°

Defined FNA value	FNA value with the femur at 3° of extension, 2° of adduction, and 10° of internal rotation	Maximum value*	Minimum value**	Discrepancy between the maximum value and minimum value	Extension Adduction External rotation	Change in FNA at each degree †
10	11.1	14.4	6.0	8.4	+ 0.34 + 0.05 - 0.001 to + 0.03	
20	20.9	24.1	15.6	8.5	+ 0.30 + 0.10 - 0.001 to + 0.03	
30	30.7	33.9	25.3	8.6	+ 0.27 + 0.15 - 0.001 to + 0.03	

The values in the table are presented as degrees. FNA: femoral neck anteversion, *FNA in cases where the femur was at 10° of extension, 10° of adduction, and 20° of external rotation, **FNA when the femur was at 10° of flexion, 10° of abduction, and 20° of external rotation, † : approximate value

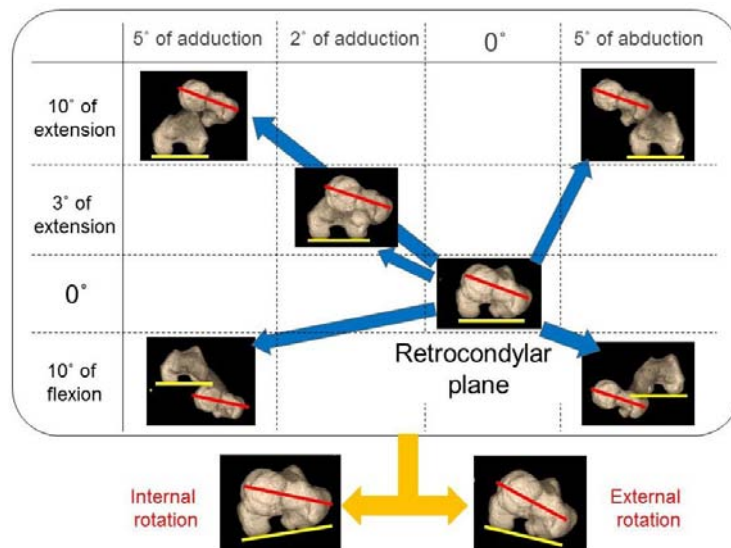


Figure 1: Definition of positional condition of the femur

The retrocondylar plane represents 0° of flexion, abduction, and external rotation.

3. Results

We observed that in cases where the neck shaft angle was larger, the measured FNA values tended to increase with an increase in the degree of extension and adduction. In contrast, in cases where the neck shaft angle was fixed, the FNA value was smaller, but the measured FNA value tended to increase

with an increase in the degree of extension and adduction (Tables 1-3). The measured FNA values increased according to the degree of extension and adduction but decreased according to the degree of flexion and abduction. In cases where the femur was adducted, the measured FNA values decreased according to the degree of internal rotation.

Table 2: FNA values in cases with a femur neck shaft angle of 125°

Defined FNA value	FNA value with the femur at 3° of extension, 2° of adduction, and 10° of internal rotation	Maximum value*	Minimum value**	Discrepancy between the maximum value and minimum value	Extension Adduction External rotation	Change in FNA at each degree †
10	11.1	14.4	6.0	8.4		+ 0.34 + 0.05 - 0.001 to + 0.03
20	20.9	24.1	15.6	8.5		+ 0.30 + 0.10 - 0.001 to + 0.03
30	30.7	33.9	25.3	8.6		+ 0.27 + 0.15 - 0.001 to + 0.03

The values in the table are presented as degrees. FNA: femoral neck anteversion, *FNA in cases where the femur was at 10° of extension, 10° of adduction, and 20° of external rotation, **FNA when the femur was at 10° of flexion, 10° of abduction, and 20° of external rotation, † : approximate value

In contrast, in cases where the femur was abducted, the measured FNA values increased according to the degree of internal rotation. Irrespective of the neck shaft angle, the measured FNA value was maximum when the femur was at 10° of extension, 10° of adduction, and 20° of external rotation. In contrast, the measured FNA value was minimum

when the femur was at 10° of flexion, 10° of abduction, and 20° of external rotation (Tables 1-3).

When the femur was at 3° of extension, 2° of adduction, and 10° of internal rotation, the average correction needed in the retrocondylar plane on plain CT was 1.8°; the discrepancy ranged from 0.7° in cases where the neck shaft angle was 110°

Table 3: FNA values in cases with a femur neck shaft angle of 140°

Defined FNA value	FNA value with the femur at 3° of extension, 2° of adduction, and 10° of internal rotation	Maximum value*	Minimum value**	Discrepancy between the maximum value and minimum value	Extension Adduction External rotation	Change in FNA at each degree †
10	13.4	25.8	-1.8	27.6		+1.05 +0.18 -0.003 to +0.09
20	22.8	35.5	7.4	28.1		+1.00 +0.35 -0.003 to +0.09
30	32.2	45.1	16.6	28.5		+0.90 +0.48 -0.003 to +0.09

The values in the table are presented as degrees. FNA: femoral neck anteversion, *FNA in cases where the femur was at 10° of extension, 10° of adduction, and 20° of external rotation, **FNA when the femur was at 10° of flexion, 10° of abduction, and 20° of external rotation, † : approximate value

and FNA was 30°, to 3.4° in cases where the neck shaft angle was 140° and FNA was 10°.

Moreover, the maximum discrepancy between the true value and measured value was 15.8° in cases where the neck shaft

angle was 140° and FNA was 10°, when the femur was at 10° of flexion, 10° of abduction, and 20° of external rotation. The largest difference between the maximum discrepancy and minimum discrepancy was 25.8° in cases with a fixed neck shaft angle and FNA of 140° and 30°, respectively, when the femur was at 10° of extension, 10° of adduction, and 20° of external rotation (Tables 1-3).

4. Discussion

Based on the current findings, we observed that the average correction needed in the retrocondylar plane on plain CT ranged from 0.7° to 3.4°, when the femur was at 3° of extension, 2° of adduction, and 10° of internal rotation. Nevertheless, the maximum discrepancy was 28.5°, which is not very small. In addition, we observed that the discrepancy affected the femur position to a greater extent when the neck shaft angle and FNA were larger. Hence, when the femur had a high neck shaft angle (valgus hip) and/or high anteversion, the measured value is likely to have a discrepancy. Furthermore, we noted that when the femur was in the flexed position, the measured value of anteversion tended to decrease. Consequently, the measured FNA value in patients with flexion contracture of the hip due to osteoarthritis may be smaller than the true value. Hence, the discrepancy in the FNA value measured from the CT axial plane, without any correction according to the retrocondylar plane, should be carefully considered.

This current study has certain limitations. One limitation is that an approximate expression of a linear function was applied to express the increasing values according to the degree of extension, adduction, and external rotation. However, the change in FNA appears to be based on a complex mathematical expression according to a trigonometric function. Hence, the approximate values used in the present study do not exactly represent the change in the measured FNA value. Moreover, the results of the present study were obtained from a computer simulation, and hence, the discrepancy between the value measured from a computer simulation and actual measured value needs to be verified.

5. Conclusion

The maximum discrepancy between the true value and the measured FNA value was 15.8°, whereas the largest difference between the maximum discrepancy and minimum discrepancy with a fixed neck shaft angle and FNA was 25.8°. In cases where the femur has a high neck shaft angle (valgus hip) and/or high anteversion, it is likely that the measured value is smaller than the actual value. Hence, it is essential to carefully consider the discrepancy of the measured value when the FNA is measured from the CT axial plane without any correction according to the retrocondylar plane.

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