

Patient's perception on leg length discrepancy after total hip arthroplasty in patients with unilateral Crowe type IV developmental dysplasia of the hip

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Research article

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Abstract

Background: The study assessed the correlation among the patients' perception on leg length discrepancy (LLD) after total hip arthroplasty (THA) in patients with unilateral Crowe type IV developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) and the four methods of measuring the leg length in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs.

Methods: 60 patients with unilateral Crowe type IV DDH were recruited in this retrospective study between January 2012 and January 2019. Four methods of measurement were used: (1) TD-TP: distance between the inferior aspect of teardrop and the midpoint of tibial plafond (TP). (2) CH-TP: distance between the center of femoral head or acetabular cup and the TP. (3) GT-TP: distance between the apex of greater trochanter and the TP. (4) FL + TL: the sum of femoral length and tibial length.

Results: Association was found among the patients' perception on LLD with difference in TD-TP (OR, 1.157), and the difference in FL + TL (OR, 1.166). The area under the curve of the difference in FL + TL and the difference TD-TP (0.704 and 0.679) was significantly higher than those of the difference in CH-TP and the difference in GT-TP (0.564 and 0.483). With the calculated threshold of LLD set at 9.0 mm, the sensitivity and specificity of the difference in TD-TP and the difference in FL + TL were 57.7%, 79.4% and 61.5%, 79.4%, respectively.

Conclusion: Patients' perception on LLD had good correlation and reliability on the difference of FL + TL and the difference of TD-TP.

Background

Leg length discrepancy (LLD) is a frequent and serious postoperative complication after total hip arthroplasty (THA) in patients with Crowe type IV developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH)[1-3] and its clinical importance is due to its associated with increased incidence of gait disorders, chronic back pain, neurological sequelae and general postoperative dissatisfaction[4]. In Crowe type IV DDH patients, it is difficult to correct LLD during THA due to the preoperative high hip dislocation[5, 6]. Though the comprehensive preoperative plan and surgical techniques, the surgeon succeeded in correcting the LLD on the radiographs. However, the patients were still not satisfied. Therefore, LLD should be divided into radiographic LLD and perceived LLD. Radiographic LLD detected in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs is the objective LLD, and the surgeon tend to focus on the importance of radiographic LLD, whereas perceived LLD is subjective LLD, and the patients pay close attention to the significance of their own perception.

In many studies, the distance between the center of femoral head and the midpoint of tibial plafond was used as the leg length (CH-TP) [7-9], they found that perceived LLD had poor correlation and reliability, low sensitivity and specificity when compared with radiographic LLD [8, 9]. However, the position of the acetabular shell will affect the length of the leg, and the distance between the center of femoral head and the midpoint of tibial plafond does not represent the true functional leg length. Woolson et al recommend

that the acetabular teardrop could be used a pelvic reference when measuring LLD because the teardrop was a separate anatomic structure, and has no effect on measurement of pelvic rotation in the vertical position[10]. Therefore, we define the distance between the inferior aspect of teardrop and the midpoint of tibial plafond was used as the leg length (TD-TP) in patients with unilateral Crowe type IV. LLD is expressed as the difference of the leg length on both sides.

In this study, four methods of measuring the leg length in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs were used, including CH-TP, TD-TP, the distance between the apex of greater trochanter and the midpoint of tibial plafond (GT-TP) and the sum of femoral length (FL) and tibial length (TL). Our hypotheses were that the perceived LLD correlate better with TD-TP and the sum of FL and TL.

Methods

The hospital's institute review board approved this study. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients for publication of this study and any accompanying images. Between January 2012 and January 2019, 60 patients with unilateral Crowe type IV DDH were recruited in this retrospective study. Patients had THA for Crowe type IV DDH. Excluded from the study were patients (1) with less than 12 months after THA, (2) with a history of surgery for lumbar, pelvis, hip, knee and lower legs, (3) with severe hip osteoarthritis or DDH of contralateral side, (4) with residual DDH (infection and trauma) of the operative side, (5) with adduction or flexion contracture of the hip, (6) with knee flexion deformity or severe knee osteoarthritis, (7) with history of cerebral palsy and poliomyelitis.

Surgery

All THA were performed by a single surgeon in the lateral decubitus position, with posterolateral approach. The procedure has been described in detail in our previous studies[3, 11, 12]. A cementless acetabular shell that was fixed by two screws was placed at the level of the true acetabulum. If the hip was hard reduction, the shortening subtrochanteric osteotomy (SSTO) was performed. cerclage wiring (two or three steel wire) was done around the location of the osteotomy to prevent fractures. A sleeve or cone was chosen based on the proximal femoral intramedullary morphology, and the femoral component was selected as the one that best matched the femoral intramedullary canal. The Pinnacle acetabular shell, Biolox delta ceramic liner and femoral head, a S-ROM femoral stem with proximal sleeve or cone (DePuy, Warsaw, Indiana, USA) was used in all patients.

They were asked about their perception of the leg lengths. We asked patients, "Do you experience any uncomfortable feelings about the length of your legs?" and enable them to choose one of three answers: "comfortable," "uncomfortable because I feel the operative leg too short," and "uncomfortable because I feel the operative leg too long[13]."

All patients were evaluated using the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs. Each leg was internally rotated (15 degree) to ensure that the patella located anteriorly. A Revolution XR/d digital imaging system (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI) with the standard radiographic procedure was used. Six

images were generated to acquire a full-length standing anteroposterior radiograph of the lower extremities. All images were combined into a whole limb image. All the radiographs were viewed and measured on a picture archiving and communication system (PACS, UniWeb Viewer, version 4.0, EBM technologies).

We used the following definitions for measuring the length (Fig.1): (1) TD-TP: distance between the inferior aspect of teardrop and the midpoint of tibial plafond. (2) CH-TP: distance between the center of femoral head or acetabular cup and the midpoint of tibial plafond. (3) GT-TP: distance between the apex of greater trochanter and the midpoint of tibial plafond. (4) Femoral length (FL): distance between the inferior aspect of teardrop and the articular surface of medial femoral condyle. (5) Tibial length (TL): distance between the center of the tibial intercondylar eminence and the midpoint of tibial plafond. The leg length of sectional measurement is the sum of FL and TL (FL + TL).

The actual value for each measurement was obtained by calibration using the known diameter of the ceramic femoral head. Two independence investigators (YQD and JMS), who were already trained in PACS measurement, performed the radiographic measurements. The mean of both measurements was the final value. All of the measurements were repeated four weeks later to assess the intra-observer reliability.

Statistical analysis

The intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was used to determine the variations of the different measurements. Categorical data were compared using a chi-squared test. The paired samples t test or Wilcoxon test was used to compare continuous data between the operative and contralateral sides. The independent-samples t test or Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare continuous data between the perception and no perception on LLD. Multiple logistic regression was used to investigate the correlation between the radiographic LLD and perceived LLD. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were generated to determine the value of each measurement for radiographic LLD. All tests were performed using SPSS version 26 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY) for Mac. A p-value < 0.05 was considered significant in all analysis.

Results

The detailed data of patients are presented in Table 1. The differences in FL, TL, TD-TP, CH-TP, GT-TP, FL + TL are presented in Table 2. The statistically significant differences were identified in the difference of TD-TP (P =0.018) and the difference of FL + TL (P =0.009) between the patients with no perception on LLD and the patients with perception on LLD. In multiple logistic regression (Table 3), no correlation was found among the perception on LLD and the difference in CH-TP (P =0.263), and the difference in GT-TP (P =0.870). Association was found among the patients' perception on LLD with difference in TD-TP (adjusted odds ratio 1.157, P =0.021), and the difference in FL + TL (adjusted odds ratio 1.166, P =0.012).

The ROC curves (Fig. 2) showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of the difference in FL + TL and the difference TD-TP (0.704; 95% confidence interval, 0.562 to 0.845 and 0.679; 95% confidence interval, 0.541 to 0.817, respectively) were significantly higher than those of the difference in CH-TP and the difference in GT-TP (0.564; 95% confidence interval, 0.403 to 0.721 and 0.483; 95% confidence interval, 0.332 to 0.845, respectively). With the calculated threshold of LLD set at 9.0 mm, the sensitivity and specificity of the difference in TD-TP and the difference in FL + TL were 57.7%, 79.4% and 61.5%, 79.4%, respectively.

Both the intraobserver and the interobserver agreement were found to be nearly perfect for all of the measurements (Table 4).

Discussion

This retrospective study investigated the correlation between the patients' perception on LLD and different variables measured in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs after primary THA. In multiple logistic regression and The ROC curves, perceived LLD was associated with the difference in TD-TP and the difference in FL + TL. The sensitivity and specificity of the difference in TD-TP and the difference in FL + TL were 57.7%, 79.4% and 61.5%, 79.4%, respectively when the calculated thresholds of the difference in TD-TP and the difference in FL + TL were set at 9.0 mm.

The pelvic radiograph is widely used for LLD detection in clinical practice because of its simplicity and its low radiation exposure. In patients with unilateral DDH may present with LLD derived from both the femur and the tibia[14, 15]. Using the pelvic radiograph to predict LLD is not reliable. Zhang et al. [14] recommended that the use of full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs for LLD detection is advisable for patients with DDH because of its good accuracy and reliability.

The center of the femoral head is used as landmark for LLD measurement in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs[7-9]. However, the center of the femoral head in the operative side may be affected by the position of the acetabular shell. For the patients with Crowe type IV DDH in our institute, the acetabular shell was located in the posterior and inferior position of the true acetabulum[12]. The height of the center of the acetabular shell in operative side was lower than that in the contralateral side, which may cause the difference of CH-TP to be inconsistent with the patients' perception on LLD. Many studies also confirmed the patients' perception on the difference of CH-TP had poor correlation and reliability in primary THA[8, 9].

In our study, the patients' perception on the difference of GT-TP had also poor correlation and reliability. GT-TP was influenced by many factors, such as the SSTO and the femorotibial angle. In the setting of Crowe type IV DDH, SSTO may be necessary to safely reduce the hip to the true acetabulum, mitigate hip soft-tissue contractions and protect the neurovascular structures[11, 16]. The GT-TP in operative side after SSTO was significantly shorter than that contralateral side. In patients with Crowe type IV DDH, the femoral head was dislocated outwards and upward. In order to keep the leg alignment perpendicular to

the ground, the valgus knee deformity was very common in the operative side. Therefore, the difference of GT-TP had poor accuracy and reliability on the true LLD and patients' perception on LLD.

As described in most literature, LLD is defined as the difference of the distance between a femoral and a pelvic landmark on both sides [4, 17]. As a pelvic reference, the teardrop is used in many study [13, 17]. Because the teardrop is less affected by the position of the pelvis, it is more reliable than other pelvic landmarks. In our study, we found the difference of the TD-TP and the difference of FL + TL had good correlation and reliability on patients' perception. Sectional measurement of the sum of FL and TL had a fair performance (AUC: 0.704) in the patients' perception on LLD. However, the AUC of the difference of the TD-TP was only 0.679. The difference may be caused by valgus knee deformity in the operative side.

There is a broad consensus that less than 10 mm of LLD on radiographs is clinical acceptable [18, 19]. It also had been demonstrated previously that 10 mm inequality results in activation of compensatory mechanisms, such as a functional scoliosis or contraction of gluteus medius, which continues to increase in proportion to the imposed LLD [18, 20]. Lawrence et al. [21] proposed that no alterations in body posture or mechanics were activated at LLD of 6 mm and below. The study results in pelvic radiograph of Fujita et al. [13] show that 7 mm may be a reasonable threshold for reducing the residual discomfort. In our study, LLD of 9.0 mm may be a cutoff value to assess whether the patients' perception on LLD, and the sensitivity and specificity of the difference in FL + TL and the difference in TD-TP were 57.7%, 79.4% and 61.5%, 79.4%, respectively.

The limitations of the study were (1) no data of preoperative LLD that might influence postoperative patient's perception, and (2) no data of pelvic obliquity that was important for the postoperative patient's perception on LLD. Zhang et al [22] found the pelvic obliquity changes significantly in the first year after THA in patients with DDH. Therefore, we selected the patients with at least 12 months after THA, in order to reduce the influence of pelvic obliquity on LLD.

Conclusion

This study showed that patients' perception on LLD had good correlation and reliability on the difference of FL + TL and the difference of TD-TP on both sides in the full-length standing anteroposterior radiographs. The calculated threshold of the difference in FL + TL and the difference in TD-TP was set at 9.0 mm to assess whether the patients' perception on LLD.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The Ethics Committee of our hospital, General Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army, approved the study protocol. All the study participants provided written informed consent for the study.

Consent for publication

Written informed consent was obtained from all patients for publication of this study and any accompanying images.

Availability of date and materials

The data will be made available from the authors upon reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' contributions

YGZ and MN conceptualized and designed the study, YQD and JMS drafted the initial manuscript, analyzed and interpreted the data and revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. JYS, YQD and JMS were involved in the data collection and analysis. CX, NM and YGZ coordinated and supervised data collection, critically reviewed. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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Abbreviations

LLD: Leg length discrepancy; THA: Total hip arthroplasty; DDH: Developmental dislocation of the hip; CH: The center of femoral head; TP: The midpoint of tibial plafond; TD: Teardrop; GT: Greater trochanter; FL: Femoral length; TL: Tibial length; SSTO: Subtrochanteric shortening osteotomy; PACS: Picture archiving and communication system; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic; AUC: The area under the curve.

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Tables

Table 1. Patient characteristics.

Variable	No Perception on LLD
Patients (n)	34
Gender (n)	
Male	3
Female	31
Age (years)	37.7 ± 11.7
Height (cm)	159.2 ± 6.7
Weight (kg)	55.8 ± 9.9
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.0 ± 3.2
Side (n)	
Right	14
Left	20

LLD, leg length discrepancy; BMI, body mass index.

Table 2. Difference of variables on both sides.

Variable	No Perception on LLD	Perception on LLD	<i>P</i> values
Difference in FL	10.5 ± 7.7	11.0 ± 8.3	0.807
Difference in TL	5.8 ± 3.8	5.2 ± 4.4	0.474
Difference in TD-TP	6.5 ± 4.3	10.3 ± 7.5	0.018
Difference in CH-TP	9.9 ± 7.5	12.5 ± 9.7	0.412
Difference in GT-TP	19.1 ± 11.3	19.3 ± 13.4	0.958
Difference in FL + TL	6.5 ± 4.7	10.7 ± 7.5	0.009

LLD, leg length discrepancy; FL, femoral length; TL, tibial length; CH, center of femoral head; TP, the midpoint of tibial plafond; TD, inferior aspect of teardrop; GT, apex of greater trochanter.

Table 3. Results of multiple logistic regression.

Variable	Adjusted Odds Ratio*	95% confidence interval	<i>P</i> values
Difference in TD-TP	1.157	1.022 to 1.310	0.021
Difference in CH-TP	1.038	0.973 to 1.107	0.263
Difference in GT-TP	0.996	0.953 to 1.042	0.870
Difference in FL + TL	1.166	1.035 to 1.315	0.012

FL, femoral length; TL, tibial length; CH, center of femoral head; TP, the midpoint of tibial plafond; TD, inferior aspect of teardrop; GT, apex of greater trochanter.

Table 4. Intraobserver and interobserver variations of measurements.

Variable	Intraobserver (ICC)	Interobserver (ICC)
Difference in TD-TP	0.89	0.85
Difference in CH-TP	0.85	0.84
Difference in GT-TP	0.88	0.86
Difference in FL + TL	0.92	0.90

ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient, FL, femoral length; TL, tibial length; CH, center of femoral head; TP, the midpoint of tibial plafond; TD, inferior aspect of teardrop; GT, apex of greater trochanter.

Figures



Figure 1

The full-length standing anteroposterior radiograph. (A) TD-TP: distance between the inferior aspect of teardrop (TD) and the midpoint of tibial plateau (TP). (B) CH-TP: distance between the center of femoral head (CH) or acetabular cup and the midpoint of tibial plateau. (C) GT-TP: distance between the apex of greater trochanter (GT) and the midpoint of tibial plateau. (D) femoral length (FL): distance between the

inferior aspect of teardrop and the articular surface of medial femoral condyle. (E) tibial length (TL): distance between the center of the tibial intercondylar eminence and the midpoint of tibial plafond.

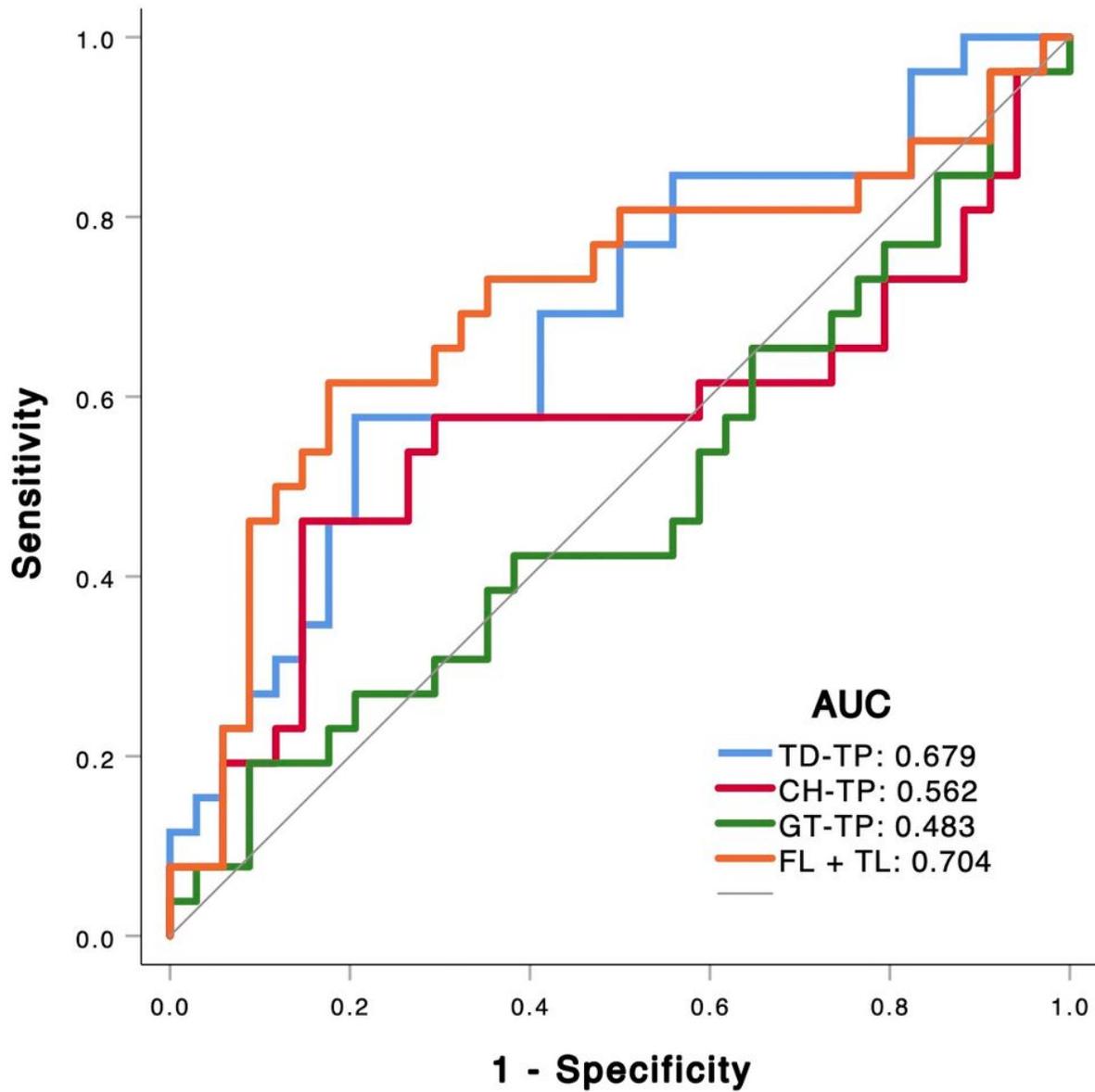


Figure 2

The ROC curves for each measurement for radiographic LLD.