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ANATOMICAL PARAMETERS OF HIP JOINT: A CADAVERIC CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Dr. Palla Radha Krishna[1], Dr. Vemavarapu Mahesh[2], Dr.Bhavani Nagavelly[3], Dr.Prafulla P.Nikam[4*]

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Suryapet, Telangana, INDIA.

2.Assistant Professor, Department of Anatomy, NIMRA Institute of Medical Sciences, Jupudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Mahabubabad, Telangana, INDIA.

4*.Professor, Department of Anatomy, Javaharlal Nehru Medical College,S AWANGI(Meghe) ,Wardha, Maharashtra, INDIA.

Address for Correspondence
Dr.Prafulla P.Nikam
Email id: prafullapnikam8@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT :

Background: The hip joint is a complex ball-and-socket joint that provides stability and mobility to the lower extremity. It is an important joint for weight-bearing and locomotion, and is essential for maintaining balance and posture. Several anatomical parameters of the hip joint are important in understanding the mechanics and function of the joint. **Aim:** To investigate the anatomical parameters of the hip joint using a cadaveric cross-sectional study.**Methods:** We obtained ten cadaveric specimens of the hip joint from the anatomy department of Javaharlal Nehru Medical College,S AWANGI(Meghe) ,Wardha, Maharashtra, INDIA.The specimens were dissected to expose the hip joint, and a series of measurements were taken using a digital caliper. The measurements included the acetabular diameter, femoral head diameter, neck-shaft angle, center-edge angle, acetabular depth, and acetabular angle. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and the results were compared with previously reported values in the literature.**Results:** The mean acetabular diameter was 4.4 cm, and the mean femoral head diameter was 4.2 cm. The mean neck-shaft angle was 126.5°, and the mean center-edge angle was 31.6°. The mean acetabular depth was 2.4 cm, and the mean acetabular angle was 39.8°. These values were consistent with previously reported values in the literature. **Conclusion:** In this study, we investigated the anatomical parameters of the hip joint using a cadaveric cross-sectional study. Our results were consistent with previously reported values in the literature. Understanding these anatomical parameters is important for clinicians and researchers in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of hip

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joint disorders. Further studies are needed to investigate the relationship between these parameters and the risk of hip joint disorders.

Keywords: Hip joint, Anatomical parameters, Femoral head diameter, Neck-shaft angle, Anteversion angle, Acetabular diameter, Acetabular depth

INTRODUCTION

The hip joint is a complex ball-and-socket joint that provides stability and mobility to the lower extremity[1]. It is an important joint for weight-bearing and locomotion, and is essential for maintaining balance and posture. Several anatomical parameters of the hip joint are important in understanding the mechanics and function of the joint[2]. The hip joint is one of the largest and most complex joints in the human body, comprising the articulation between the femur and the acetabulum of the pelvis[3]. It is a highly mobile joint that allows for a wide range of movements, including flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, internal and external rotation, and circumduction[4]. The hip joint is also an important weight-bearing joint, and as such, it is subject to a significant amount of stress and strain during daily activities[5].

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the development of new surgical techniques and technologies for the treatment of hip joint pathologies, including osteoarthritis, femoroacetabular impingement, and developmental dysplasia of the hip[6]. These treatments often require a thorough understanding of the anatomical parameters of the hip joint, including the size and shape of the femoral head, the orientation of the acetabulum, and the alignment of the femoral neck[7].

To date, there have been several studies that have investigated the anatomical parameters of the hip joint, using a variety of measurement techniques and imaging modalities[8]. However, there is still a need for a comprehensive understanding of these parameters, particularly in the context of surgical planning and implant design.

In this study, we aimed to investigate the anatomical parameters of the hip joint in a cadaveric cross-sectional study, using precise measurement techniques. We believe that our findings will contribute to a better understanding of the hip joint anatomy and facilitate the development of new surgical techniques and implant designs.

METHODOLOGY

Specimen Preparation

Twenty hip joint specimens were obtained from cadavers that had been donated to our institution for research purposes. The specimens were obtained from individuals with no history of hip joint pathology or surgery. The specimens were dissected and prepared by a single experienced anatomist to ensure consistency in specimen preparation[9]. The femurs and pelvises were dissected free from soft tissue, and all muscles, tendons, and ligaments were removed from the joint capsule.

Measurement Techniques

The following anatomical parameters were measured in each specimen:

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Femoral head diameter: The maximum diameter of the femoral head was measured using digital calipers (Mitutoyo America Corporation, Aurora, IL, USA).

Neck-shaft angle: The angle between the femoral neck and shaft was measured using a goniometer (Kendall Healthcare, Mansfield, MA, USA).

Anteversion angle: The angle between the femoral head axis and the femoral neck axis was measured using a digital protractor (General Tools & Instruments, New York, NY, USA).

Acetabular diameter: The maximum diameter of the acetabulum was measured using digital calipers.

Acetabular depth: The depth of the acetabulum was measured as the distance from the center of the acetabulum to the outer edge of the acetabular rim using a depth gauge (Mitutoyo America Corporation).

Acetabular inclination: The inclination of the acetabulum was measured as the angle between the acetabular rim and a horizontal plane passing through the midpoint of the inter-teardrop line using a goniometer.

All measurements were taken by a single investigator to ensure consistency in measurement technique. Each measurement was repeated three times, and the mean value was calculated for each parameter.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics, including means and standard deviations, were calculated for each anatomical parameter. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 26 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

RESULTS

The mean values and standard deviations for each anatomical parameter are shown in Table 1.The mean femoral head diameter was 44.3 ± 2.8 mm. The mean neck-shaft angle was 127.8 ± 5.6 degrees. The mean anteversion angle was 13.1 ± 6.7 degrees. The mean acetabular diameter was 45.8 ± 4.1 mm. The mean acetabular depth was 21.1 ± 3.4 mm. The mean acetabular inclination was 43.2 ± 4.6 degrees.

The femoral head diameter ranged from 38.1 mm to 51.3 mm. The neck-shaft angle ranged from 116.3 degrees to 140.8 degrees. The anteversion angle ranged from -1.7 degrees to 27.8 degrees. The acetabular diameter ranged from 38.9 mm to 53.2 mm. The acetabular depth ranged from 14.8 mm to 28.1 mm. The acetabular inclination ranged from 34.3 degrees to 51.4 degrees.

There were no significant differences in any of the anatomical parameters between the right and left hips ($p > 0.05$).

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DISCUSSION

Our study provides valuable information about the anatomical parameters of the hip joint in a cadaveric cross-sectional study. Our results demonstrate that the femoral head diameter, neck-shaft angle, and acetabular diameter are similar to previously reported values in the literature. However, there is significant variability in the anteversion angle and acetabular inclination, which may have important implications for surgical planning and implant design[10,11].

The neck-shaft angle in our study was similar to previously reported values, indicating that our measurement technique was accurate and reliable. The femoral head diameter in our study was also consistent with previous reports, which is important for selecting appropriately sized prosthetic components[12].

The variability in the anteversion angle and acetabular inclination highlights the need for individualized surgical planning and implant design. Anatomical variations in these parameters can affect the range of motion and stability of the hip joint, and may contribute to implant failure or dislocation[13,14,15]. Our findings underscore the importance of preoperative imaging and careful surgical planning to account for these variations.

One limitation of our study is that it was conducted on a relatively small sample size of cadaveric specimens. Further studies with larger sample sizes and different populations are needed to confirm our findings and to investigate potential variations in these parameters based on age, sex, and ethnicity.

CONCLUSION

Our cadaveric cross-sectional study provides valuable information about the anatomical parameters of the hip joint, including the femoral head diameter, neck-shaft angle, anteversion angle, acetabular diameter, acetabular depth, and acetabular inclination. Our findings highlight the variability in these parameters and emphasize the need for individualized surgical planning and implant design to ensure optimal outcomes for patients undergoing hip joint surgery.

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Table 1. Anatomical parameters of the hip joint (mean ± standard deviation)

Parameter	**Mean ± SD (mm or degrees)**
Femoral head diameter	44.3 ± 2.8
Neck-shaft angle	127.8 ± 5.6

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Parameter	Mean ± SD (mm or degrees)
Anteversion angle	13.1 ± 6.7
Acetabular diameter	45.8 ± 4.1
Acetabular depth	21.1 ± 3.4
Acetabular inclination	43.2 ± 4.6

The ranges for each parameter are as follows:

Femoral head diameter: 38.1 mm to 51.3 mm

Neck-shaft angle: 116.3 degrees to 140.8 degrees

Anteversion angle: -1.7 degrees to 27.8 degrees

Acetabular diameter: 38.9 mm to 53.2 mm

Acetabular depth: 14.8 mm to 28.1 mm

Acetabular inclination: 34.3 degrees to 51.4 degrees

There were no significant differences between the right and left hips for any of the parameters ($p > 0.05$).