

What MRI Findings Predict Failure 10 Years After Surgery for Femoroacetabular Impingement?

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Abstract

Background Magnetic resonance arthrogram (MRA) with radial cuts is presently the best available preoperative imaging study to evaluate chondrolabral lesions in the setting of femoroacetabular impingement (FAI). Existing followup studies for surgical treatment of FAI have evaluated predictors of treatment failure based on preoperative clinical examination, intraoperative findings, and conventional radiography. However, to our knowledge, no study has examined whether any preoperative findings on MRA images might be associated with failure of surgical treatment of FAI in the long term.

Questions/purposes The purposes of this study were (1) to identify the preoperative MRA findings that are

associated with conversion to THA, any progression of osteoarthritis, and/or a Harris hip score of < 80 points after acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction through a surgical hip dislocation (SHD) for FAI at a minimum 10-year followup; and (2) identify the age of patients with symptomatic FAI when these secondary degenerative findings were detected on preoperative radial MRAs.

Methods We retrospectively studied 121 patients (146 hips) who underwent acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction through SHD for symptomatic anterior FAI between July 2001 and March 2003. We excluded 35 patients (37 hips) with secondary FAI after previous surgery and 11 patients (12 hips) with Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease. All patients underwent preoperative MRA to further specify chondrolabral lesions except in 19 patients (32 hips) including 17 patients (20 hips) who presented with an MRI from an external institution taken with a different protocol, 10 patients with no preoperative MRA because the patients had already been operated on the contralateral side with a similar appearance, and two patients (two hips) refused MRA because of claustrophobia. This resulted in 56 patients (65 hips) with idiopathic FAI and a preoperative MRA. Of those, three patients (three hips) did not have minimal 10-year followup (one patient died; two hips with followup between 5 and 6 years). The remaining patients were evaluated clinically and radiographically at a mean followup of 11 years (range, 10–13 years). Thirteen pathologic radiographic findings on the preoperative MRA were evaluated for an association with the following endpoints using Cox regression analysis: conversion to THA, radiographic evidence of any progression of osteoarthritis, and/or a Harris hip score of < 80. The age of the patient when each degenerative pattern was found on the preoperative MRA was recorded.

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Results The following MRI findings were associated with one or more of our predefined failure endpoints: cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference had a hazard ratio (HR) of 4.6 (95% confidence interval [CI], 3.6–5.6; $p = 0.003$) compared with a damage of less than 60°, presence of an acetabular rim cyst had a HR of 4.1 (95% CI, 3.1–5.2; $p = 0.008$) compared with hips without these cysts, and presence of a sabertooth osteophyte had a HR of 3.2 (95% CI, 2.3–4.2; $p = 0.013$) compared with hips without a sabertooth osteophyte. The degenerative pattern associated with the youngest patient age when detected on preoperative MRA was the sabertooth osteophyte (lower quartile 27 years) followed by cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference (28 years) and the presence of an acetabular rim bone cyst (31 years).

Conclusions Preoperative MRAs with radial cuts reveal important findings that may be associated with future failure of surgical treatment for FAI. Most of these factors are not visible on conventional radiographs or standard hip MRIs. Preoperative MRA evaluation is therefore strongly recommended on a routine basis for patients undergoing these procedures. Findings associated with conversion to arthroplasty, radiographic evidence of any progression of osteoarthritis, and/or a Harris hip score of < 80 points should be incorporated into the decision-making process in patients being evaluated for joint-preserving hip surgery.

Level of Evidence Level III, therapeutic study.

Introduction

Surgical treatment of femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) can result in decreased hip pain, improved hip function, and prevention of progression of osteoarthritis or conversion to THA in mid- and long-term followup [31, 45, 61, 62]. Several factors have been identified that can adversely affect the outcome of acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction by open surgical hip dislocation (SHD) or arthroscopy [31, 45, 59, 61, 62]. These factors have been derived from demographic information, conventional radiography, and intraoperative findings [6, 31, 53, 61, 62]. Interestingly, none of these factors is based on magnetic resonance arthrography (MRA) despite the importance of this imaging modality in the standard imaging workup of patients with FAI [2, 38, 57].

The presence of osteoarthritis, reflected by a decrease in joint space width (Tönnis Grade > 0), is a consistently identified negative predictor for surgical outcome [31, 45, 61, 62]. Often, subtle secondary degenerative findings are present before joint space narrowing or loss of cartilage [42, 60]. These findings, including chondrolabral lesions, paralabral cysts, and subtle osteophytes, are more

reliably detected on radial MRI of the hip [28, 34, 60]. These degenerative features have never been evaluated looking for an association with long-term outcomes after surgical treatment of FAI. In addition, it is not known when these degenerative changes can first be seen using MRA. More detailed knowledge about MRA-based degenerative changes in hips designated for surgical correction of FAI would help refine surgical indications, optimize long-term results, and provide guidance to the surgeon when counseling patients about realistic expectations of surgery.

The aims of this study were therefore (1) to identify the preoperative arthro-MRA findings associated with an unfavorable outcome (defined as conversion to THA, radiographic evidence of any progression of osteoarthritis, and/or a Harris hip score of < 80 points) after acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction for FAI using SHD with a minimum followup of 10 years; and (2) to detect the age of the patients when these secondary degenerative alterations were detected on preoperative radial MRAs.

Patients and Methods

We retrospectively studied 121 patients (146 hips) who underwent acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of

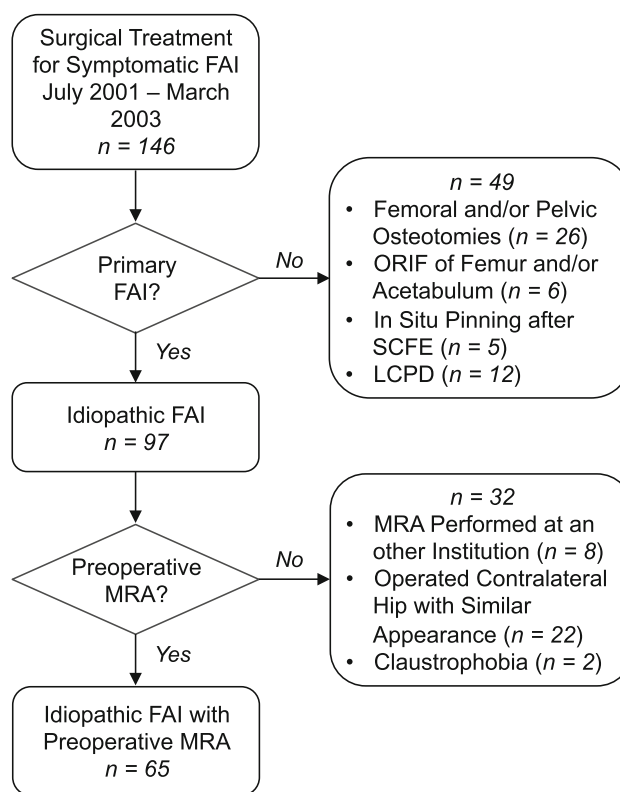


Fig. 1 Overview of the study population. ORIF = open reduction and internal fixation; SCFE = slipped capital femoral epiphysis; LCPD = Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease; MRA = magnetic resonance arthrogram.

the femoral head-neck junction through SHD for symptomatic anterior FAI between July 2001 and March 2003 (Fig. 1). Of these, we excluded 35 patients (37 hips) with secondary FAI after previous surgery: femoral and/or pelvic osteotomies (26 hips), open reduction and internal fixation of the femur and/or acetabulum (six hips), and in situ pinning after slipped capital femoral epiphysis (five hips). Eleven patients (12 hips) with Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease were also excluded. This left a subset of 75 patients (97 hips) with “idiopathic” FAI. During the period in question, generally all patients underwent preoperative MRA according to our protocol at our institution to further specify chondrolabral lesions. We did not repeat such a standardized MRA in patients who presented with an MRI from an external institution taken with a different protocol (17 patients [20 hips]). In 10 hips no preoperative MRA was done because the patients had already been operated on the contralateral side with a similar appearance. Two patients (two hips) refused the MRI because of claustrophobia. This resulted in a subset of 56 patients (65 hips)

with idiopathic FAI and a preoperative MRA. Two patients (two hips) were lost to followup between 5 and 6 years after surgery without any progression of osteoarthritis or conversion to THA. These patients presented with a good clinical result (Harris hip score of 90 for both hips) at the most recent followup. One patient (one hip) died 8 years postoperatively from a cause unrelated to surgery. All three patients (three hips) without a minimal followup of 10 years were included in the statistical analysis to evaluate the association of MRA findings with outcome. The remaining 53 patients (62 hips) had a minimum 10-year followup (average, 11 years; range, 10–13 years).

FAI was diagnosed using established criteria based on a combination of clinical examination findings, conventional radiographic imaging, and MRI [2, 38, 66]. Mean age of the patients was 32 ± 9 years (range, 15–52 years). There were 38 male patients (68%) and 40 right hips (62%). The mean body mass index of the patients was 25 ± 4 kg/m² (range, 18–35 kg/m²). Four patients (five hips) were diagnosed with isolated cam-type FAI, six patients (six hips)

Table 1. Clinical results preoperatively and at a minimum of 10-year followup

Parameters (best-worst score possible)	Subcategories	Preoperative	10-year followup	p value
Anterior impingement test (percent positive)	–	94	39	< 0.001
ROM	Flexion	103 ± 11 (85–130)	98 ± 9 (80–120)	0.040
	Extension	2 ± 5 (0–20)	4 ± 3 (0–10)	0.055
	Internal rotation	15 ± 10 (0–40)	18 ± 10 (0–45)	0.053
	External rotation	29 ± 11 (5–60)	29 ± 13 (5–60)	0.719
	Abduction	31 ± 9 (10–50)	42 ± 11 (5–60)	< 0.001
	Adduction	20 ± 8 (0–35)	21 ± 7 (3–45)	0.715
Harris hip score [20] (0–100)	Total	–	91 ± 11 (44–100)	–
	Number of hips (percentage) with excellent result (90–100)	–	37 (57%)	–
	Number of hips (percentage) with good result (80–89)	–	12 (18%)	–
	Number of hips (percentage) with fair result (70–79)	–	5 (8%)	–
	Number of hips (percentage) with poor result (< 70)*	–	11 (17%)	–
Merle d’Aubigné-Postel score [3] (18–0)	Total	15.2 ± 1.4 (9–17)	16.6 ± 1.4 (12–18)	< 0.001
	Pain (6–0)	3.8 ± 0.7 (2–5)	5.0 ± 0.9 (3–6)	< 0.001
	Mobility (6–0)	5.8 ± 0.5 (4–6)	5.8 ± 0.4 (5–6)	0.625
	Walking ability (6–0)	5.6 ± 0.7 (2–6)	5.8 ± 0.4 (4–6)	0.308
WOMAC [7] (0–100)		–	7 ± 13 (0–59)	–
	Pain (0–100)	–	7 ± 12 (0–50)	–
	Stiffness (0–100)	–	10 ± 14 (0–55)	–
	Function (0–100)	–	6 ± 13 (0–63)	–
SF-12 [16, 71]	Physical component scale (100–0)	–	52 ± 8 (24–61)	–
	Mental component scale (100–0)	–	50 ± 10 (20–63)	–
UCLA score [73] (10–0)		–	8 ± 2 (2–10)	–

For the following patient-reported outcomes, no preoperative data were available: the Harris hip score, WOMAC, SF-12, and the UCLA score; values of continuous parameters are expressed as mean ± SD with range in parentheses; *including the patients who underwent THA.

with isolated pincer-type FAI, and 46 patients (54 hips) with mixed-type (combined cam and pincer lesions) FAI. Diagnosis of FAI type was based on the intraoperative dynamic examination of the hip and the following criteria: cam-type FAI was defined by an α angle exceeding 50° [49] on the axial radiograph. Pincer-type FAI was defined by a lateral center-edge angle exceeding 40° [63, 69], a positive crossover sign [56], or persistent, intraoperatively visualized pincer-type impingement after offset correction.

All patients underwent correction of their FAI pathomorphology through a SHD, an intermuscular and internervous surgical approach that allows safe surgical dislocation of the hip without iatrogenic muscle damage [19]. The detailed surgical technique is described elsewhere [17, 65]. Briefly, patients were positioned in the lateral decubitus position. Through a straight lateral incision, the Gibson interval between the gluteus maximus and medius muscle was exposed. After a digastric trochanteric osteotomy, the hip capsule was then exposed in the interval between the piriformis and the gluteus minimus muscles. By cutting the round ligament, the hip can be safely dislocated. Pincer-type FAI was corrected by surgically detaching the labrum along the area of excessive acetabular coverage and resecting the excessive acetabular rim (acetabuloplasty). Cam-type FAI was corrected by addressing the abnormal asphericity on the femoral head-neck junction (osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction). In the 54 hips with mixed-type FAI, combined acetabuloplasty with osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck

junction was performed. The six hips with isolated pincer-type FAI underwent acetabuloplasty only and the five hips with isolated cam-type FAI underwent osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction only. All patients underwent labral refixation using bone anchors with non-absorbable sutures (G II Titanium Anchor; DePuy, Mitek, Norwood, MA, USA). Once all corrections were completed, impingement-free ROM was verified, aiming for a minimum of 20° of internal rotation in 90° of flexion. After closure of the capsule, the trochanteric fragment was reattached using two to three 3.5-mm cortical screws. Immediate postoperative continuous passive motion (CPM) of the hip was administered daily during the time of hospitalization to prevent intraarticular adhesions. CPM was applied for 1 hour three times a day with flexion limited to 90°. The mean duration of hospitalization was 7 ± 2 days (range, 4–11 days). Patients were maintained on partial weightbearing of 15 to 20 kg until full healing of the trochanteric osteotomy was confirmed radiographically. The mean trochanteric healing time was 62 ± 16 days (range, 43–148 days) with two patients (two hips) needing revision surgery for trochanteric refixation. Once trochanteric osteotomy healing was confirmed, abductor training was initiated.

Clinical examination was performed at 6 weeks, 12 weeks, and 1 year postoperatively and at least every 5 years thereafter. Examination included a full goniometric ROM assessment and evaluation with the anterior impingement test (Table 1).

Table 2. Pre- and postoperative radiographic data

Parameters	Preoperative	Postoperative	p value
Tönnis grade of osteoarthritis (number of hips [percent of hips])* [68]			
Grade 0	50 (77)	41 (63)	0.0217
Grade 1	14 (22)	19 (29)	
Grade 2	1 (2)	4 (6)	
Grade 3	0 (0)	1 (2)	
Lateral center-edge angle (degrees) [72]	30 ± 7 (18–46)	25 ± 7 (12–44)	< 0.001
Acetabular index (degrees) [68]	3 ± 6 (–11–17)	7 ± 7 (–6–25)	< 0.001
Extrusion index (percent) [44]	20 ± 6 (6–32)	25 ± 6 (8–37)	< 0.001
ACM angle (degrees) [9, 24]	44 ± 4 (33–55)	43 ± 6 (34–56)	0.020
Crossover sign (number of hips [percent of hips]) (percent positive) [56]	31 (48)	13 (20)	0.001
Retroversion index [66] (percent of hips with positive crossover sign [56])	28 ± 17 (8–52)	15 ± 8 (6–48)	0.144
Posterior wall sign (number of hips [percent of hips]) (percent positive) [56]	54 (83)	56 (86)	0.392
Ischial spine sign (number of hips [percent of hips]) (percent) [26]	26 (40)	30 (46)	0.387
Caudocranial coverage (percent)	81 ± 8 (64–100)	75 ± 8 (57–91)	< 0.001
Anterior coverage (percent)	24 ± 6 (11–37)	18 ± 6 (9–35)	< 0.001
Posterior coverage (percent)	43 ± 8 (27–64)	42 ± 9 (25–64)	0.532
Axial alpha angle (degrees) [49]	61 ± 12 (37–85)	46 ± 8 (30–76)	< 0.001

Values of continuous parameters are expressed as mean ± SD with range in parentheses; *comparison of preoperative status and most recent followup; ACM = angle of Idelberger and Frank.

Radiographic evaluation consisted of an AP pelvic radiograph taken in a standardized manner and a cross-table lateral view [66]. One of us not involved in the surgical care of the patients (SDS) assessed 13 parameters pre- and postoperatively on the AP pelvis radiograph using Hip²Norm (University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland) [64, 67, 74], validated and reliable software for description of the pathomorphology of the hip (Table 2). All patients underwent previously described standard MRI of the hip with intraarticular contrast agent [33]. The scans were

carried out on a Siemens Vision 1.5-T high field scanner (Erlangen, Germany) using a flexible surface coil after fluoroscopic-guided intraarticular injection of saline-diluted gadolinium-DTPA (Dotarem 1:200; Guerbert AG, Paris, France). Standard axial, sagittal, and coronal proton density-weighted (PDW) and T1-weighted sequences were obtained. In addition, to assess the whole joint, a radial PDW sequence was used in which all slices were oriented orthogonal to the femoral neck and head. These slices were based on a sagittal oblique localizer, which was marked on

Table 3. Description of the evaluated morphological MRA features including the results of reliability and reproducibility analysis

Parameter	Description	Kappa intraobserver 1	Kappa intraobserver 2	Kappa interobserver
Cockscomb osteophyte	Beginning, subtle osteophyte formation at the superior to superoposterior femoral head neck junction [21, 25, 47]	0.91 (0.73–1.0)	0.90 (0.69–1.0)	0.90 (0.74–1.0)
Posteroinferior osteophyte	Beginning, subtle osteophyte formation at the posteroinferior portion of the femoral head [21, 25, 47]	0.83 (0.60–1.0)	0.78 (0.47–1.0)	0.80 (0.59–1.0)
Perifoveolar osteophyte	Beginning, subtle osteophyte formation at the fovea of the femoral head [21, 25]	0.92 (0.76–1.0)	0.78 (0.54–1.0)	0.89 (0.74–1.0)
Herniation pit	Cystic formation at the anterosuperior femoral neck [18, 48, 54]	0.92 (0.76–1.0)	1 (NA)	0.77 (0.49–1.0)
Sabertooth osteophyte	Beginning, subtle osteophyte formation at the central area of the lunate surface in the acetabular fossa [35, 42, 70]	0.94 (0.81–1.0)	0.86 (0.67–1.0)	0.83 (0.63–1.0)
Cartilage damage	Any visible chondral degeneration including contrast material-filled defects or an area of clear cartilage signal intensity alteration [58]	0.78 (0.57–0.98)	0.77 (0.56–0.98)	0.77 (0.57–0.98)
Femoral head decentration	Inflow of contrast agent in the posteroinferior joint space as a sign of contact loss between the corresponding femoral and acetabular cartilage [14, 32]	0.94 (0.83–1.0)	0.86 (0.66–1.0)	0.78 (0.57–0.99)
Labral damage	Any visible labral degeneration including partial or full-thickness labral tears, fibrillations, flaps or intralabral signal alteration resulting from mucoid degeneration (excluding intralabral or paralabral cysts) [5, 13]	0.90 (0.76–1.0)	0.75 (0.54–0.95)	0.83 (0.66–1.0)
Intralabral cyst	Round or oval-shaped cyst formation within the labral substance [55]	0.90(0.69–1.0)	0.73 (0.43–1.0)	0.75 (0.47–1.0)
Paralabral cyst	Single- or multiloculated, sometimes septated well-defined fluid-intensity cyst bulging extrasosseously at the level of the acetabular recess [36, 37]	0.89 (0.73–1.0)	0.89 (0.73–1.0)	0.77 (0.56–0.98)
Acetabular rim bone cyst	Intraosseous, fluid-containing cystic formation at the acetabular rim adjacent to the base of the acetabular labrum [60]	0.86 (0.67–1.0)	0.75 (0.49–1.0)	0.85 (0.65–1.0)
Acetabular center bone cyst	Intraosseous, fluid-containing subchondral cystic formation in the weightbearing zone of the acetabulum [55, 60]	0.88 (0.71–1.0)	1.0 (NA)	0.87 (0.70–1.0)
Acetabular rim osteophyte	Beginning, subtle osteophyte formation at any portion of the acetabular rim [11, 60]	0.82 (0.62–1.0)	0.77 (0.56–0.98)	0.65 (0.39–0.90)

Values are expressed as mean with 95% confidence interval; MRA = magnetic resonance arthrogram; ICC = intraclass correlation coefficient; NA = not applicable.

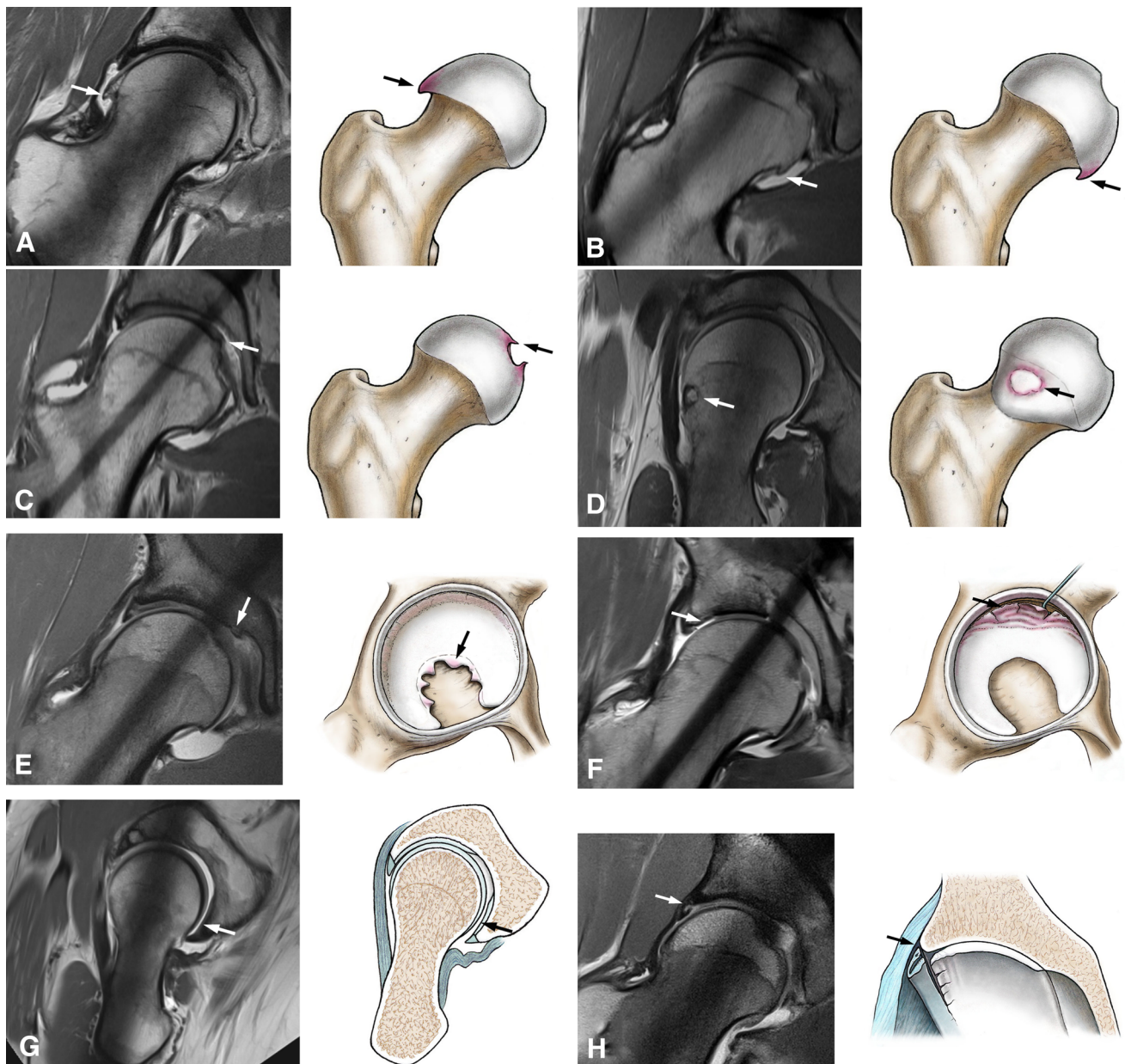


Fig. 2A–M A total of 13 degenerative patterns seen in the MRA have been evaluated to find an association with conversion to THA, progression of osteoarthritis, or a HHS of < 80 (the arrows highlight the features): (A) cockscomb osteophyte [21, 25, 47]; (B) posteroinferior osteophyte [21, 25, 47]; (C) perifoveolar osteophyte [21, 25]; (D) herniation pit [18, 48, 54]; (E) sabertooth osteophyte [35, 42, 70];

(F) cartilage damage [58]; (G) femoral head decentration [14, 32]; (H) labral damage [5, 13]; (I) intralabral cyst [55]; (J) paralabral cyst [36, 37]; (K) acetabular rim bone cyst [60]; (L) acetabular center bone cyst [55, 60]; and (M) acetabular rim osteophyte [11, 60]. Figures created by and used with permission from Klaus Oberli.

the PDW coronal sequence and runs parallel to the sagittal oblique course of the femoral neck. For every patient these slices were defined individually resulting in a total of 14 radial slices with an interval of 26°.

Thirteen study variables were assessed on every MRA (Table 3): labral damage, intralabral/paralabral cyst, acetabular rim/acetabular center bone cyst, osteophytes (cockscomb-type, perifoveolar, posteroinferior, acetabular

rim, sabertooth), herniation pits, cartilage damage, and femoral head decentration (Fig. 2). These parameters represent either degenerative signs from the classic literature [11, 14, 21, 25, 32, 35, 42, 47, 70] or known secondary degenerative lesions in patients with MRIs [33, 37, 48, 55, 58, 60]. We included only parameters that seemed readily identifiable. In particular, labral lesions were not further subclassified because it is proven that there is a limited

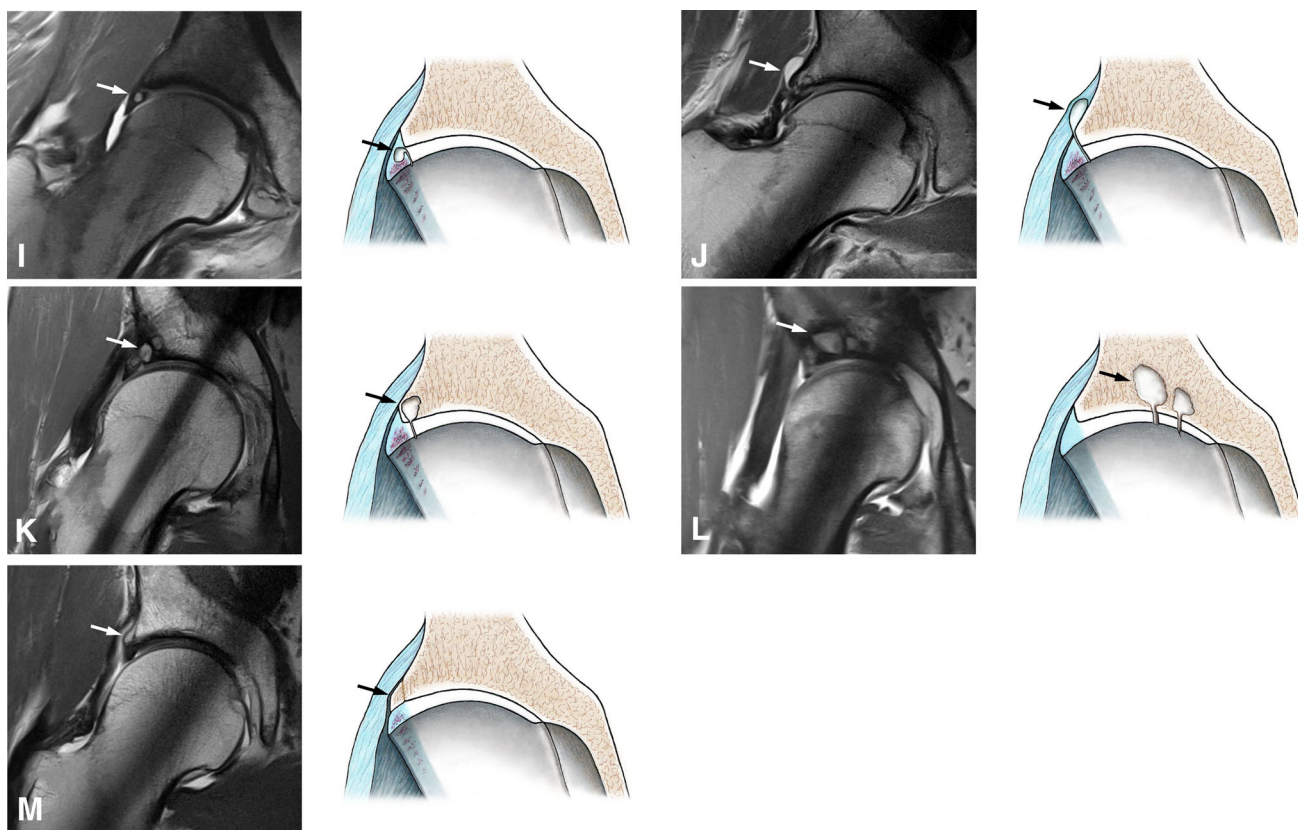


Fig. 2A–M continued

Table 4. Predictive factors for failure* with corresponding hazard ratios

Parameters	Prevalence of the parameter in all patients that failed (%)	Prevalence of parameter in all patients without failure (%)	p value	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	p value	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	p value
Cockscomb osteophyte	33	20	0.260	2.0 (1.1–2.9)	0.146		
Posteroinferior osteophyte	43	16	0.018	3.2 (2.4–4.1)	0.008		
Perifoveolar osteophyte	24	5	0.019	3.9 (2.9–5.0)	0.010		
Herniation pit	29	23	0.609	1.4 (0.4–2.3)	0.534		
Sabertooth osteophyte	43	9	0.001	4.0 (3.1–4.9)	0.002	3.2 (2.3–4.2)	0.013
Cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference	38	5	< 0.001	4.8 (3.9–5.7)	0.001	4.6 (3.6–5.6)	0.003
Femoral head decentration	43	20	0.059	2.3 (1.4–3.2)	0.061		
Labral damage exceeding 120° of the circumference	81	41	0.002	4.3 (3.2–5.4)	0.009		
Intralabral cyst	29	20	0.468	1.1 (0.2–2.1)	0.795		
Paralabral cyst	43	14	0.009	3.4 (2.5–4.2)	0.007		
Acetabular rim bone cyst	48	25	0.068	2.2 (1.4–3.1)	0.066	4.1 (3.1–5.2)	0.008
Acetabular center bone cyst	24	32	0.508	0.7 (-0.3–1.7)	0.557		
Acetabular rim osteophyte	67	43	0.077	2.4 (1.5–3.3)	0.060		

Values are expressed as mean with 95% confidence interval; *a failure was defined by the following endpoints at 10-year followup: THA, radiographic progression of osteoarthritis, and/or Harris hip score < 80 points.

correlation between the MRI classification of labral tears [13] and intraoperative findings [8]. Instead, we assessed the extent of labral tears along the acetabular rim by means of the degrees of the circumference with 360° representing the entire circumference. Similarly, cartilage lesions were assessed dichotomously as present or absent if a clear inflow of the contrast agent between the acetabular and femoral cartilage surfaces was present (Fig. 1).

To detect the reproducibility and reliability of these assessments, 40 MRI slices were randomly chosen from the study patient database. Two independent observers (MSH, SDS; both orthopaedic residents in training and not involved in surgical care of the patients) analyzed the blinded images on two separate occasions at least 1 month apart. Inter- and intraobserver agreement of the 13 study variables was analyzed using the κ value (Table 3). The intraobserver κ values ranged from 0.73 to 1.0 and the interobserver κ values from 0.65 to 0.90 indicating at least a good or very good agreement according to Altman [1].

We recorded the age of the patients when each of these 13 factors had been identified on preoperative MRA. The concept behind the second research question was to evaluate whether any of these radiographic findings associated with one of the endpoints would be present at an early patient age. If so, this could help to identify “hips at risk” earlier. In addition, it would offer information on the degenerative cascade in hips with MRI even without a longitudinal study design.

All patients were invited for a clinical and radiographic followup after a minimum of 10 years postoperatively (mean, 11 years; range, 10–13 years). The following patient-reported outcomes were assessed at latest followup: the WOMAC [7], Harris hip score (HHS) [20], UCLA activity scale [73], the SF-12 [16, 71], and the Merle d’Aubigné score [3] (Table 1). Of these, only the Merle d’Aubigné score was available from the preoperative status because the others were not systematically assessed at that time. The conventional radiographs were assessed for the presence or absence of osteoarthritis according to Tönnis [68] by one observer (SDS). A complete data set at the 10-year followup point was available for 48 patients (57 hips). Five patients (five hips) refused radiographic followup because of concerns related to radiation exposure. On all five, we had clinical followup including the clinical scores at a minimum of 10 years with latest radiographic followup between 5 and 7 years postoperatively.

We tested normal distribution with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Because not all parameters were normally distributed, we used the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for comparison of paired data (radiographic parameters, ROM, Merle d’Aubigné score). Categorical data (eg, presence of a crossover sign) were compared with Fisher’s exact test. The Tönnis score [66] was compared with the chi square test. The 13 previously defined MRA-based factors were tested for an association with failure and calculation was performed with the multivariate Cox proportional model with hazard ratios (HRs) [12]. HRs were calculated with

Fig. 3 The age of the patient for each of the 13 degenerative patterns found in the preoperative MRA is shown. Factors were sorted according to their chronologic appearance of the lower quartile. Multivariate parameters are represented with a black box, univariate parameters with a gray box, and factors not associated with the endpoints (conversion to THA, any progression of osteoarthritis, HHS < 80) with a white box.

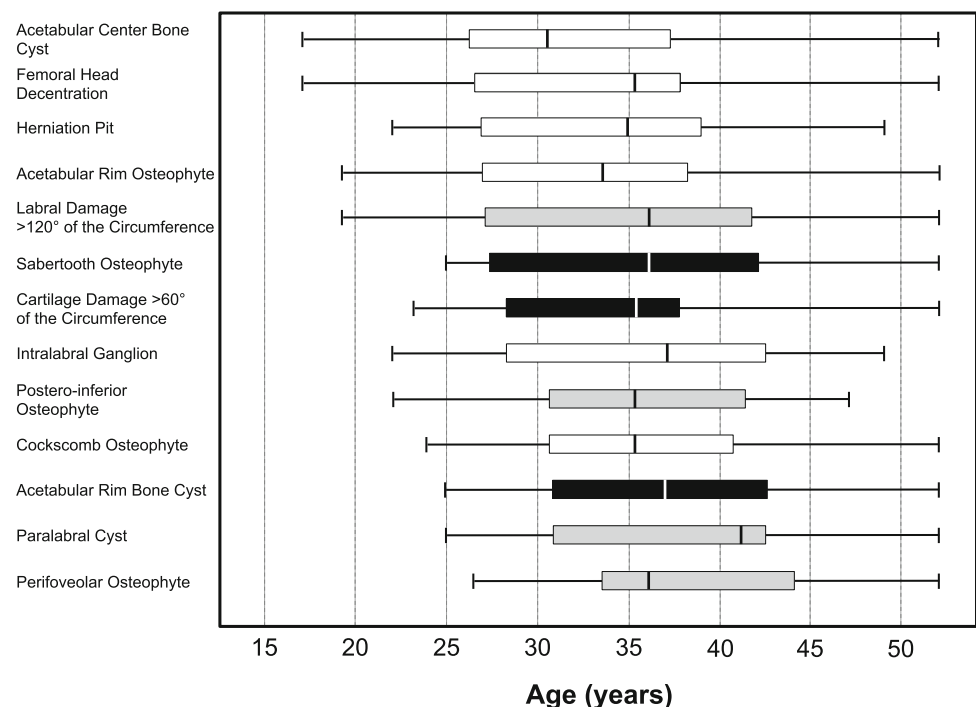


Table 5. The prevalence of combinations of two morphological features is shown*

Parameter	Numerator													Denominator
	Cockscomb osteophyte	Posteroinferior osteophyte	Perifoveolar osteophyte	Herniation pit	Sabertooth osteophyte	Cartilage damage [†]	Femoral head decentration	Labral damage [‡]	Intralabral cyst	Paralabral cyst	Acetabular rim bone cyst	Acetabular center bone cyst	Acetabular rim osteophyte	
Cockscomb osteophyte	-	31%	14%	11%	17%	17%	23%	31%	11%	14%	20%	20%	29%	
Posteroinferior osteophyte	69%	-	31%	38%	44%	25%	50%	75%	19%	44%	44%	31%	69%	
Perifoveolar osteophyte	71%	71%	-	29%	57%	57%	71%	86%	29%	71%	43%	57%	57%	
Herniation pit	25%	38%	13%	-	31%	13%	44%	69%	38%	13%	56%	44%	69%	
Sabertooth osteophyte	46%	54%	31%	38%	-	31%	69%	92%	38%	46%	46%	31%	62%	
Cartilage damage [†]	60%	40%	40%	20%	40%	-	70%	80%	40%	50%	60%	50%	70%	
Femoral head decentration	44%	44%	28%	39%	50%	39%	-	78%	28%	33%	67%	56%	56%	
Labral damage [‡]	31%	34%	17%	31%	34%	23%	40%	-	20%	31%	46%	26%	63%	
Intralabral cyst	27%	20%	13%	40%	33%	27%	33%	47%	-	40%	47%	27%	40%	
Paralabral cyst	33%	47%	33%	13%	40%	33%	40%	73%	40%	-	60%	40%	53%	
Acetabular rim bone cyst	33%	33%	14%	43%	29%	29%	57%	76%	33%	43%	-	57%	71%	
Acetabular center bone cyst	37%	26%	21%	37%	21%	26%	53%	47%	21%	32%	63%	-	53%	
Acetabular rim osteophyte	30%	33%	12%	33%	24%	21%	30%	67%	18%	24%	45%	30%	-	

* For example, in all hips presenting with a sabertooth osteophyte (denominator), labral damage exceeding 120° of the circumference (numerator) was present in 92%; [†]cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference; [‡]labral damage exceeding 120° of the circumference.

Table 6. Overview of the literature with negative predictive factors for FAI surgery

Author, year	Type of treatment	Negative predictive features	Number of hips (patients)	Followup (years)	Endpoints	Study type
Murphy et al., 2004 [43]	SHD ± intertrochanteric/periacetabular osteotomy	Untreated dysplasia, subluxation caused by osteophytes	22	5.2 (2–12)	THA	Case series
Beck et al., 2004 [6]	SHD	Osteoarthritis > Grade 2 [69], extensive articular cartilage damage (intraoperatively)	19	4.7 (4–5)	THA, OA progression	Case series
Beaulé et al., 2007 [4]	SHD	No correlation of cartilage damage with clinical outcome	37	3.1 (2–5)	WOMAC, UCLA activity score, SF-12	Case series
Laude et al., 2009 [31]	Minipen anterior approach + arthroscopy	Age > 40 years, depth of cartilage lesion, full-thickness cartilage defect	100	4.9 (2–9)	THA	Case series
Philippon et al., 2009 [53]	Arthroscopy	Preoperative HHS < 47, joint space narrowing < 2 mm, labral débridement	122 (122)	2.3 (2–3)	mHHS	Case series
Peters et al., 2010 [52]	SHD	Cartilage damage > Outerbridge IV (trend)	96 (94)	2.2 (2–8)	OA progression, THA, lower HHS than preoperatively;	Case series
Haviv et al., 2010 [22]	Arthroscopy	Older patients with higher grade of cartilage lesions	170 (166)	1.8 (1–6)	mHHS, NAHS	Case series
Larson et al., 2011 [30]	Arthroscopy	> 50% joint space narrowing or ≤ 2 mm joint space, chondral lesions (MRI), symptom duration	I: 169 (154) II: 58 (56)	2.3 (1–5)	HHS	Case-control
Meftah et al., 2011 [41]	Arthroscopy	Osteoarthritis	50 (50)	8.4 (7–14)	HHS	Case series
Naal et al., 2012 [45]	SHD	Women, age > 29 years, low BMI, advanced osteoarthritis (trend)	233 (185)	5.0 (2–10)	THA, dissatisfaction	Case series
Larson et al., 2012 [29]	Arthroscopy	Labral débridement	I: 44 (42) II: 50 (48)	3.5 (2–6)	HHS < 70, THA, SHD	Case-control
Palmer et al., 2012 [50]	Arthroscopy	Advanced osteoarthritis (Grade 4 chondral defect)	201 (185)	3.8	THA	Case series
Steppacher et al., 2014 [62]	SHD	Age > 40 years, weight > 90 kg, BMI > 25 kg/m ² , anterior femoral coverage < 15%, OA ≥ Grade 1 [69]	97 (75)	6.0 (5–7)	THA, OA progression, Mda < 15	Case series
Skendzel et al., 2014 [59]	Arthroscopy	Joint space ≤ 2 mm, women, age	I: (383) II: (63)	6.1 (5–8)	THA	Cohort study
Steppacher et al., 2015 [61]	SHD	Age > 40 years, weight > 100 kg, BMI > 30 kg/m ² , anterior femoral coverage < 15%, OA ≥ 1 [69]	97 (75)	11.0 (10–13)	THA, OA progression, Mda < 15	Case series
Peters et al., 2015 [51]	SHD	Age	142 (142)	3.0 (1–12)	THA, increase of mHHS < 20 points	Case series

Table 6. continued

Author, year	Type of treatment	Negative predictive features	Number of hips (patients)	Followup (years)	Endpoints	Study type
Nabavi et al., 2015 [46]	Arthroscopy	Elevated BMI, workers' compensation patient	280 (253)	1.0	Increase of mHHS or NAHS < 20 points	Case series
Krych et al., 2016 [27]	Arthroscopy	Subchondral edema with an acetabular cyst on MRI	NA (104)	NA (2–5)	THA, abnormal or severe abnormal HOS-ADL	Case-control
Hufeland et al., 2016 [23]	Arthroscopy	Age, advanced osteoarthritis	NA (44)	5.5 (4–7)	THA	Case series

FAI = femoroacetabular impingement; SHD = surgical hip dislocation; OA = osteoarthritis; BMI = body mass index; HHS = Harris hip score; mHHS = modified Harris hip score; NAHS = nonarthrosis hip score; HOS-ADL = hip outcome score-activities of daily living; MDA = Merle d'Aubigné-Postel score; NA = not applicable.

95% confidence intervals (CIs). Failures were defined as: conversion to THA, any radiographic progression of osteoarthritis, and a poor or fair HHS at last followup (defined as HHS < 80 points [40]). Twenty-one of 65 hips (32%) reached an endpoint of failure. Nine hips (14%) were converted to a THA after a mean of 5 ± 2 (range, 3–9 years). Five hips (8%) showed progression of osteoarthritis during the followup period. Seven hips (11%) showed a HHS of < 80 points during the followup period. This resulted in a cumulative 10-year survivorship of 73% (95% CI, 62%–84%). We used box plots to visualize the temporal relationship of the 13 evaluated parameters for all patients. Factors were sorted according to the lower quartile of the age of patients when these factors were detected for the first time on preoperative MRAs.

Results

The following MRA-based findings were associated with one or more of our predefined failure endpoints: cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference (HR, 4.6; 95% CI, 3.6–5.6), presence of an acetabular rim bone cyst (HR, 4.1; 95% CI, 3.1–5.2), and presence of a sabertooth osteophyte (HR, 3.2; 95% CI, 2.3–4.2; Table 4).

The multivariate factor associated with one of the endpoints occurring at the youngest patient age was the sabertooth osteophyte (lower quartile 27 years) followed by the cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference (28 years) and the presence of an acetabular rim bone cyst (31 years; Fig. 3).

Discussion

Although MRI has become a standard imaging method in the diagnostic workup of patients with FAI, which degenerative findings on MRA are associated with inferior outcomes after surgery for FAI has not been fully explored. The aims of this study were (1) to identify the preoperative MRA findings associated with conversion to arthroplasty, radiographic evidence of any progression of osteoarthritis, and/or a HHS of < 80 points after acetabuloplasty or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction for FAI at a minimum followup of 10 years; and (2) identify the age of patients with symptomatic FAI when these secondary degenerative findings were detected on preoperative radial MRAs.

We found that hips with a sabertooth osteophyte, cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference, and an acetabular rim bone cyst will be more likely to have poorer hip scores, progressive arthritis, and conversion to THA.

This study has several limitations. First, we did not have serial MRAs to longitudinally study the degenerative

cascade of the hip. We described the age of the patients when the degenerative patterns occurred on the preoperative MRA. This clearly does not represent the first moment when one of these degenerative patterns could be identified on the MRA. However, it may still allow one to detect early occurring degenerative patterns (Fig. 3) and this information allows the surgeon to identify hips at risk. Second, we are unable to specify our results for the different subgroups of FAI. Because the overall study

Table 7. Prevalence of the evaluated MRA-based degenerative factors based on the Tönnis osteoarthritis score with conventional radiographs

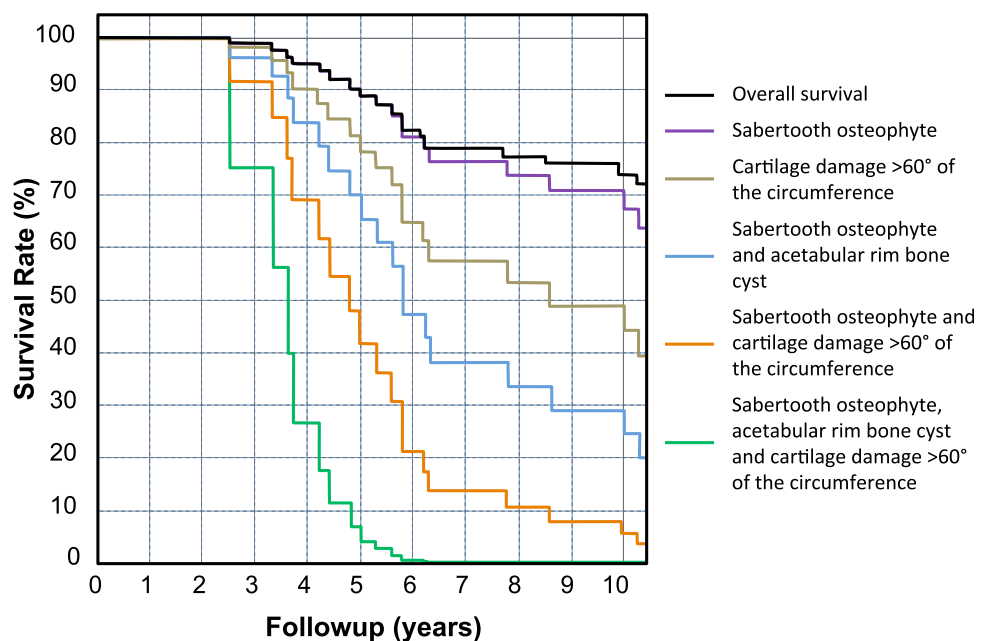
Parameter	Tönnis Grade 0	Tönnis Grade > 0	p value
Cockscomb osteophyte	18%	47%	0.024
Posteroinferior osteophyte	16%	53%	0.006
Perifoveolar osteophyte	6%	27%	0.044
Herniation pit	20%	40%	0.115
Sabertooth osteophyte	12%	47%	0.007
Cartilage damage*	12%	26%	0.167
Femoral head decentration	22%	47%	0.061
Labral damage [†]	44%	87%	0.003
Intralabral cyst	20%	33%	0.282
Paralabral cyst	16%	47%	0.013
Acetabular rim bone cyst	30%	40%	0.851
Acetabular center bone cyst	28%	33%	0.768
Acetabular rim osteophyte	44%	73%	0.044

* Cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference; [†]labral damage exceeding 120° of the circumference; MRA = magnetic resonance arthrogram.

population was already relatively small, the number of patients with isolated pincer- and cam-type FAI in our cohort was simply too small for sufficient statistical power for further analysis. Third, we specifically focused on MRA parameters only and did not examine other variables such as demographic variables in the regression analysis. Nevertheless, the cartilage damage detected on the preoperative MRA remains associated with inferior results even when all potential factors are considered in the analysis [61, 62]. This emphasizes the validity of our results. Fourth, the techniques for diagnosing and treating patients with FAI have changed slightly over the observation period. This includes mainly the use of a step-cut osteotomy, the offset correction with a high-speed burr, the implementation of femoral torsion in the FAI concept, and more restrictive indications for FAI procedures based on the preoperative Tönnis osteoarthritis score on conventional radiographs.

We identified three preoperative MR arthrographic findings associated with poorer long-term prognosis after acetabuloplasty and/or osteochondroplasty of the femoral head-neck junction in hips with FAI (Table 4). Many of the identified degenerative factors often occur together (Table 5). The most commonly found associations were between the sabertooth osteophyte and the labral damage, and between the perifoveolar osteophyte and the labral damage. The provided values (Table 5) can be interpreted as follows: for example, if a sabertooth osteophyte was present, a concomitant labral lesion exceeding 120° was found in 92% of these hips. Comparing our results with those of others, all except three MRI studies [27, 30, 46] evaluating potential findings that are associated with

Fig. 4 Survival of the hip is shown with the endpoints defined as conversion to THA, any progression of osteoarthritis, or a HHS of < 80. Survival is associated with different endpoints or a combination of them: sabertooth osteophyte, a cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference, and an acetabular rim bone cyst.



unfavorable outcome after FAI surgery refer only to demographic, intraoperative, or conventional radiographic factors (Table 6). None of these three studies evaluate the predictive value of MRA parameters in long-term followup. Similar to our observations, Larson et al. [30] found an association of an increasing MRI chondral damage grade with poorer clinical scores at a mean followup of 2.3 years. In contrast, Nabavi et al. [46] found no association of chondrolabral damage and lower clinical scores at 1-year followup. Krych et al. [27] found an association of subchondral edema with cystic change and poorer clinical scores at a minimum followup of 2 years. Most of these studies report their initial experience with surgical treatment for FAI, which typically included hips with joint space narrowing or advanced stages of osteoarthritis

[6, 30, 31, 53, 59]. Meanwhile, there is now general consensus that radiographic osteoarthritis > Tönnis Grade 1 is a relative contraindication for surgery [61, 62]. We can provide further findings that are associated with an unfavorable outcome in cases without obvious signs of osteoarthritis on conventional radiographs based on radial MRA of the hip. These findings represent the basis for future controlled studies evaluating the outcome of contemporary treatment of patients with FAI.

In young patients, the first multivariate finding that was associated with unfavorable outcome was the sabertooth osteophyte followed by cartilage damage exceeding 60° of the circumference and the presence of an acetabular rim bone cyst (Fig. 3). Hips presenting with these three signs can be considered as “hips at risk”. Routine evaluation of

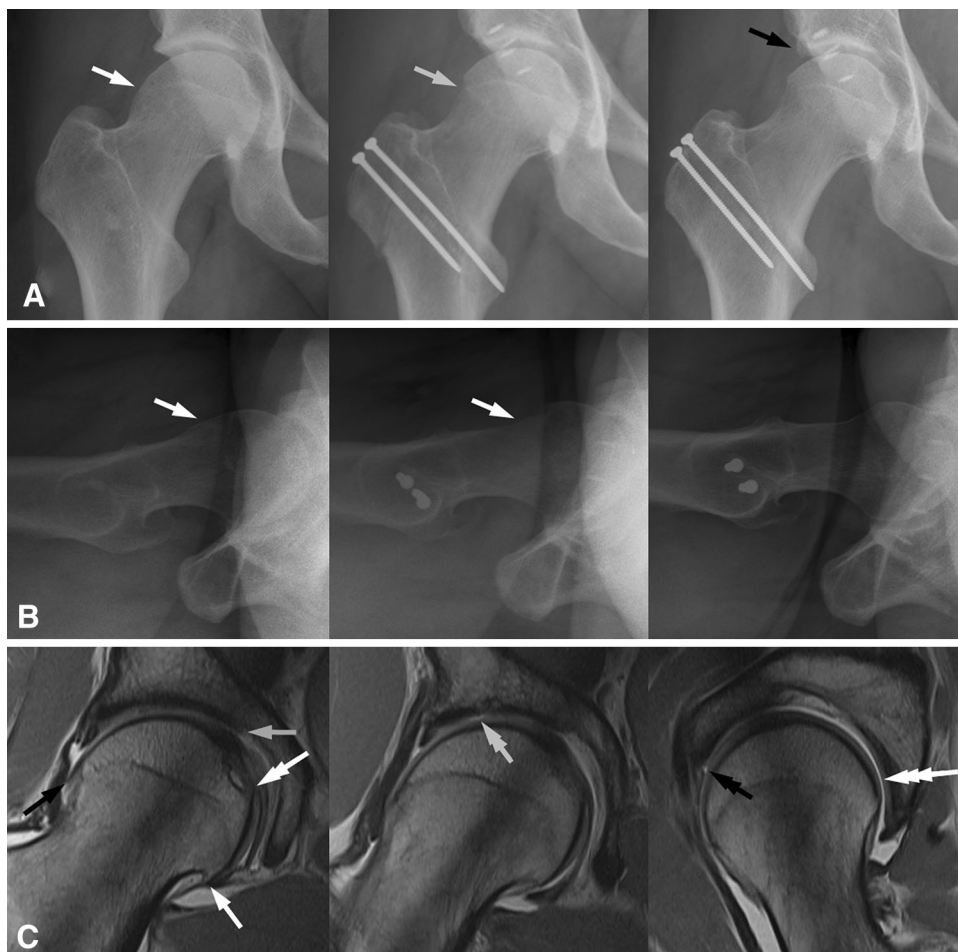


Fig. 5A–C (A) This figure shows the preoperative (left), postoperative (middle), and followup radiographs (right) of a 32-year-old patient with symptomatic mixed-type FAI as a result of a pistol grip deformity (white arrow) and slight acetabular retroversion. There is no evidence of osteoarthritis on the preoperative radiograph (left). The postoperative radiograph (middle) shows a good correction (gray arrow) of the femoral head-neck junction and the acetabular rim with labral refixation. The followup radiographs 5 years after surgery (right) show superolateral joint space narrowing and the new

formation of an acetabular rim osteophyte (black arrow) as signs of osteoarthritis progression. Furthermore, the patient presented with a HHS of < 80 points. (B) The corresponding axial radiographs are shown. (C) The preoperative MRI shows a beginning posteroinferior osteophyte (white arrow), cockscomb osteophyte (black arrow), beginning sabertooth osteophyte (gray arrow), perifoveolar osteophyte (white double arrow), cartilage lesion (gray double arrow), a labral lesion (black double arrow), and a femoral head decentration (white triple arrow).

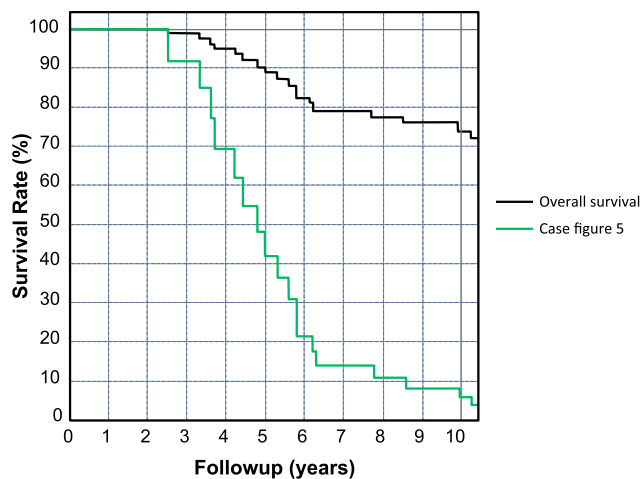


Fig. 6 Overall survival and specific survival of a patient (Fig. 5) with the following endpoints associated with inferior outcome (conversion to THA, any progression of osteoarthritis, and a HHS < 80): a sabertooth osteophyte and a cartilage lesion exceeding 60° of the circumference.

preoperative MRA should therefore include an explicit statement about the presence or absence of these factors. The breakdown of the evaluated degenerative factors according to the patient age at the time of preoperative MRA reflects in some part the suggested osteoarthritis cascade [10]. Generally, soft tissue alterations such as chondrolabral lesions or cysts occur earlier in the cascade (Fig. 2). Once a chondrolabral separation is present, the high joint pressure maintained by the labrum forces synovial fluid through the chondrolabral separation [15]. This can then result in intralabral ganglia or even intraosseous cysts at the acetabular rim. With complete separation of the labrum from the acetabular rim, paralabral cysts can subsequently occur. A loss of the labral attachment reportedly leads to a loss of the protective suction seal [15] resulting in more advanced cartilage damage. Eventually, subtle osteophytes then occur at the femoral neck (cockscomb-type, posteroinferior), medial femoral head (perifoveolar), or the acetabular fossa (sabertooth osteophyte), which are often difficult to detect on conventional radiographs. We found that many of the degenerative factors noted have been present even in patients with Tönnis Grade 0 osteoarthritis on conventional radiographs (Table 7). For example, 44% of all hips with Tönnis Grade 0 presented with an acetabular rim osteophyte, which was not visible on conventional radiographs (Table 7). Thirty percent of hips with Tönnis Grade 0 had an acetabular rim bone cyst, which was identified as a multivariate factor in our analysis.

The findings that are associated with unfavorable outcomes from our study can be used in clinical practice as a helpful adjunct for decision-making. The prerequisite for

this is the availability of radial MRA sequences [60]. Many of the factors are generally not visible on conventional radiographs or standard hip/pelvis MRIs [34]. Patients with FAI, who are typically very high-functioning [39], should be informed if one or more of the degenerative patterns associated with poor outcome are present because this may negatively influence the result of hip-preserving surgery. The multivariate findings that are associated with unfavorable outcome may help establish a prognosis in patients scheduled for surgical treatment of FAI (Fig. 4). As an illustrative example, a 32-year-old patient with symptomatic mixed-type FAI is presented (Figs. 5, 6). Although the conventional radiographs do not reveal any classic signs of osteoarthritis (Fig. 5A–B), the radial MRI sequences show seven distinct secondary alterations (Fig. 5C), two of them matching our multivariate findings that are associated with an unfavorable outcome. The individual prognostic curve for the patient's hip (Fig. 6) drops substantially. This correlates with the radiographic and clinical followup 5 years after femoral-neck osteochondroplasty and acetabuloplasty through SHD with superior joint space narrowing on the AP pelvis radiograph, osteophyte formation, and a HHS of < 80 points.

In summary, preoperative MR arthrography with radial cuts revealed important findings that are associated with unfavorable outcomes in long-term followup of surgical treatment for FAI. Most of these factors are not visible on conventional radiographs. Preoperative MRA evaluation is therefore strongly recommended on a routine basis. The findings that are associated with unfavorable outcome from our study should be incorporated in the decision-making process in patients considering joint-preserving hip surgery: cartilage lesions exceeding 60° of the circumference of the acetabulum and the presence of a sabertooth osteophyte or an acetabular rim bone cyst, especially when occurring at age younger than 30 years.

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