

Background:

Primary osteoarthritis of the hip is believed to occur from weight bearing and repetitive motion.

However, several scientific studies have recently shown that the majority of the patients with “primary” hip osteoarthritis actually have an underlying form of femoral acetabular dysplasia that in conjunction with metabolic abnormalities such as calcium pyrophosphate disease resulted in hip joint osteoarthritis.

Thus these researchers believe that primary hip osteoarthritis does not exist. Thus, the question has been raised as to whether primary hip osteoarthritis actually exists.

The objectives of this talk are to:

1. Review evidence supporting existence of primary hip osteoarthritis
2. Review evidence supporting non-existence of primary hip osteoarthritis
3. Review imaging features of femoral and acetabular dysplasia, including femoral acetabular impingement CAM and pincer types.
4. Review imaging features of other dysplasia, such as slipped capital femoral epiphysis
5. Review imaging features of metabolic diseases, such as calcium pyrophosphate disease, and rheumatological diseases that contribute to hip osteoarthritis.

The intended audience for this talk is any radiologist who interprets both radiographs and cross-sectional imaging of the hips and pelvis. It is important to recognize subtle imaging signs that suggest an alternate cause of hip osteoarthritis. The reader will better understand developmental dysplasia imaging and femoral acetabular impingement imaging and when to diagnose primary hip osteoarthritis.

The reader will also learn treatments and postoperative imaging features of secondary causes of hip osteoarthritis.