

- Abstract -

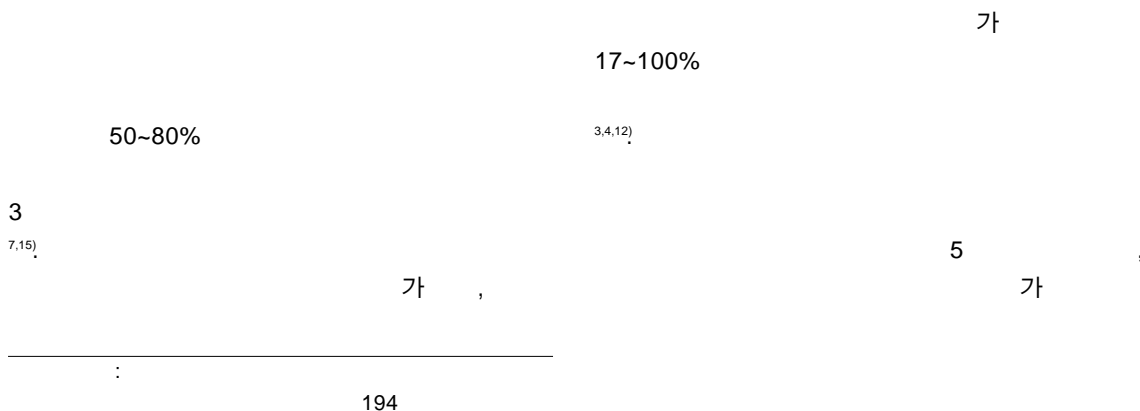
**Fate of Untreated Asymptomatic Hips in Patients
with Non-Traumatic Osteonecrosis**

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This retrospective study was performed to determine the rate of collapse in asymptomatic hips in patients with non-traumatic osteonecrosis. 32 hips in 32 patients with asymptomatic osteonecrosis were followed up for at least five years. The necrotic lesions of all hips were confirmed by MR imaging. The evaluation was made primarily based on radiographic features and MR findings according to the location and size of the necrotic lesion. Twelve(37.5%) of the femoral heads had collapsed in the average of fifty-two months. Gender, age, initial radiographic staging, and etiology did not affect the collapse. The collapse took place predominantly in cases involving at least one-third of the diameter of the head and the major weight bearing areas. These results indicate that asymptomatic osteonecrosis is at signification risk of collapse, especially when the necrotic lesion is extensive and involves a weight bearing area.

Key Words : Hip, Osteonecrosis, Fate, Asymptomatic hip



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1985 9 1994 9

가 5

32

8 , 가 24 26 72 가

51

가 21

6 , 5 9 9 5 74

bandlike

3,8)

Steinberg 14,15)

Stage 1 16 ,

Stage 2 15 Stage 3 1

Sugano 17-19) Ohzono 11)

A 7 (22%) , 8

B (25%) , C 17 (53%)

Steinberg 16)

15% mild 9 (28%), 15% 30%

moderate 9 (28%), 30% severe 32

14 (44%) 12 (37.5%)

14 (43.8%) , 2

Stage 1 2

84 52 , , 27

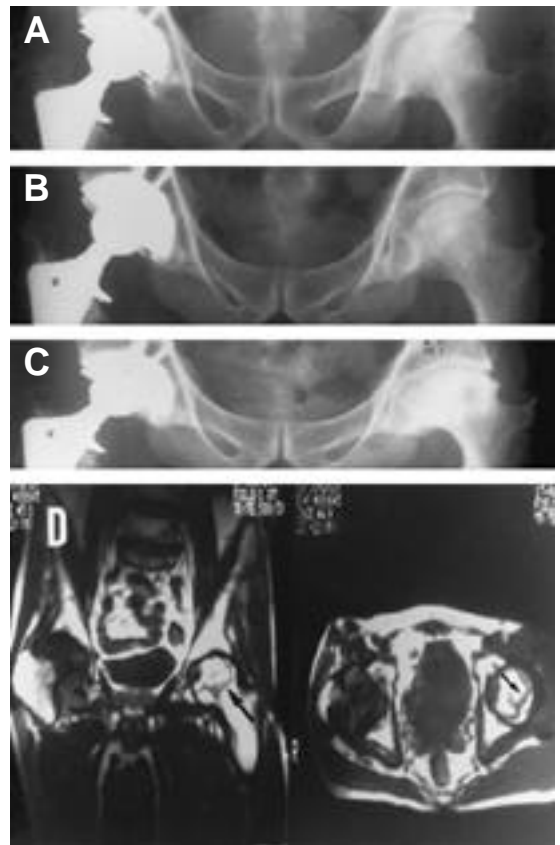


Fig. 1. A fifty-seven-year-old man with alcohol abuse asymptomatic osteonecrosis in the left hip.

A. Plain radiograph at initial visit showed no radiographic signs of osteonecrosis.

B. The Follow-up X-ray, taken at 3 years after initial visit showed no progression of disease.

C. 6 years later, massive collapse of the femoral head occurred.

D. The initial T1-weighted MR images showed a large involvement of osteonecrosis(arrows). The lesion was classified as Ohzono type C lesion.



Fig. 2. A 44-year-old man with alcohol abuse asymptomatic osteonecrosis in the right hip.

A. At the first examination. An AP radiograph showed stage 2 lesion.

B. 9 years later. The follow-up X-ray showed no progression of lesion.

C. The initial T1-weighted MR image showed Ohzone type B lesion in the right femoral head(arrow).

Table 1. General features of asymptomatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head.

	Non - collapse group	Collapse group
Age(years)	52 ± 12	52 ± 9
Gender(male : female)	14 : 6	10 : 2
Etiology		
Alcohol	14	7
Idiopathic	2	4
Steroid	4	1
Steinberg stage		
Stage 1	13	3
Stage 2	7	8
Stage 3	0	1

Table 2. Relationship between extent of osteonecrosis and incidence of collapse.

Classification by Steinberg et al	Number of hips	Number of collapse
Mild(> 15%)	9	0(0%)
Moderate(15% - 30%)	9	1(11%)
Severe(< 30%)	14	11(78.6%)

Table 3. Relationship between location of osteonecrosis and incidence of collapse.

Classification by Ohzono et al	Number of hips	Number of collapse
A(medial)	7	0(0%)
B(central)	8	0(0%)
C(lateral)	17	12(70.6%)

가 ,
Steinberg Stage 1 16 3
(18.8%), Stage 2 15 8 (53.3%), Stage 3 1
1 (100%) 가
가 .
Sugano
A B
가 C 17 12
(70.6%) 가 .
Steinberg mild 9
moderate 9 1 (11%),
severe 14 11 (78.6%)

Bradway Morrey²⁾ 15

23

— : —

, Mulliken 63%

¹⁰⁾ 11 1 가 22

Park ¹²⁾ 40% 15 가

Bradway Morrey²⁾ 3

, Jergesen Khar¹⁾

가가 ^{3,5,11,19,20)}

5 가 50% 5

가 5 가 42%

가 ⁸⁾ 52

Jergesen Khar¹⁾

가 23 1

Kerboul ⁵⁾ 19 14

가 가 , Ohzono ¹¹⁾ 3 , Ito

가 ³⁾ Stage 1 State 2 가

Stage 1 19%, Stage 2 53%

Sugano ^{17,19)} 가

가 가

, Shimizu ¹³⁾ MRI

25%

74%

70.6%, severe 78.6%

38%

52

Ito 가 가

³⁾ 가 가

가 B C 가

Mont Hungerford 가

, Bozic ¹⁾

가 , Lennox ⁶⁾

10%

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