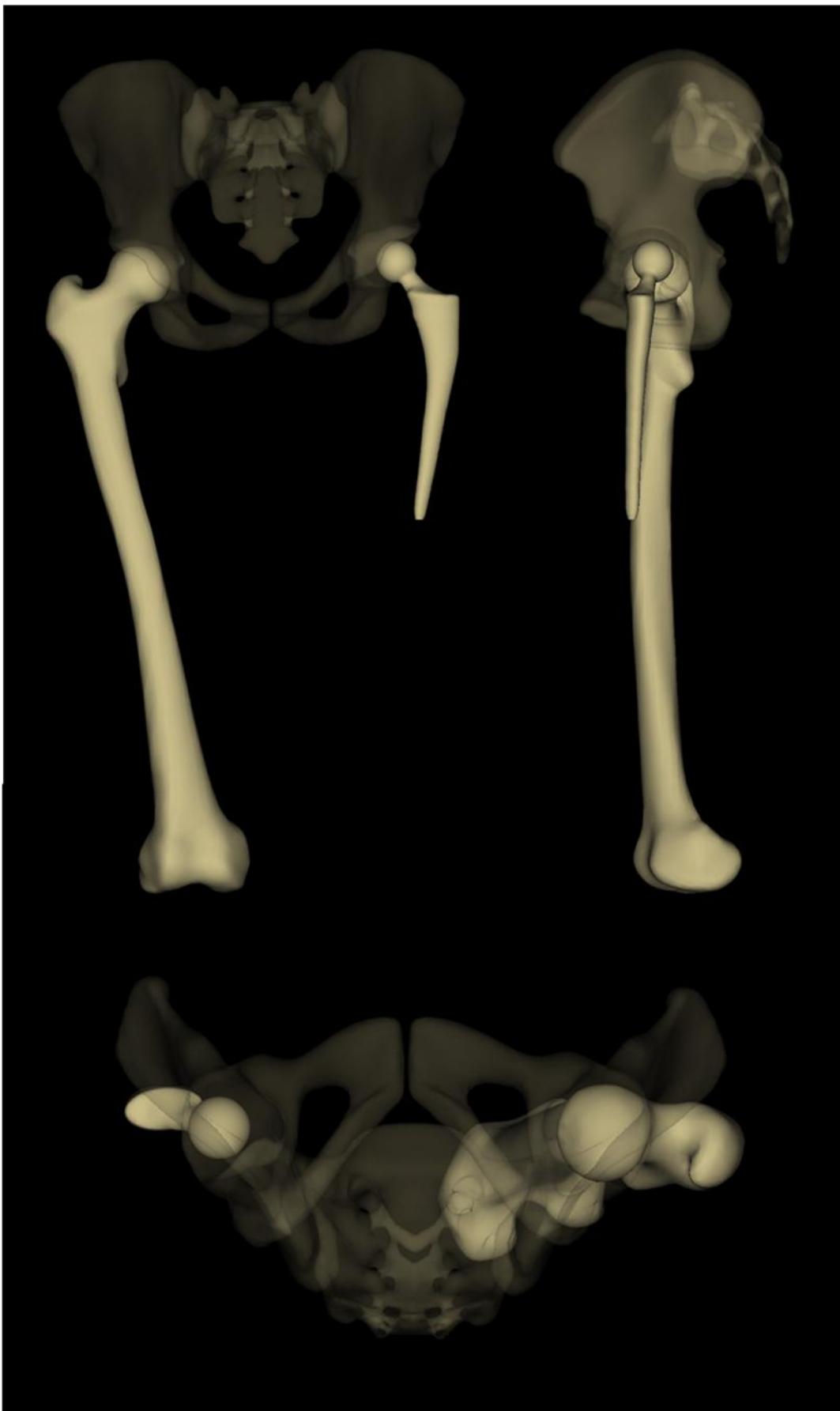


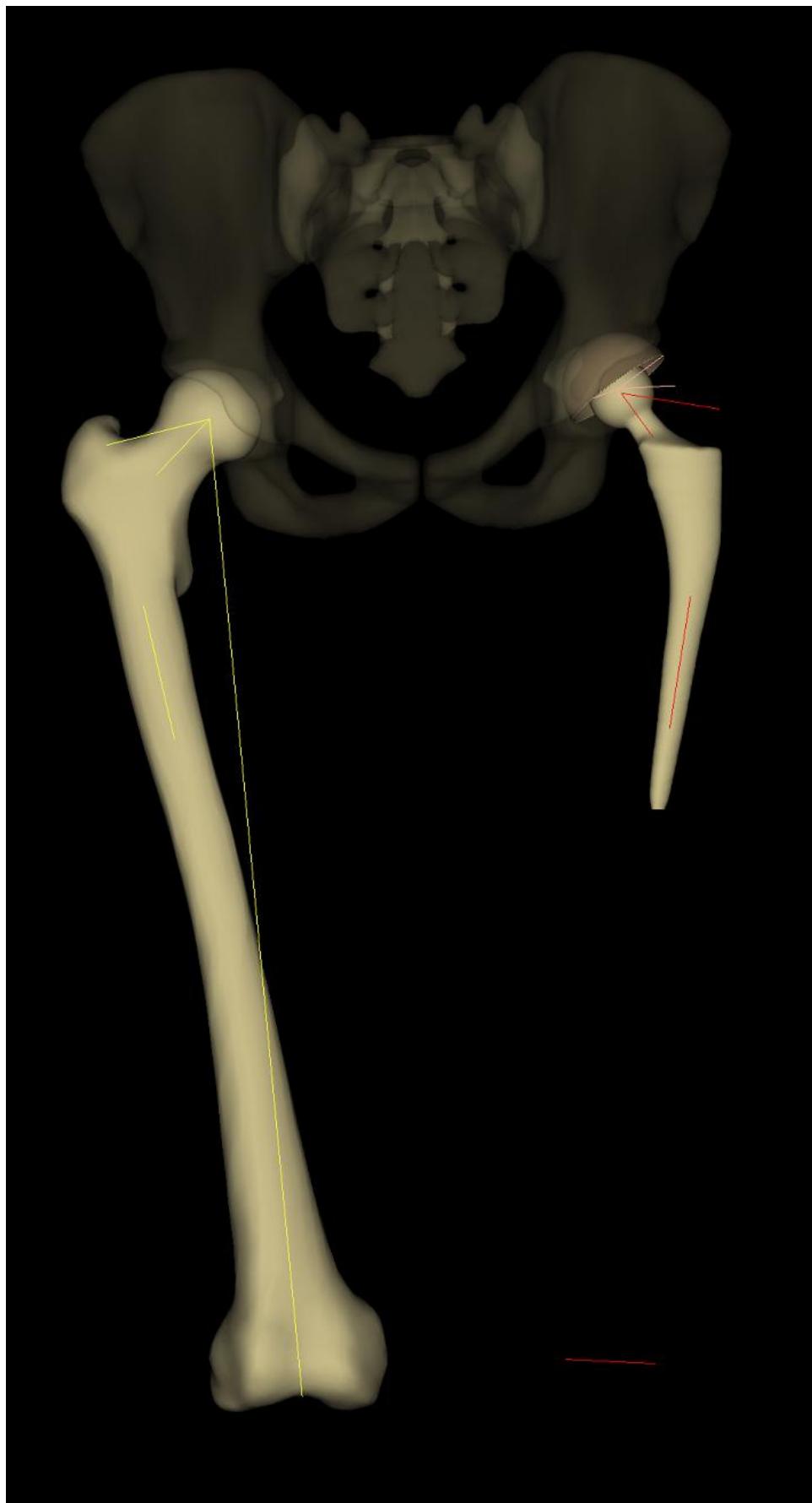
## Patient report example : **Hip**

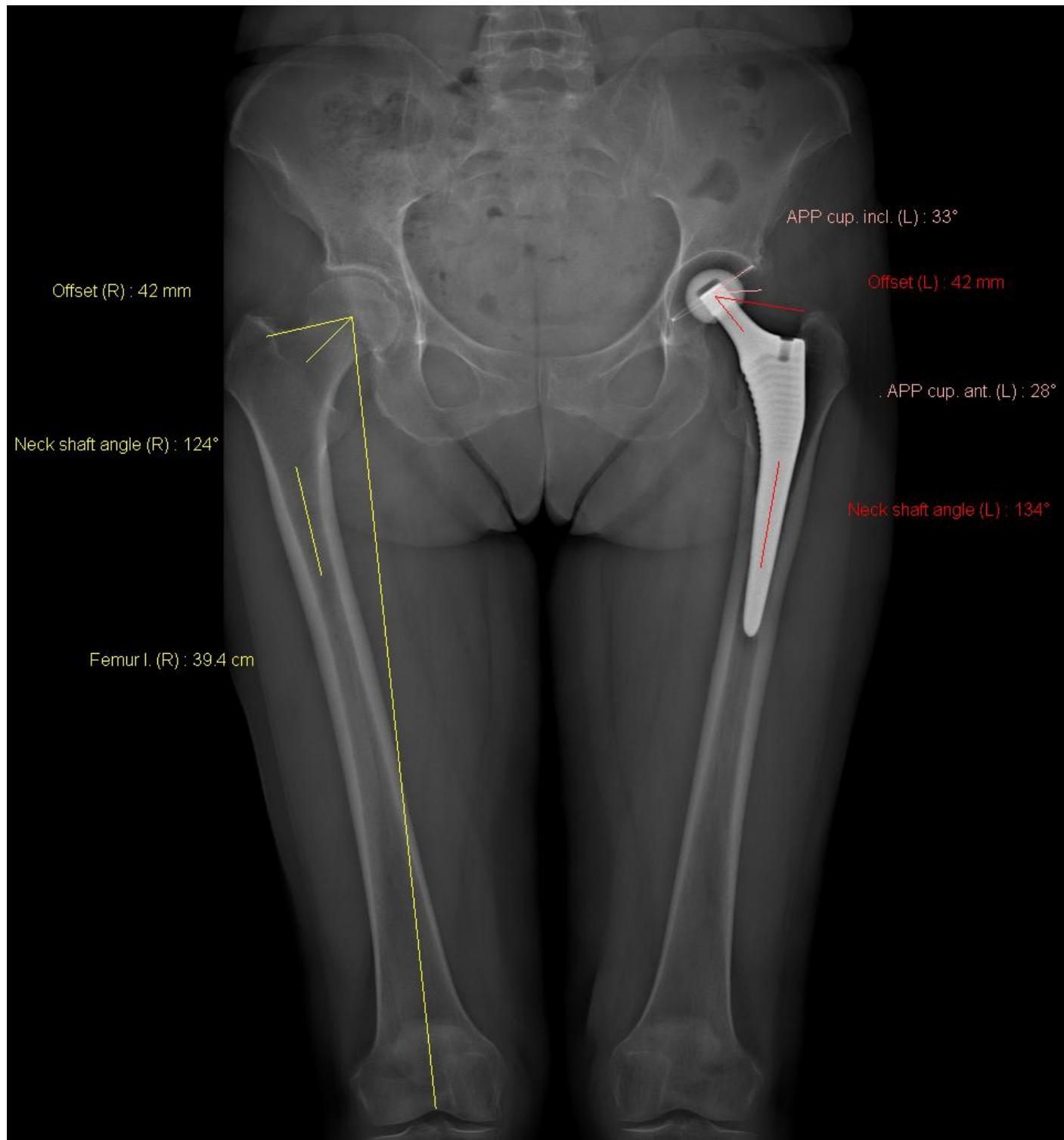
- 69-year-old female.
- Uncomplicated primary THA.
- Restored offset.
- Cup anteversion is  $28^\circ$  relative to the anterior pelvic plane, but only  $11^\circ$  when standing (functional anteversion) because of the anterior tilt of the pelvis (Page 6).



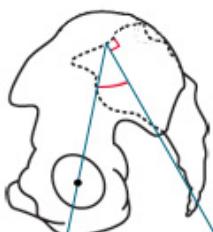
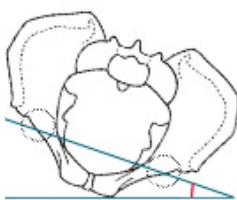
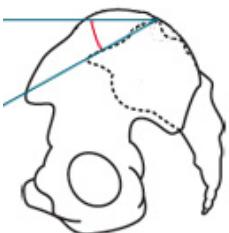
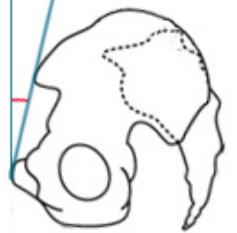
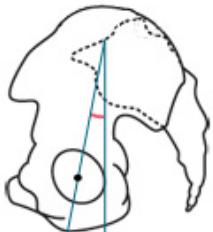








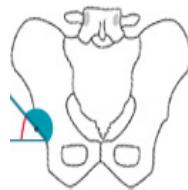
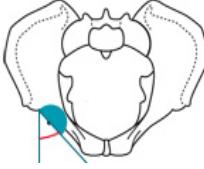
**Pelvic parameters**

Pelvic parameters	Value		Pelvic parameters	Value	
Pelvic incidence (1)	45°		Pelvis axial rotation (2)	2°	
Sacral slope (1)	44°		Anterior pelvic plane inclination	8°	
Sagittal pelvic tilt (1)	1°				

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the cotyles), which corrects the effect of a potential axial rotation of the pelvis during acquisition.

(2) A pelvis axial rotation is positive when the pelvis is rotated towards the patient left side.

**Cup positioning**

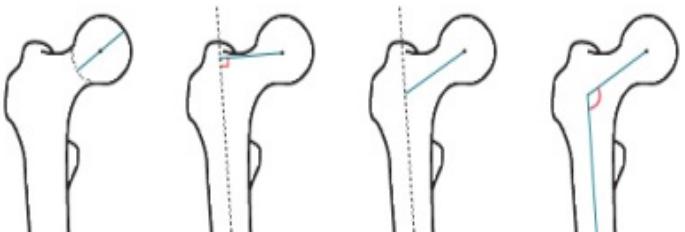
Acetabular cup	Left (1)	Left (APP)	
Acetabular cup inclination	32°	33°	
Acetabular cup anteversion	11°	28°	

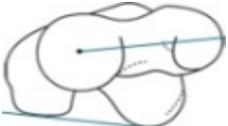
APP: Parameters calculated relative to Anterior Pelvic Plane (Lewinnek et al.,1978)

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the cotyles), which corrects the effect of a potential axial rotation of the pelvis during acquisition.

***Lower limb parameters***

<b>Lengths (3)</b>	<b>Right</b>	<b>Left (THA)</b>	
Femur length	<b>39.4 cm</b>	<b>40.1 cm</b>	

<b>Hip (3)</b>	<b>Right</b>	<b>Left (THA)</b>	
Femoral head diameter	<b>42 mm</b>		
Femoral offset	<b>42 mm</b>	<b>42 mm</b>	
Neck length	<b>52 mm</b>		
Neck shaft angle	<b>124°</b>	<b>134°</b>	

<b>Torsions</b>	<b>Right</b>	<b>Left (THA)</b>	
Femoral torsion	<b>17°</b>	<b>8°</b>	

(3) Parameters calculated in 3D.

(4) Parameters calculated relative to posterior bi-condylar plane.

*Last page of report*