

Fig. E-1

Femoral measurements were performed on frog-leg-lateral radiographs. Femoral head-neck offset (HNO) was measured preoperatively (A) and postoperatively (B) for patients who had an osteochondroplasty. The alpha angle was also measured preoperatively (C) and postoperatively (D) for those patients.



Fig. E-2

The Tönnis angle (TA), lateral center-edge angle (LCEA), and horizontal position of the hip center (HHC) were measured on each anteroposterior pelvic radiograph. The Tönnis angle was determined with a line parallel to the ischial tuberosities and the acetabular sourcil. The lateral center-edge angle was an angle drawn between a vertical line from the hip center perpendicular to the ischial tuberosities and the lateral sclerotic edge of the acetabulum. The horizontal position of the hip center was the distance between the medial aspect of the femoral head and the ilioischial line.

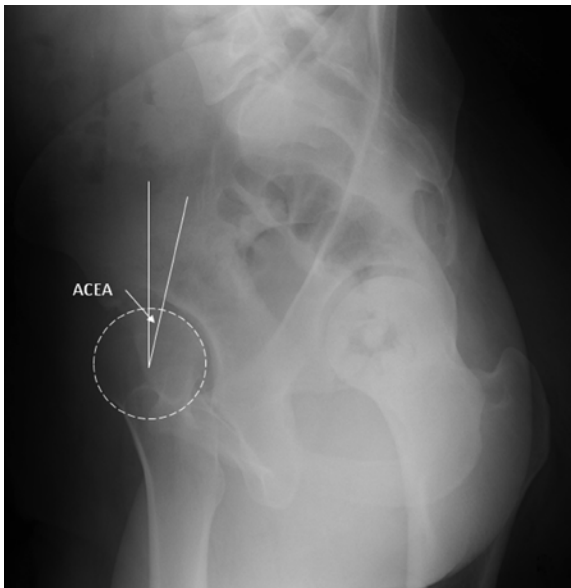


Fig. E-3

The anterior center-edge angle (ACEA) was measured on false-profile radiographs by measuring the angle that subtended a vertical plumb line through the center of the head and a line that connected the center of the head and the anterior sclerotic edge of the acetabulum.

TABLE E-1 Demographic Data*

	Study Group (N = 40)	Comparison Group (N = 48)	P Value
Male sex (<i>no. of hips</i>)	8 (20%)	8 (17%)	0.65
Operative side, right (<i>no. of hips</i>)	25 (63%)	25 (52%)	0.33
Age at surgery† (<i>yr</i>)	28.3 ± 11	28.3 ± 12	0.99
Body mass index† (<i>kg/m²</i>)	24.7 ± 4	24.6 ± 4	0.84
Duration of follow-up† (<i>yr</i>)	2.8 ± 1 (2.0 to 4.6)	4.1 ± 2 (2.0 to 9.7)	<0.0001

*The study group underwent periacetabular osteotomy with osteochondroplasty, and the comparison group underwent periacetabular osteotomy only. †The values are given as the mean and the standard deviation, with the range in parentheses for the duration of follow-up.