

Fig. E-1

Posterosuperior aspect of a right hip, demonstrating the high concentration of labral supply vessels. 1 = femoral head. 2 = labrum (with adjacent resected segment). 3 = internal surface of the capsule (reflected). 4 = quadratus femoris (reflected). 5 = gemellus inferior muscle (reflected). 6 = obturator internus muscle (reflected). 7 = gemellus superior muscle (reflected). 8 = sciatic nerve. 9 = periacetabular vascular ring. 10 = radial branches to the labrum.

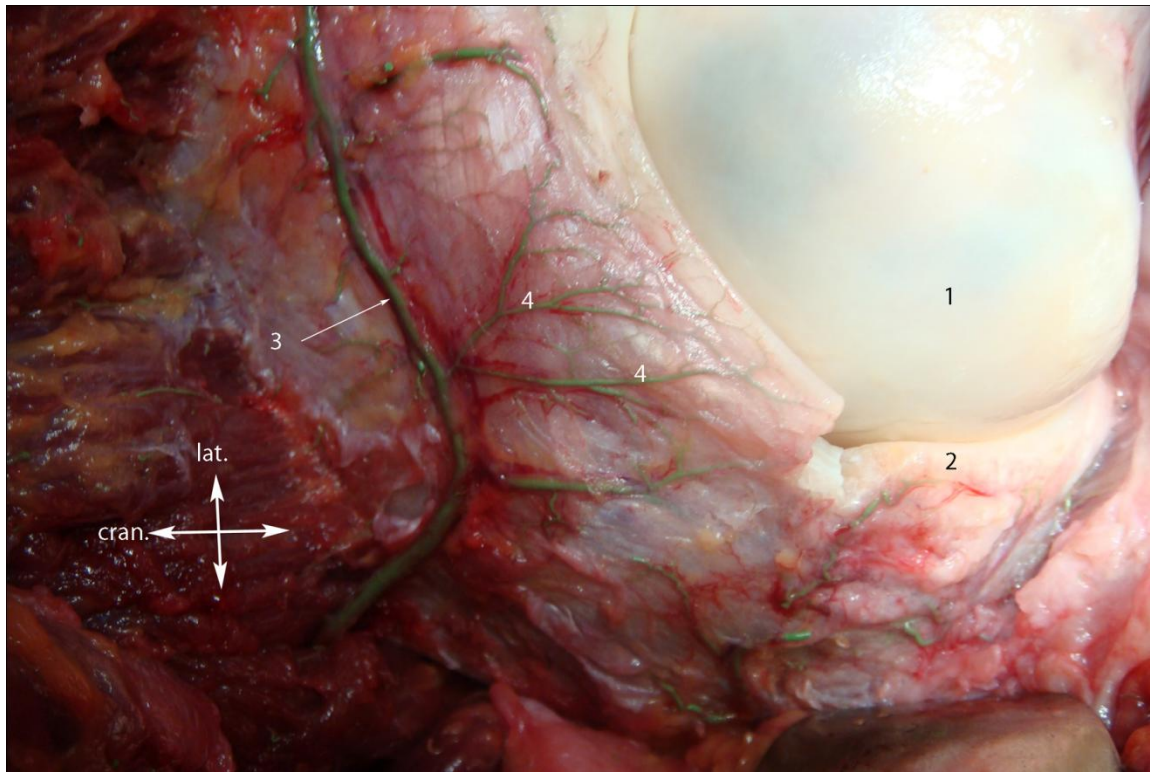


Fig. E-2

Posterosuperior aspect of a right hip showing the contribution of the supra-acetabular branch of the superior gluteal artery to the periacetabular vascular ring as well as radial arteries traveling toward the labrum. 1 = femoral head. 2 = labrum. 3 = supra-acetabular branch of the superior gluteal artery forming the superior portion of the periacetabular vascular ring. 4 = radial branches traveling toward the labrum.

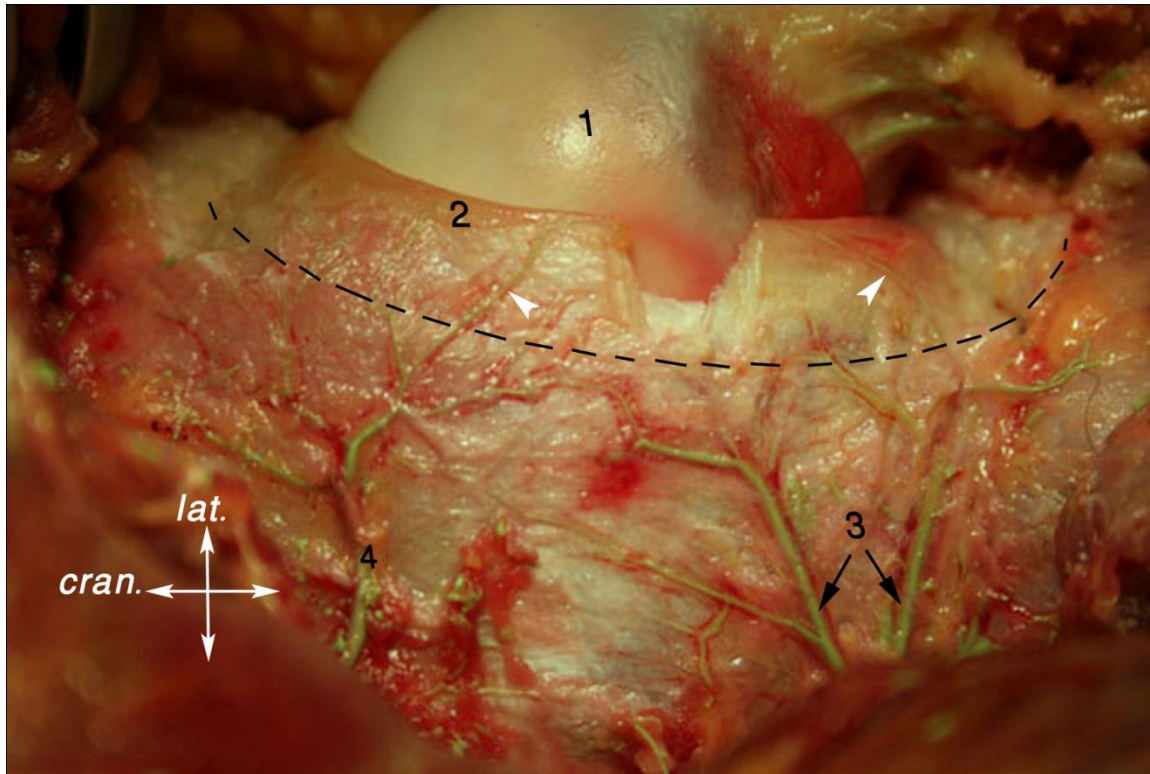


Fig. E-3

Posterior aspect of a right hip, demonstrating radial branches to the labrum derived from the portion of the periacetabular ring supplied primarily by the inferior gluteal artery. 1 = femoral head. 2 = labrum. 3 = radial branches supplied primarily by the inferior gluteal artery. 4 = radial branches supplied primarily by the superior gluteal artery. White arrowheads = intra-articular segments of radial branches. Dashed line = line of origin of the hip capsule.