

Biplanar Radiography:

Pre- and Postsurgical Evaluation

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Topics



Technical Concept

Presurgical Evaluation

Postsurgical Évaluation







Biplanar Radiography – EOS Scanner









Biplanar Radiography – EOS Scanner

Patient Positioning









Biplanar Radiography – EOS Scanner

Patient Positioning

 Upright Position: Normal Load of Body Weight









Biplanar Radiography – EOS Scanner

- Patient Positioning
- Upright Position: Normal Load of Body Weight
- Simultaneous Acquisition of an anteroposterior and lateral radiograph









Biplanar Radiography – EOS Scanner

- Patient Positioning
- Upright Position: Normal Load of Body Weight
- Simultaneous Acquisition of an anteroposterior and lateral radiography
- Storage on PACS and 3D post-processing









So What?

- What's so special about this scanner
- What's different?
- What's new?





Imaging around 1900







Scan versus Photography



Scan of about 15sec.

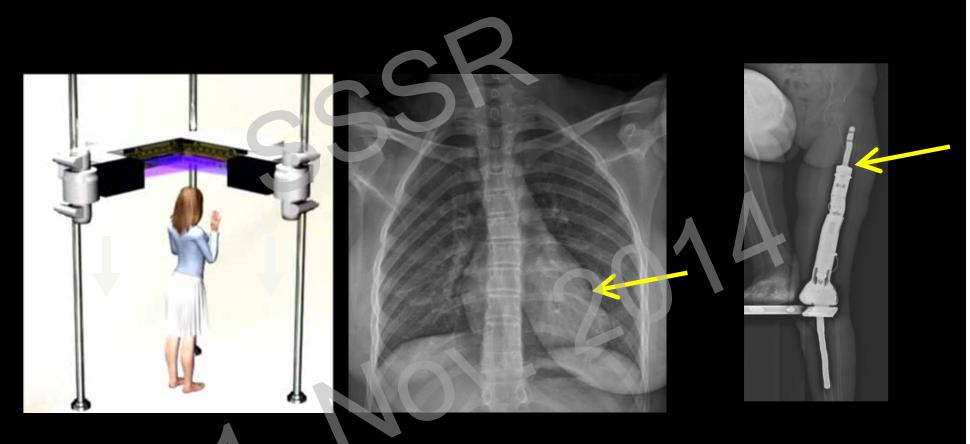
Plain film







Scan versus Photography



Scan of about 15sec.

Motion Artifacts







Beam Path



X-ray: Cone-shaped beam

Biplanar Rx: Fan-shaped beam

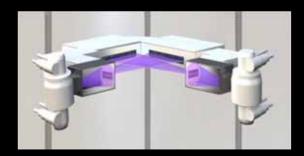






3D Acquisition

 Fan-shaped beam and known patient position



Known 3D coordinates of all points in the scanner

- Basis for
 - 3D measurements
 - 3D reconstructions









Dose Reduction

Low Dose (Standard)



Highly sensitive Xenon detector

Micro Dose



Dose compared to plain film 1/7

Dose compared to LowDose 1/7







Musculoskeletal Radiology

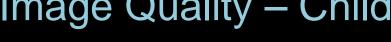
Technical Concept

Image Quality – Adult Patient





Image Quality - Child











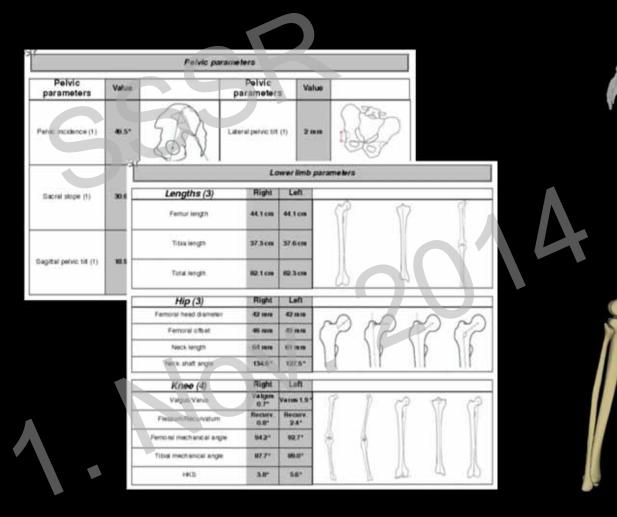
Leg Length and Axis





Leg Length and Axis







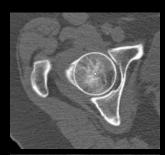


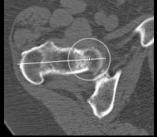


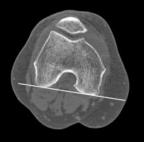
Femoral and Tibial Torsion

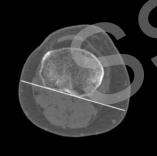
Computed Tomography

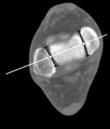
Biplanar Radiography



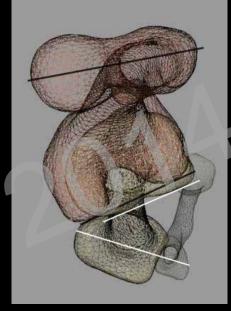












Torsions	Right	Left	
Femoral torsion	6.9°	4.0°	
Tibial torsion	38.3°	35.6°	(
Femorotibial rotation	1.5°	-0.9°	





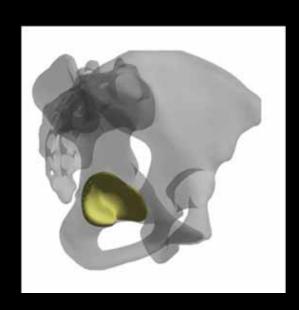




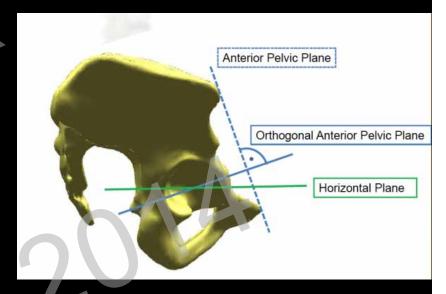


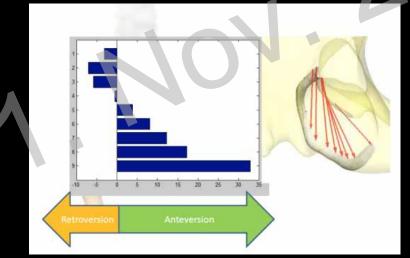


Native Acetabulum















Postsurgical Evaluation

Prosthesis Position











Postsurgical Evaluation

Acetabular Cup Position



Acetabular cup (1)	Right	Left		
Acetabular cup inclination	53.0°	65.7°	(Park)	(700)
Acetabular cup anteversion	26.5°	34.3°	*XX	







Postsurgical Evaluation

Prosthesis Position

		Knee pa
Lengths (3)	Right	Left
Femur length	43.6 cm	42.9 cm
Tibia length	35.5 cm	35.2 cm
Functional length	78.7 cm	78.7 cm
Anatomical length	79.1 cm	78.0 cm
Femur (3)	Right (Implant)	Left
Femoral head diameter	-	48 mm
Femoral offset	45 mm	42 mm
Neck length	-	52 mm
Neck shaft angle	136°	126°
Knee (4)	Right	Left
Valgus/Varus	Varus 4°	Varus 4°
Flessum/Recurvatum	Flessum 22°	Flessum 5°
emoral mechanical angle	- 2	94°
Tibial mechanical angle		84°
HKS	7°	5°
Torsions	Right	Left
Femoral torsion	8	10°
Stem antetorsion	7°	
Tibial torsion	22	30°
Femorotibial rotation		-2°









Summary

Take Home Messages



- Imaging in a weight-bearing upright position
- Substantial dose reduction
- 3D secondary reconstructions for pre- and postsurgical evaluations







