ACETABULOFEMORAL IMPINGEMENT THROUGH “OS ACETABULI”

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Abstract

Introduction: “Os acetabuli” is a bone fragment near the acetabular rim and it can be an unfused ossification center, a fracture of the acetabular rim or an ossification of the labrum. The acetabulum is formed by the fusion of multiple prime and accessory ossification centers which can appear until the age of 6. Until the age of 18-20, these centers should fuse and form a unitary structure. Beside unfused ossification centers, “os acetabuli” may result following a poorly consolidated acetabular rim fracture. Although most “os acetabuli” are small and asymptomatic, there are cases where it can be quite large so as to participate at the “impingement” of the acetabular rim and articular instability.

Objectives: Emphasizing the importance of balneary treatment with Techirghiol areal specific therapeutic factors, associated with physical-kinetic treatment in acetabulofemoral joint pathology, caused by a rare anatomical variant encountered in specialty literature.

Determination of the origin and clinical consequences of the existence of “os acetabuli” bone structure and emphasizing the importance of radiological examinations.

Material and methods: Researching the most important international biomedical databases: Medline, Embase, Database, PubMed and Cochrane to highlight the clinical importance of this anatomical cause in acetabulofemoral joint pathology.

Clinical case study: hospitalized patients within Techirghiol Rehabilitation Balnear Sanatorium.

Results and conclusion: Following imagistic interpretation, correlated with anamnestic data and objective exam, we can conclude that the bone fragment found on the X-ray radiography is indeed an “os acetabuli” bone formation and not an acetabular rim fracture or ossification of the joint labrum.