ASSESSMENT OF PATELLAR HEIGHT MEASUREMENT METHODS FROM DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the most common methods for measuring patellar height and the impact of observer experience in correlations with the other observers using digital radiography.

Methods: Sixty digital radiographs of the knee in lateral view were analyzed by four observers: a physician in the second year of medical residence in orthopedics (R2); a physician in the third year of medical residence in orthopedics (R3); an orthopedic surgeon who was a specialist in knee surgery (SK); and a radiologist who was a specialist in musculoskeletal radiology (SR). The indices used were: Insall-Salvati (IS), Blackburne-Peel (BP), Caton-Deschamps (CD) and modified Insall-Salvati (ISM). The interobserver agreement was calculated using the kappa coefficient (κ). Results: The highest correlation coefficients were found when using the IS method followed by the CD method. The worst correlation was observed in the ISM method. The highest interobserver agreement was found between the orthopedic surgeon specializing in knee surgery and the radiologist specializing in musculoskeletal radiology, for the four measurement methods used. Conclusion: Using digital radiography, the Insall-Salvati and Caton-Deschamps indexes presented the highest interobserver agreement, and this was also positively influenced by the observer’s level of experience.

Keywords – Knee; Patella; Radiographic Image Enhancement

INTRODUCTION

Today, use of digital radiography is becoming increasingly widespread. The advantages of this radiography system over conventional systems lie in the speed and precision of the technique, the elimination of printing and its cost, along with the ease of image display. Digital radiography enables reduction of the X-ray dosage, which can be adjusted so that the image has a convenient signal-noise ratio, thereby diminishing the amount of radiation absorbed by the patient. Image processing is facilitated, using digital techniques of increased contrast and histogram equalization, as is image acquisition, storage and retrieval from electronic databases. The disadvantages of such systems are the dependence on access to electronic databases, the cost of the software, the limitations of applications based on the software design and, especially, the lack of studies validating and evaluating measurement methods that are already well-established with conventional radiography, such as the various indices for patellar height (1-4).

Patellar height is a parameter that is increasingly used, given that it expands the knowledge of knee biomechanics and the physiopathology of knee ailments and their respective treatments. The importance of the patella for the knee, in addition to its protective and esthetic characteristics, lies mainly in the way in which it increases the lever arm of the extensor apparatus, thereby increasing quadriceps strength by up to 50% (5).
The patellar height can be correlated with various clinical situations that affect patellofemoral joint functioning. It has been recognized that a high patella is associated with greater risk of chondromalacia and patellofemoral dislocation\(^{6-9}\), while a low patella is associated with greater risk of patellofemoral osteoarthritis, Osgood-Schlatter disease and limited range of knee motion\(^{5,10}\).

Over the course of time, a variety of methods have been proposed as ways of defining the concept of patellar height, usually involving a ratio between radiographic parameters\(^{11-18}\). A few studies have compared the different methods for patellar height and have made critical analyses regarding their reproducibility, applicability and results. The impact of skeletal maturity has sometimes also been assessed. In many cases, these analyses have used radiographs on abnormal or diseases knees\(^{15,17,19-22}\). Even fewer studies have compared inter-observer concordance between the commonest methods for measuring patellar height in normal knees, i.e. the Insall-Salvati (IS), modified Insall-Salvati (ISM), Blackburne-Peel (BP) and Caton-Deschamps (CD) methods\(^{19,21}\).

The four observers obtained the Insall-Salvati (IS), Blackburne-Peel (BP), Caton-Deschamps (CD) and modified Insall-Salvati (ISM) indices from digital radiographs with 100% zoom, on slides in PowerPoint (Microsoft\textsuperscript{®}), using the Universal Desktop Ruler software (AVPSoft\textsuperscript{®}) for measurements.

Descriptive analysis was performed on the study sample. The kappa correlation coefficient was used as the statistical analysis method. The kappa concordance coefficient provides paired concordance
proportions between the observers, which may randomly be correct. The kappa values can range from –1 to +1; values between –1 and 0 indicate that the concordance observed was less than what would be expected by chance; 0 indicates a concordance level that would be expected by chance; and +1 indicates total concordance. In general, kappa values lower than 0.5 are considered to be unsatisfactory; values between 0.5 and 0.75 are considered to be satisfactory; values greater than 0.75 are considered to be excellent(25-27).

The parameters for normality, which were used in conformity with the literature, are described in Table 1. The stratification of kappa values was done in terms of normality, as described in Table 1. The kappa correlation coefficients between the four observers for the Insall-Salvati (IS), Blackburne-Peel (BP), Caton-Deschamps (CD) and modified Insall-Salvati (ISM) methods were obtained using the IS method, followed by the CD method. The worst correlation was observed using the ISM method, followed by the BP method.

The highest inter-observer correlation coefficients were obtained using the IS method, followed by the CD method. The worst correlation was observed using the ISM method, followed by the BP method.

The highest inter-observer concordance was obtained between the orthopedist who was a knee specialist and the radiologist who was a musculoskeletal specialist, for the four measurement methods used.

**RESULTS**

The mean age of the patients evaluated was 37.82 years. Table 2 demonstrates the values obtained from the analysis.

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**DISCUSSION**

The Insall-Salvati (IS) method uses the length of the patellar ligament in relation to the length of the patella(11). The patellar morphology and morphological differences in the anterior tuberosity of the tibia (ATT) directly affect the measurements made using this

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Table 1 – Insall-Salvati (IS), Blackburne-Peel (BP), Caton-Deschamps (CD) and modified Insall-Salvati (ISM).

| Method   | Low patella | Normal patella | High patella |
|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| IS       | <0.80       | 0.8-1.2        | >1.2         |
| BP       | <0.80       | 0.8-1.0        | >1.0         |
| CD       | 0.60        | 0.60-1.30      | >1.3         |
| ISM      | ---         | ---            | >2.0         |

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Table 2 – Second-year resident in orthopedics (R2), third-year resident in orthopedics (R3), orthopedist who was a knee specialist (EJ), radiologist who was a musculoskeletal specialist (ER); Insall-Salvati (IS); Blackburne-Peel (BP), Caton-Deschamps (CD); 1 – low patella; 2 – normal patella; 3 – high patella. Modified Insall-Salvati (ISM): 4 – non-high patella; 5 – high patella.

| IS            | BP           | CD           | ISM          |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EJ vs. ER     | 0.808        | 0.769        | 0.824        | 0.696        |
| EJ vs. R1     | 0.796        | 0.608        | 0.696        | 0.619        |
| EJ vs. R3     | 0.726        | 0.426        | 0.619        | 0.268        |
| ER vs. R1     | 0.703        | 0.574        | 0.749        | 0.637        |
| ER vs. R3     | 0.809        | 0.366        | 0.707        | 0.519        |
| R1 vs. R3     | 0.603        | 0.452        | 0.609        | 0.433        |
method\(^{(13)}\). Exclusion of patients with sequelae from Osgood-Schlatter and Sinding-Larsen-Johansson, and with previous surgery on the knee, helps to increase the concordance when using this index. Better definition of the soft tissues using digital radiography may also contribute towards improving the correlation found\(^{(4)}\).

Grelsamer and Meadows\(^{(14)}\) developed the modified Insall-Salvati (ISM) method based on the length of the joint surface. Difficulty in identifying this parameter is considered to be the main measurement bias. In the present study, the concordance obtained was similar to what is seen in the literature, and it was the lowest among all the methods evaluated. Digital radiography seems not to present greater details for this anatomical reference\(^{(14,19,21,22)}\).

The Blackburne-Peel (BP) method exchanges the reference point of the ATT for the joint surface of the tibial plateau, while keeping the joint surface of the patella. Although Berg et al\(^{(19)}\) found that this was the most accurate and reproducible method in conjunction with the IS index, and Seil et al\(^{(21)}\) ranked it as the second most reproducible method in conjunction with the IS index, we did not obtain similar results in our analysis, such that it was only better than the ISM index. Lack of definition of the reference line of the tibial plateau, such as which condyle to use as the reference, or whether this line runs parallel to the joint surface or perpendicular to the long axis of the tibia, contributes towards lower concordance with this method\(^{(4)}\).

The method of Caton et al\(^{(12)}\), which uses the joint surface of the patella and the angle of the tibial plateau as references, also presents difficulty regarding identification of the joint surface, as well as presenting a certain amount of variability in defining the angle of the tibial plateau\(^{(4)}\). Despite these factors, this method was the one that showed greatest concordance in the study by Seil et al\(^{(21)}\). In our study, it presented moderately positive concordance in all the situations evaluated.

The observer’s experience was shown to be important in the present study, given that the two more experienced examiners presented higher correlation coefficients. Although this matter had previously been evaluated in concordance studies involving fracture classifications, it had not been done in studies measuring patellar height\(^{(28)}\).

The reliability of the IS and CD indices was congruent with what is seen in the literature, which strengthens our results. Use of computerized methods for obtaining radiographic images and measuring the patellar height seem to be an effective tool that adds precision to the measurements\(^{(4,21)}\).

**CONCLUSION**

Digital radiography for measuring the height of the patella using the methods already established with conventional radiography is a useful tool, presenting good inter-observer correlation. The Insall-Salvati and Caton-Deschamps indices presented greater concordance and this was also influenced positively by the observer’s experience.

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