

The Value of Axial Loading 3D CT as a Substitute for Full Weightbearing 3D CT: Comparison of Reproducibility According to Degree of Load

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Category: Other

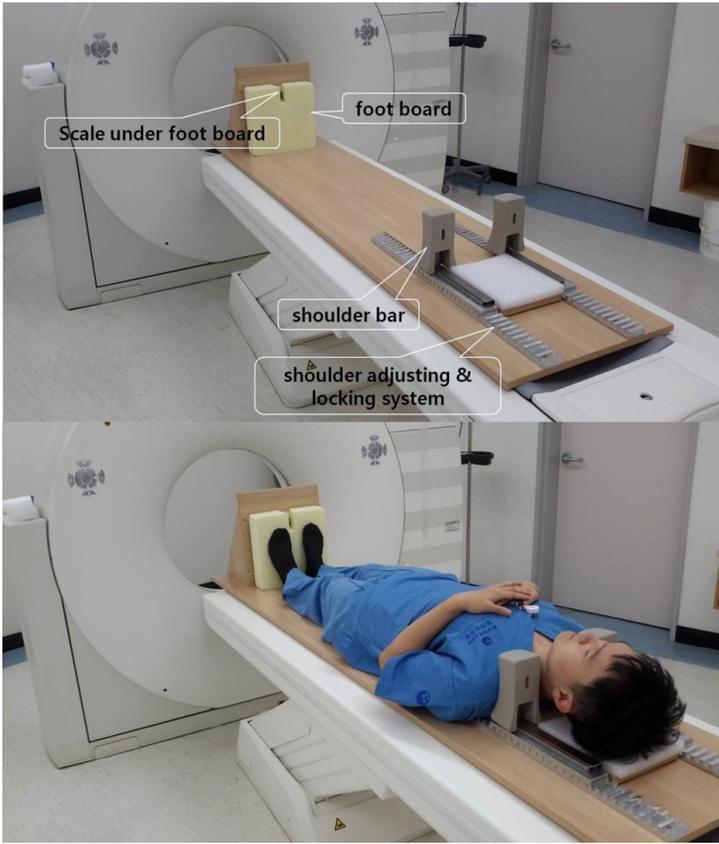
Keywords: Foot, Ankle, Standing radiography, Weightbearing CT, Axial loading CT

Introduction/Purpose: Full weightbearing(WB) three dimensional computed tomography(3D CT) is an excellent imaging tool. However, due to its high cost, it is only used in a few hospitals. We evaluated the usefulness and cost-effectiveness of axial loading(AL) 3D CT by comparing bony alignments with standing radiographs, and assessed reproducibility according to the degree of AL.

Methods: Eighty patients(156 feet), who underwent standing radiographs and 3D CT with an AL device from January 2016 to May 2017, were investigated. According to the degree of AL(AL force \times 100/body weight), the patients were randomly assigned to three groups: Group A(30-50%; n=21, 40 feet), Group B(50-70%; n=32, 63 feet), and Group C(70-100%; n=27, 53 feet). The following angles were measured three times by two orthopedists: hallux valgus(HVA), 1st-2nd intermetatarsal(IMA1-2), and talo-navicular coverage(TNCA), calcaneal pitch(CPA), talo-1st metatarsal(TIMA), and talo-calcaneal angle(TCA). Agreements between the two imaging methods were analyzed and compared according to the degree of axial loading in each group.

Results: Intra- and interobserver reliability was excellent (>0.75). In Group A(30-50% AL), all of the angles except HVA and IMA1-2 differed ($p<.05$). In Group B(50-70%), TNCA ($p=.023$), TIMA ($p=.017$), and TCA ($p=.035$) differed. In Group C(70-100%), none of the angles differed between the two imaging methods ($p>.05$). Higher agreement between the two imaging methods was realized when 70% or more($>70%$) AL was applied.

Conclusion: AL 3D CT with $>70%$ axial load has full WB effects and can be substituted for expensive full WB 3D CT.



| Group A (30° 50% axial load) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------|------------------|------|---------------|
| Parameter | Radiographs | | Axial loading CT | | P value |
| | Mean | STD | Mean | STD | |
| HVA | 16.3 | 7.56 | 16.3 | 7.49 | >0.05 (0.927) |
| IMA1-2 | 9.1 | 2.11 | 8.9 | 2.11 | >0.05 (0.124) |
| TNCA | 21.8 | 7.15 | 17.7 | 7.34 | <0.05 (0.001) |
| CPA | 17.6 | 4.74 | 20.0 | 4.67 | <0.05 (0.002) |
| T1MA | 8.7 | 5.23 | 6.4 | 4.64 | <0.05 (0.006) |
| TCA | 44.6 | 5.97 | 43.2 | 5.83 | <0.05 (0.010) |

| Group B (50° 70% axial load) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------|------------------|------|---------------|
| Parameter | Radiographs | | Axial loading CT | | P value |
| | Mean | STD | Mean | STD | |
| HVA | 16.3 | 11.4 | 16.1 | 11.4 | >0.05 (0.846) |
| IMA1-2 | 9.8 | 3.53 | 9.7 | 3.58 | >0.05 (0.952) |
| TNCA | 22.1 | 6.58 | 19.8 | 6.62 | <0.05 (0.002) |
| CPA | 18.3 | 4.87 | 19.2 | 4.78 | >0.05 (0.252) |
| T1MA | 7.8 | 4.97 | 6.2 | 4.89 | <0.05 (0.001) |
| TCA | 45.5 | 5.23 | 45.2 | 7.59 | <0.05 (0.035) |

| Group C (70° 100% axial load) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------|------------------|------|---------------|
| Parameter | Radiographs | | Axial loading CT | | P value |
| | Mean | STD | Mean | STD | |
| HVA | 20.0 | 11.0 | 19.9 | 11.0 | >0.05 (0.219) |
| IMA1-2 | 11.0 | 3.57 | 10.9 | 3.61 | >0.05 (0.176) |
| TNCA | 20.0 | 7.62 | 19.6 | 7.52 | >0.05 (0.135) |
| CPA | 19.0 | 4.31 | 19.3 | 4.16 | >0.05 (0.206) |
| T1MA | 7.2 | 4.56 | 6.9 | 4.49 | >0.05 (0.613) |
| TCA | 45.7 | 5.52 | 46.0 | 5.64 | >0.05 (0.345) |