

A Protocol to Systematic Radiographic Assessment of Primary Total Knee Arthroplasty

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Abstract: Although total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is considered one of the most successful procedures, however, a subset of patients are unsatisfied with the results, even with the introduction of new technologies and implant designs. Radiological assessment of TKA is still considered the most prevalent imaging modality for evaluating the knee joint pre-and postoperatively. Assessment of various angles and indices which could be measured in different radiographic views of the knee provides valuable information about the alignment of the entire limb and the individual prosthetic components, more so in the light of recent nuanced concepts of technique, alignment, and balance. This review article aims to present a comprehensive yet systematic approach to the most useful radiographic parameters for assessing the knee preoperatively and post-TKA by explaining the tools and techniques used for measuring various angles, indices and ratios in the coronal, sagittal and axial planes for diagnosis, preoperative planning, postoperative assessment, and routine follow-up. The protocol we followed in this review entailed first reporting the possible applications and software which could help in measuring these variables, then we mentioned the required series of knee radiographs. For the desired variables, we divided the assessment according to each plane, and in each, we reported the optimum position of the desired radiographic view followed by determining the axis and lines which will later form the desired angles to be measured; finally, we collected all the measurements in a table with the native knee values and the most accepted values after TKA.

Keywords: assessment, knee radiograph, postoperative, total knee, replacement, arthroplasty

Introduction

The success of total knee arthroplasty (TKA) depends on many factors related to the patients, the surgeon, and the implant.¹⁻³ The pivotal role of the surgeon, besides making the key decision for a knee replacement in conjunction with the patient, includes pre-operative planning (usually performed on plain knee radiographs either manually or using computerized software), executing this plan intraoperatively, assessing the postoperative radiological outcome and whether the objectives of limb and component alignment were achieved, and reviewing the patient and radiographs at follow-up visits to confirm that the improvements are maintained over time.¹ Plain knee radiographs are still considered the primary imaging study for fulfilling these objectives.⁴ Other advanced imaging modalities such as computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are typically used in specific situations such as complex deformities and when patient-specific instrumentation and/or custom implants are deployed.¹ Scoring and evaluation systems have been developed for clinical and radiographic assessment after TKA to uniformly report results to facilitate comparisons of different techniques and implants; one commonly used is the scoring system

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developed by the Knee Society (KS), which incorporates data regarding alignment and component positions.^{2,5} However, these systems had been criticized for measuring a limited number of variables and do not take into consideration the more recent and nuanced concepts of surgical techniques, alignment and balancing,⁶ as well as recent studies describing variations in femoral and tibial phenotypes.⁷ A more detailed radiographic assessment may facilitate research into the variability of patient satisfaction after TKA.

The purpose of this review was to summarize the essential angles, distances, and ratios that should be radiographically assessed pre-, immediate post-TKA, and during follow-ups using a systematic approach. This review will not comment on the identification of implant type, quality of fixation, or how to detect complications. Evaluation will be described in the three standard planes: coronal, sagittal, and axial.

Some Complementary Software and Applications Available

1. IC Measure Digital software^{8,9} (The Imaging Source Europe GmbH, Bremen, Germany) is a free downloadable program for PCs; it can measure angles and lengths.
2. Surgimap Spine software¹⁰ (Nemaris Inc, New York, NY) can be freely downloaded and is compatible with PC and Android or IOS platform smart devices and can also measure angles and lengths.
3. Protractor applications are free for Android and IOS smartphones for angle measurements.⁸

Which Radiographic Views Should Be Obtained?

Many protocols have been suggested for obtaining radiographic views for TKA evaluation; according to Meneghini et al.² Based on a modification of the KS assessment protocol, three views are essential, first: a weight-bearing AP knee view, second: a lateral knee view, and lastly a patellofemoral assessment view. The protocol we recommend in this review is the same as that mentioned by Meneghini et al.² However, for the AP view, a long film (when feasible) taken standing and including the hip to the ankle; Hip Knee Ankle film (HKA), is preferred especially in the assessment of complex cases.¹ To these views, we have added the kneeling view to evaluate distal femoral rotation.¹¹

Controversy still exists about whether HKA radiographs or short film AP knee radiographs should be used to assess implant position and coronal alignment after TKA; however, many studies have demonstrated that the short AP radiographs are insufficient for adequate assessment.^{12,13}

Essential Precautions While Evaluating the Radiographs

1. Avoid malrotation of the limb: Radtke et al reported a significant impact of limb malrotation on the radiographic evaluation of the whole limb and individual component alignment after TKA, where internal rotation can lead to a false impression of valgus alignment of the limb in the coronal plane and increase in the individual component alignment angles and vice versa.¹⁴ Jiang and Insall showed that the lower limb's malrotation between 20° of internal and external rotation would change the coronal alignment by about 2.5°.¹⁵
2. Ensure that the patient is weight-bearing and not supine: A weight-bearing film provides more information regarding the entire lower limb alignment and laxity of collateral ligaments, which may not be detected in non-weight-bearing radiographs. Deep et al found that the HKA angle changes significantly with posture changes as the knee becomes more varus by about 2.2° on standing compared to the supine position.¹⁶
3. Magnification: For proper measurements and planning, the magnification of the radiographs should be known, or at least the radiographs should have a calibrated reference or a marker (like a coin) of known dimensions. This will increase the accuracy of preoperative templating, prediction of the implant sizes, and assessment of distances or ratios.

In the following, we will describe the detailed protocol of assessment divided according to the planes into coronal, sagittal, and axial; in each, we will mention the radiographic film criteria, required axes and lines to be defined and the possible angles to be measured.

Coronal (c) Plane Evaluation (AP Radiographs)

Patient Positioning and Film Criteria

For a proper short AP view, the knee must be fully extended (or as maximally as possible), with the patient standing, the

patella facing forward, the x-ray beam centered over the knee, the distance between both feet should be at least 30 cm,¹⁷ and include the lower part of the distal femur, knee joint, and proximal part of the tibia and fibula.⁵ To get an appropriate HKA film, both limbs should be in a neutral rotation; usually, half of the lesser trochanter should be visible in profile (the whole of the lesser trochanter can be visualized in a radiograph of an externally rotated lower limb and vice versa), and the medial half of the fibular head should overlap with the tibial metaphysis (an internally rotated leg will show less overlapping).^{15,18}

Coronal (c) Plane Measurements^{19,20}

Axis and lines determination (Figure 1A): for any long bone, its mechanical axis is the line between the center of proximal and distal articulations; its anatomical axis is the line that passes through the middle of the shaft.^{19,21,22}

1. Femoral anatomical axis (cFAA): In a short AP film, it is a line connecting a point midway between the medial and lateral cortices as far proximally as the film allows

to a similar point 10 cm proximal to the joint line.^{5,19} In a long HKA film, it is a line connecting the midpoint of the isthmus to a similar midpoint 10 cm proximal to the joint line.¹⁹

2. Femoral mechanical axis (cFMA): is the line between the femoral head center and the center of the trochlea of a native knee or trochlear notch of the femoral component after TKR.
3. Tibial anatomical axis (cTAA): In a short AP film, it is a line connecting a point midway between the medial and lateral cortices 10 cm distal to the joint line to a similar point distally as far as the film allows.^{5,19} In a long HKA film, a line is formed by connecting the midpoint of the distal third of the tibia to the center of the tibia 10 cm distal to the joint line.¹⁶ Some authors support the idea that the TAA coincides with the mechanical one,²² according to Paley, the mechanical and anatomical axes are parallel but not the same.¹⁹
4. Tibial mechanical axis (cTMA): is the line between the talus center and the center of the tibial plateau of a native knee or the tibial component of the TKR.

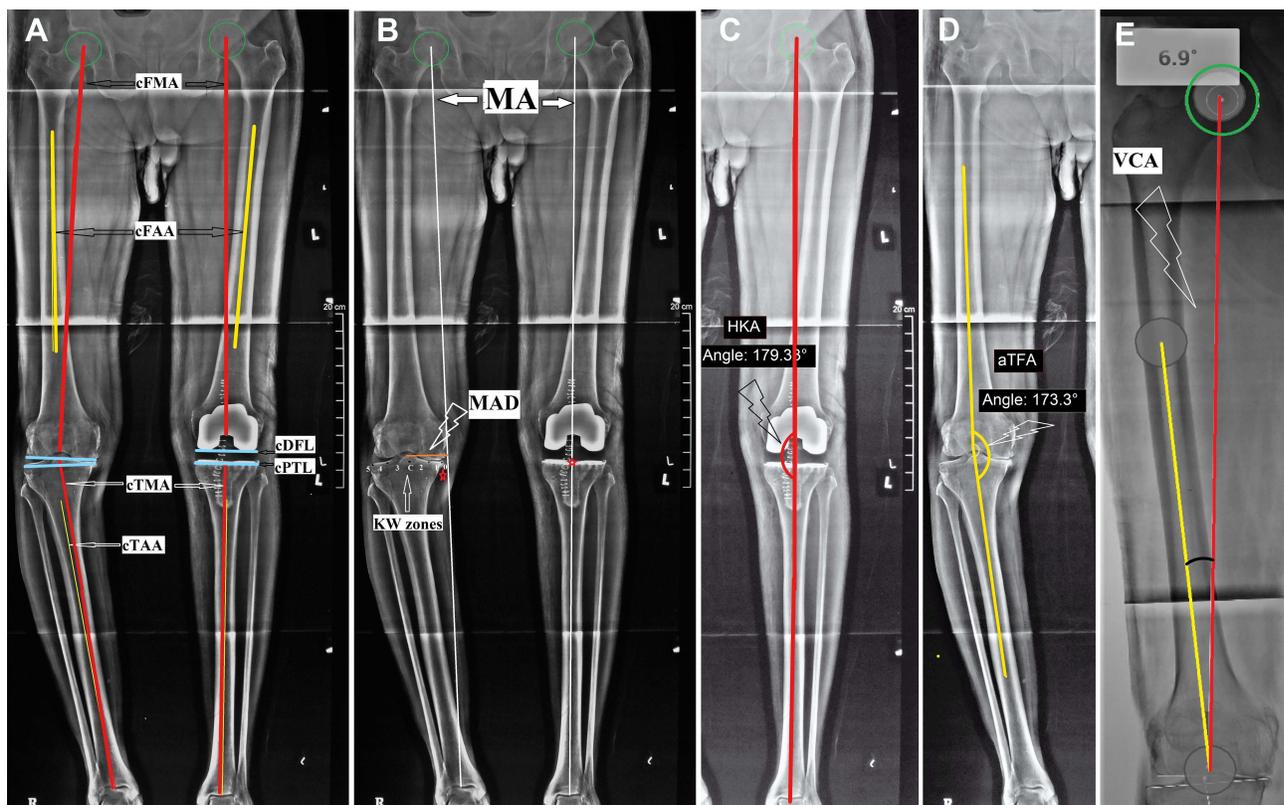


Figure 1 Assessment in the coronal plane (AP radiograph).

Notes: (A) defining the axes; c, coronal; FMA, femoral mechanical axis; FAA, femoral anatomical axis; DFL, distal femoral line; PTL, proximal tibial line; TMA, tibial mechanical axis; TAA, tibial anatomical axis; (B) lower limb mechanical axis (MA); MAD, mechanical axis deviation; KY, Kennedy and White; (C) HKA, hip, knee to ankle angle; (D) aTFA, anatomical tibiofemoral angle; (E) VCA, valgus correction angle.

5. Distal femoral line (cDFL): is a line tangential to the most distal points on the convexity of the two femoral condyles of the native knee or the femoral component of the TKA.¹⁹
6. Proximal tibial line (cPTL) is drawn across the flat or concave aspect of the two tibial plateaus' subchondral line in a native knee or the line at the base of the tibial component in TKA.¹⁸

Using the above axes and lines, the following variables are measured:^{2,5,19,20}

- (a) Mechanical axis deviation (MAD) (Figure 1B): is measured as a perpendicular line drawn from Maquet's line (which is the mechanical axis (MA) of the lower limb extending from femoral head center to center of talar dome)^{23,24} to the center of the knee; it normally measures 9.7 ± 6.8 mm.^{19,20} The relationship between MA and the center of the knee, identified as MAD, is linear; for every 1° of valgus or varus, the MA moves for about 5 mm away from the knee's center. The tibial plateau has been divided into seven zones (from medial to lateral: zones 0, 1, 2, C, 3, 4, 5) and the passage of the MA through the knee can be described according to which of these Kennedy and White zones (KW zones) the MA lies within.²⁵⁻²⁷
- (b) The hip-knee-ankle angle (HKA) (Figure 1C): is the medial angle between the cFMA and the cTMA, indicating the limb's mechanical alignment. A neutral mechanical alignment is varus $1.3 \pm 1.3^\circ$,¹⁹ and an angle of $0 \pm 3^\circ$ ($180 \pm 3^\circ$) is the classic safe target for alignment after TKA.²⁸
- (c) Anatomical tibiofemoral angle (aTFA) (Figure 1D): the medial angle between the cFAA and the cTAA, indicating the limb's anatomical alignment. Normally it measures valgus $7^\circ \pm 1.4^\circ$.¹⁹ A valgus angle between 2.4° and 7.2° after TKA is considered neutral anatomic alignment.¹
- (d) Valgus correction angle (VCA)²⁹ (Figure 1E): the angle between the cFMA and cFAA determines the distal femoral cut angle in TKA. It had been reported to range between 3 and 11 degrees.²⁹
- (e) Mechanical lateral distal femoral angle (mLDFA) (Figure 2A): is the lateral angle formed between the cFMA and cDFL; normally, it measures $87.8^\circ \pm 1.6^\circ$.^{19,20} The femoral component position in the coronal plane should be placed at $90^\circ \pm 3$ to the cFMA or according to the preoperatively measured VCA.^{29,30}
- (f) Anatomical lateral distal femoral angle (aLDFA) (Figure 2B): is the lateral angle between the FAA and cDFL. Normally it ranges from 79° to 83° .¹⁹ An angle of $85^\circ \pm 2$ is considered acceptable after TKA.³⁰
- (g) Medial proximal tibial angle (MPTA) (Figure 2C): (The β tibial angle in the KS scoring system) is the medial angle formed between the TMA and cPTL; normally, it measures $87.2^\circ \pm 1.5^\circ$.^{19,20} It reflects the tibial component position in the coronal plane, an angle between 0 to varus 3 degrees (90° to 87°) being considered safe.³¹
- (h) Joint line height (cJLH)^{32,33} (Figure 2D): The distance from the joint line (the line connecting the medial and lateral joint space or the line connecting the most distal points of the medial and lateral femoral condyles) to a fixed bony landmark, proximally as the medial femoral epicondyle or distally as the fibular head. It is usually 25 to 28 mm from the medial femoral epicondyle and 10 to 14 mm from the fibular head.^{32,33}
- (i) Leg length difference (LLD)³⁴ (Figure 2E): is measured as the difference in the length of a line connecting the femoral head center to the center of the talus in the two limbs.
- (j) Component size: Ideally, the components should replicate the patient's anatomy if possible. The femoral component should lie flush with the margins of the femoral condyles medially and laterally in the AP radiograph. The margins of correctly sized tibial components should likewise be flush with the medial and lateral cortices in AP views.^{35,36}

Sagittal (s) Plane Evaluation (Lateral Radiographs)

Patient Positioning and Film Criteria

For a standard short film lateral knee view, the knee is flexed 30° ; the patella should be perpendicular to the cassette, with the lower leg being parallel to the radiological table. Obtaining as much as possible of the tibial and femoral shafts within the film is essential to detect any excessive bowing or extra-articular deformity (EAD).¹⁹ An accurate lateral view of the knee should have no overlap between the medial and lateral femoral condyles. To

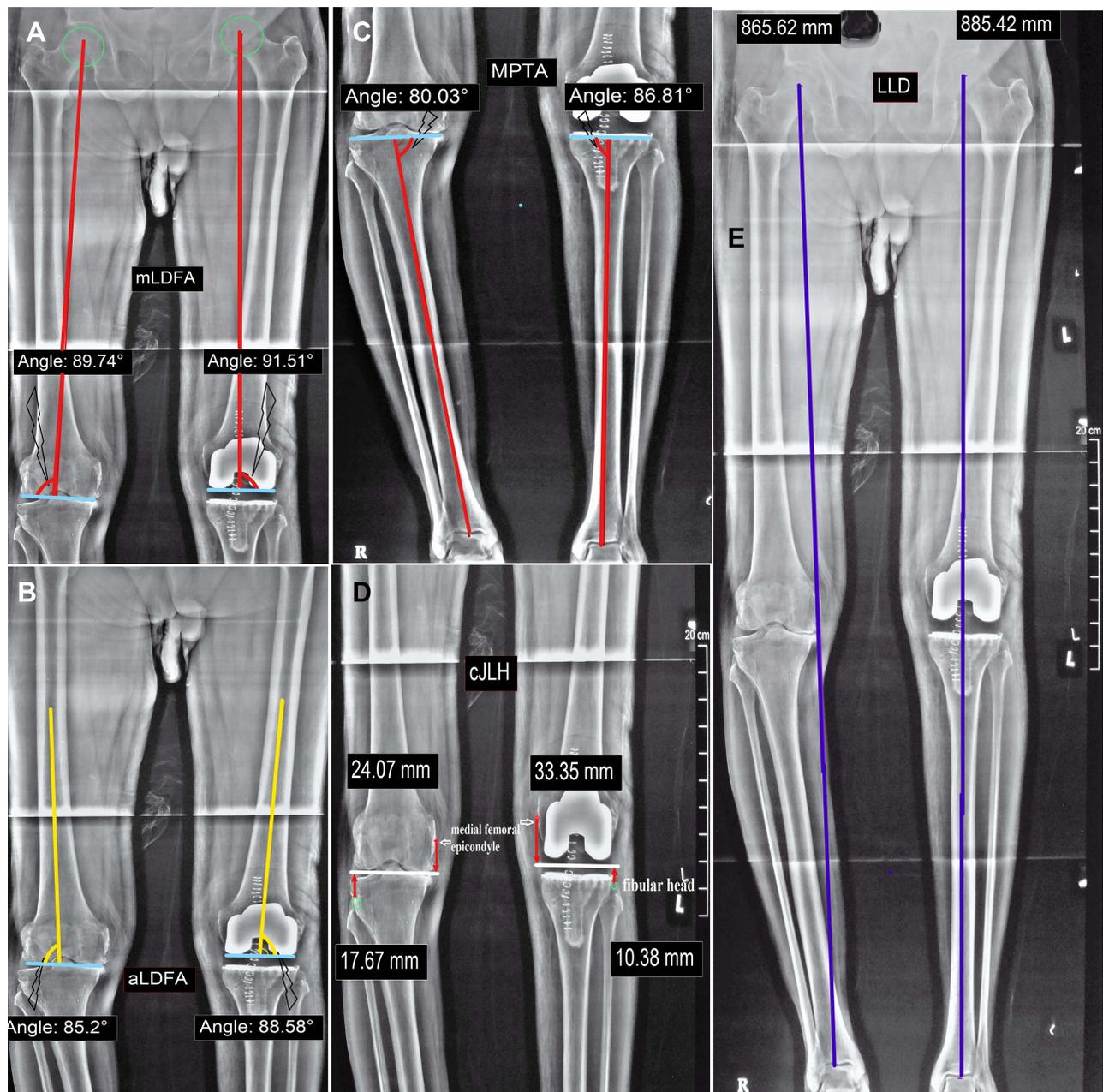


Figure 2 Assessment in coronal plane continued.

Notes: (A) mLDFA, mechanical lateral distal femoral angle; (B) aLDFA, anatomical lateral distal femoral angle; (C) MPTA, medial proximal tibial angle; (D) cJLH, coronal joint line height; (E) LLD, leg length discrepancy.

obtain a lateral view of the whole femur (including the femoral heads), Chung et al positioned the patient's thigh on a 17 x 17-inch digital detector with the x-ray beam angled at 15° cranially.³⁷

Sagittal (s) Plane Measurements^{19,20}

Axis and lines determination (Figure 3A)

1. Femoral anatomical axis (sFAA): on the short film, it is a line obtained by joining a point at the middle of the femoral shaft (as proximal as possible in the film) with a second point placed at 10 cm proximal to the joint line in the middle of the femoral shaft. On a long film (showing the whole femur), the sFAA is obtained by drawing a line through the femoral shaft's proximal, middle, and distal centers;¹⁹ This produces a segmented

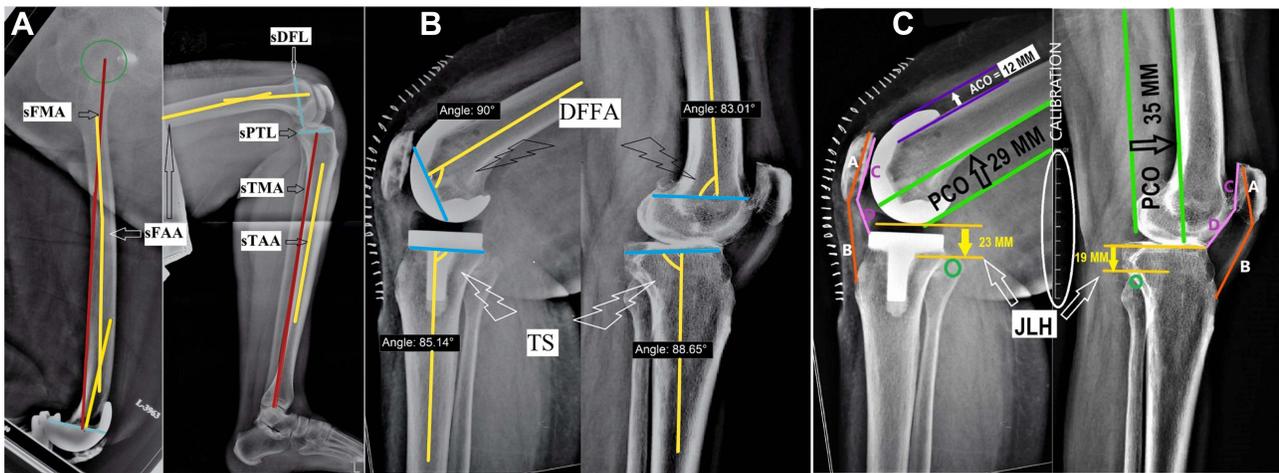


Figure 3 Assessment in the sagittal plane (Lateral radiograph).

Notes: (A) defining the axes; s, sagittal; FMA, femoral mechanical axis; FAA, femoral anatomical axis; DFL, distal femoral line; PTL, proximal tibial line; TMA, tibial mechanical axis; TAA, tibial anatomical axis; (B) DFFA, distal femoral flexion angle; TS, tibial slope; (C) ACO, anterior condylar offset; PCO, posterior condylar offset; JLH, joint line height; Insall Salvati index = length of line B/ length of line A, Caton-Deschamps Index = length of line C/length of line D.

- line representing the sagittal femoral curve (normally between 4° and 9°).³⁷
2. Femoral mechanical axis (sFMA) (in a long film): it is the line drawn from the femoral head center to the center of the distal femur or the center of the femoral component.¹⁹
 3. Tibial anatomical axis (sTAA): is formed by connecting the most distal mid-point of the tibial shaft with a point located 10 cm distal to the knee joint line.²⁰
 4. Tibial mechanical axis (sTMA): is the line between the center of the talus and the center of the tibial plateau or the tibial component (if the film shows the whole tibia).¹⁹
 5. Distal femoral line (sDFL): the distal femoral condyles are circular, so the DFL in the sagittal plane can be drawn as a straight line connecting two points where the condyles merge with the distal femoral metaphysis (for a native knee). For a femoral component after TKA, this line can be drawn either at the distal femur's resection line or the line tangent to the intercondylar box (if a posterior stabilized implant was used).
 6. Proximal tibial line (sPTL): is a line along the flat subchondral area of the tibial plateau for the native knee or a line tangent to the undersurface of the tibial component after TKA.

Using the above axes and lines, the following variables are measured:^{2,5,19,20}

- (a) Distal Femoral flexion angle (DFFA) (Figure 3B): is the posterior angle between the sFAA and the sDFL; normally, it is $83^\circ \pm 4^\circ$.²⁰ It reflects the flexion or extension position of the femoral component (angle of 90 degrees is considered neutral, >90 degrees considered an extension, and <90 considered flexion. An angle from 90° to 87° is considered as accepted after TKA).²⁴
- (b) Tibial slope (TS) (Figure 3B): is the posterior angle between the sTAA and the sPTL, represented as the σ angle in the KS scoring system. The normal tibial slope is $81^\circ \pm 3^\circ$.²⁰ Some authors advocate keeping the TS between 0° and 7° during TKA; however, this value may differ according to various implant designs.^{38,39}
- (c) The posterior condylar offset (PCO) (Figure 3C): measured as the thickness of the posterior femoral condyles (either of the native femur or the femoral component after TKA) projected posteriorly from a tangent line over the posterior femoral cortex. It should be restored during TKA as a PCO decreases after surgery will affect knee flexion; for every 2 mm decrease in PCO, flexion is reduced by about 12.2° .⁴⁰
- (d) The anterior condylar offset (ACO) (Figure 3C): measured as the maximum thickness of the anterior condyles of the native knee or the anterior flange of the femoral component after TKA projected

anteriorly from a tangent line to the anterior femoral cortex (serves as an indication of patellofemoral overstuffing).⁴¹ Miller et al reported that following an increase of the ACO between 2 and 4 mm, the flexion decreases by 1.8° and 4.4°, respectively.⁴²

- (e) Patellar height (can be measured using different techniques):⁴³
- i. Insall-Salvati Index (ISI) (Figure 3C): it is the ratio between the patellar tendon length (measured from its origin at the patellar lower pole to its insertion in the tibial tuberosity, line B) and the length of the patella (measured as the longest diagonal line across the patella, line A). Normally, the ratio is about 1.02, with a variation of less than 20%. A ratio greater than 1.2 indicates a patella Alta, and if lower than 0.8 indicates a patella Baja.⁴⁴
 - ii. Caton-Deschamps Index (CDI) (Figure 3C): it is the ratio between the length of the patellar articular surface (line C) and the length of the distance from the inferior pole of the patella to the superior margin of the tibial plateau (line D). The normal value is 1.0 (0.8–1.2), a ratio higher than 1.3 indicates a patella Alta, and lower than 0.7 suggests a patella Baja.⁴⁵ The use of the ISI is theoretically favored over the CDI because it is not adversely affected by the position of the joint line, which can be altered by surgery.⁴⁶
 - iii. The joint line height (sJLH) (Figure 3C): is measured as the perpendicular distance from the weight-bearing parallel surface of the tibial plateau or the most distal points of the femoral component to the tip of the fibular head.⁴⁷
- (f) Femoral notching: Anterior femoral cortical notching can be visualized in a lateral view. It acts as a stress riser at the anterior femoral cortex and may increase supracondylar fracture risk.⁴⁸
- (g) Component size: An oversized femoral component can overstuff the patellofemoral joint or create a tight flexion gap to reduce the range of flexion. An undersized femoral component can cause instability in flexion due to a large flexion gap.⁴⁹ The tibial component should not overhang posteriorly to avoid post TKA flexion deformity or any impingement.⁵⁰

Axial (a) Plane Evaluation (Axial and Special View Radiographs) Patient Positioning and Film Criteria

There are variations in positions described for axial plane assessment of the patellofemoral joint,⁵¹ the most commonly used one being Merchant's view where the patient is supine on the radiological table with the knees flexed at 90°, and the cassette is placed proximally at the tibial shins. Both knees are exposed simultaneously with the beam directed from proximal to distal at 30° from the horizontal.⁵²

The kneeling view for distal femoral (and femoral component) rotational assessment and the technique for obtaining this view was described by Takai et al.¹¹ The patient is seated on the edge of a radio-transparent table with the knee flexed to 90°, and the beam is passed from posterior either perpendicular to the tibial shaft or inclined 15° to the horizontal plane from inferiorly. The resultant radiograph is a posterior-anterior view of a flexed knee showing the detailed anatomy of the distal femur.

Axial Plane Measurements^{11,53}

Axis and lines determination (Figure 4)

1. Anterior femoral condylar line (AFCL): line passing tangent to the anterior femoral condyles of a native distal femur or the femoral component after TKA.
2. Patellar axis (PA): line passing from the medial to the lateral poles of the patella (equator).
3. Posterior condylar line (PCL) (in kneeling view): line passing tangentially to the posterior femoral condyles of a native femur or of the femoral component after TKA.
4. Transepicondylar axis (TEA) (in kneeling view): it could be either the anatomical axis (aTEA) represented by a line connecting the medial and lateral femoral epicondyles, or the surgical axis (sTEA) represented by a line connecting the medial sulcus with the lateral epicondyle.

Patellofemoral Joint Measurements^{2,5,53,54}

1. Sulcus angle (measured in the native knee) (Figure 4A): is the angle formed between the lateral and medial anterior femoral condyles at the femoral sulcus trough; its normal value is 135° ± 10, with an

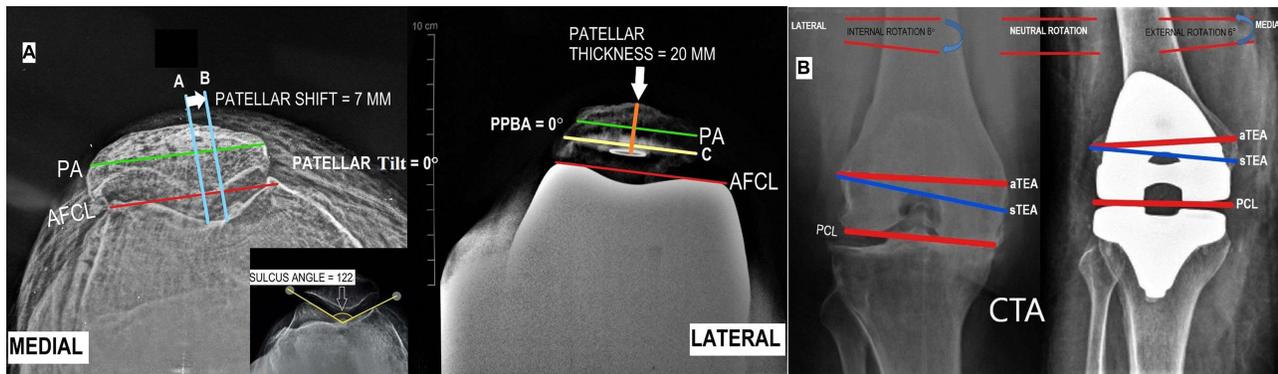


Figure 4 Assessment in the axial plane (special views).

Notes: (A) Merchant view; PA, patellar axis; AFCL, anterior femoral condylar line; PPBA, patellar prosthesis-bone angle; (B) kneeling view; CTA, condylar twist angle; aTEA, anatomical transepicondylar axis; sTEA, surgical transepicondylar axis; PCL, posterior condylar line.

- increased angle indicating trochlear dysplasia and an increased incidence of patellar instability.⁵⁵
2. Patellar tilt: is the angle between the AFCL and the PA line for a native or unresurfaced patella (represented by the bone prosthesis interface line in a resurfaced patella after TKA); the patella should lie at the center of the trochlear groove in Merchant's view; if the patella is tilted laterally, the angle is positive (this is considered normal up to 5°) if the angle is >5° it indicates patellar instability,⁴ while if it is 0° or negative the patellar tilt is abnormal. A small or negative angle indicates a subluxation or a dislocation. It corresponds to (γ) angle in the KS scoring system.¹⁷
 3. The patellar thickness: is the vertical distance from the patella's anterior cortex to the deepest point of the patellar articular surface. Increased patellar thickness can alter the tracking and reduce the range of flexion,⁵⁶ Benges and Scott showed in a study on cadavers that the flexion decreased by 3° for every 2 mm incrementation of the patellar thickness.⁵⁷
 4. Patellar shift: is the mediolateral position of the patella measured as the horizontal distance between two vertical lines; the first line is passing through the medial ridge of the patella (line A) and another line passing through the deepest part of the trochlear groove (line B). Patella should be positioned on the medial two-thirds of the trochlear groove.⁵⁸ It corresponds to (δ) in the KS scoring system.² Chia et al reported that a preoperative lateral patellar shift of more than 3 mm was an independent risk factor for patellar maltracking after TKA.⁵⁹

5. Patellar prosthesis-bone angle (PPBA): is the angle formed between the PA of the patella's remnant and the tangent to the bone-implant interface (line C). The patellar prosthesis-bone angle can determine an asymmetrical bone cut of the patella during resurfacing.

Condylar Twist Angle (CTA)^{11,60}

In the kneeling view, it is measured as the angle between the PCL and the aTEA (if aTEA cannot be identified, the sTEA can be used instead) (Figure 4B). It is used to determine the amount of preoperative distal femoral torsion of a native femur or the femoral component rotation after TKA. The rotational direction will be determined by the direction of rotation of the PCL in relation to the TEA. The preoperative CTA can differ greatly according to the arthritic process or ethnic differences; however, the postoperative CTA should be neutral (PCL parallel to aTEA) or between 3° and 4° of external rotation if measured in reference to the sTEA.^{11,61}

All the previously mentioned parameters are listed in (Table 1) (the measurements which could not be performed either pre- or post-TKA, their spaces are blocked) which may serve as a guide for the surgeon for preoperative as well as post-TKA radiographic assessment. Although plain radiographs play the main role in the diagnosis and assessment of patients undergoing TKA, however, it is subject to human errors. Advanced imaging studies like CT and MRI may be needed in specific situations.

Conclusion

In this review, we followed a systematic protocol for knee radiographic assessment pre- and post-TKA; we tried to collect all the possible commonly reported variables (angles, ratios, and indices) needed for preoperative planning and

Table I Radiographic Parameters for Knee Assessment Pre, Post, and for Follow-Up of TKA

Parameters	Pre-OP	Post-OP	Follow Up	Normal Values	
				Native Knee	TKA
A-CORONAL PLANE (AP radiograph)					
HKA				1.3 ± 1.3^{19}	$0 \pm 3^\circ (180 \pm 3^\circ)^{28}$
VCA				$3: 11^{29}$	
aTFA				Valgus $7^\circ \pm 1.4^{19}$	Valgus $2.4^\circ:7.2^\circ^1$
mLDFA				$87.8^\circ \pm 1.6^{19,20}$	$90^\circ \pm 3^{29,30}$
aLDFA				79° to 83°^{19}	$85^\circ \pm 2^{30}$
MPTA				$87.2^\circ \pm 1.5^{20}$	$90^\circ: 87^\circ^{31}$
JLH				25: 28 mm from the medial femoral epicondyle-10: 14 mm from the fibular head ^{32,33}	Should reproduce the preoperative normal values
LLD					
B-SAGITTAL PLANE (Lateral radiograph)					
TS				$81^\circ \pm 3^{20}$	$0^\circ: 7^\circ$ (may differ according to various implants designs) ^{38,39}
DFFA				$83^\circ \pm 4^{20}$	$90^\circ: 87^\circ^{24}$
PCO					
ACO					
ISI				1.2^{44}	>1.2 patella Alta, <0.8 patella Baja ⁴⁴
JLH					
C-AXIAL PLANE (merchant, kneeling radiographs)					
Sulcus angle				135 ± 10^{55}	
Patellar tilt					
Patellar thickness					
Patellar shift					
PPBA					
CTA				Varies according to deformity, arthritis, ethnicity.	0° if measured in reference to the aTEA - 3° to 4° of external rotation if measured in reference to the sTEA. ^{11,61}

Abbreviations: AP, anteroposterior; HKA, hip, knee to ankle angle; VCA, valgus correction angle; aTFA, anatomical tibiofemoral angle; mLDFA, mechanical lateral distal femoral angle; aLDFA, anatomical lateral distal femoral angle; MPTA, medial proximal tibial angle; JLH, joint line height; LLD, leg length difference; TS, tibial slope; DFFA, distal femoral flexion angle; PCO, posterior condylar offset; ACO, anterior condylar offset; ISI, Insall Salvati index; PPBA, patellar prosthesis-bone angle; CTA, condylar twist angle.

postoperative evaluation. We believe that this review could guide surgeons for the proper technique of radiographic evaluation; however, each surgeon could define the useful variables for his daily practice. Furthermore, these angles

and measurements could differ according to the design of the prosthesis used and the manufacturer's recommendations for implant positioning, as well as the alignment and balancing philosophy upon which the TKA is performed. All the

reported measurements should be evaluated in conjunction with functional outcomes as well as patients satisfaction.

Abbreviations

TKA, total knee arthroplasty; CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; HKA, Hip Knee Ankle; c, coronal; FAA, femoral anatomical axis; FMA, femoral mechanical axis; TAA, tibial anatomical axis; TMA, tibial mechanical axis; DFL, distal femoral line; PTL, proximal tibial line; MAD, mechanical axis deviation; MA, mechanical axis; aTFA, anatomical tibiofemoral angle; VCA, valgus correction angle; mL DFA, mechanical lateral distal femoral angle; aL DFA, anatomical lateral distal femoral angle; MPTA, medial proximal tibial angle; JLH, joint line height; LLD, leg length difference; s, Sagittal; DFFA, distal femoral flexion angle; TS, tibial slope; PCO, posterior condylar offset; ACO, anterior condylar offset; ISI, Insall-Salvati Index; CDI, Caton-Deschamps Index; a, axial; AFCL, anterior femoral condylar line; PA, patellar axis; PCL, posterior condylar line; TEA, transepicondylar axis; PPBA, patellar prosthesis-bone angle; CTA, condylar twist angle.

Consent for Publication

Authors declare that images are entirely unidentifiable, and there are no details on individuals reported in the published version.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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The authors reported no conflicts of interest for this work.

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