

FEMOROACETABULAR IMPINGEMENT AS A RESULT OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE PROXIMAL PART OF THE FEMUR

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The proximal part of femur can have morphological changes of osteochondral type, in the form of bone hill–cam type, which can cause femoroacetabular impingement.

The aim of this paper is to point out the morphological changes of the head and neck of femur that can affect the development of degenerative arthrosis of the hip joint in young people.

We report a young female patient with severe clinical signs of femoroacetabular impingement. The removal of the bone deformation of the femur neck in the form of bone hill was done. With this removal we have optimized the joint space and eliminated the painful collision of the femur neck and acetabulum.

Morphological changes of the proximal femur cause early hip arthrosis. They can be found in young people and they should be timely detected and treated surgically. *Acta Medica Medianae* 2015;54(3):59-63.

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